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The Blacksmiths journal

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

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No. 1

Position of the Central as to Labor Unions

Some time ago, Mr. Post, the millionaire food manufacturer, sent an advertisement through the press, entitled "Pass the Word Along." It appeared in many of the leading papers of the country. He also sent the same to the various church papers, and the following is what the editor of the Central Christian Advocate of Kansas City has to say about it. We wish that every working man of the country, employers as well, would read it carefully:

A few weeks ago during the editor's absence at the fall Conferences, an advertisement, "Pass the Word Along," occupied two pages of the Central Christian Advocate. It is a free country. The writer of the advertisement exercises this right in cherishing, for reasons known to him as a heavy employer of labor, a very intense feeling against labor unions. The advertisement appeared simultaneously in many religious periodicals. It calls for somewhat extended comment. The following was written immediately, but the pressure of other matters kept it beyond reach until now. It ought to be said that the personal views of the advertiser as expressed in his somewhat hysterical article, inserted as advertising, has no bearing whatever on the meritorious character of the well known product of his establishment.

The advertisement was evidently built first of all to attack the union label, and second, to bring into disrepute the entire organized "labor movement." The advertisement had in it much truth, in calling attention to the bloody trail of organized labor in certain disturbances; we, too, could duplicate the bloody tale of murder at the hands of organized labor. But the advertisement was false and misleading, because it was based on the assumption that such inhuman outrages were solely the offense of organ-

ized labor, whereas there was at the moment the advertisement was being penned a spectacle of brutality, if not murder, by capitalists going on in the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, which neutralized in large measure the acid-like attack on labor. The advertisement was misleading because it was partial and partisan. Moreover, it was misleading because it was built upon the presupposition that the labor movement, as it now is, is essentially vicious. We quote:

"Unfortunately, the 'Labor movement,' which started many years ago honestly enough, has fallen under control of a lot of tyrannical, vicious men of violent tendencies."

"There are too many to attempt to name. You can recall them. They include men who have planned the murders of miners, teamsters, pressmen and carpenters, shoemakers and independent workmen of all kinds. Many of them have escaped hanging by an outraged public only because juries became terror stricken and dared not convict them."

"Some have been punished slightly and some, including the principal officers of this nefarious crew, are now under sentence to imprisonment but have appealed their cases. * * *

"Examine, if you please, the record of a string of members of the American Federation of Labor and you will view a list of crimes against Americans, stupendous beyond belief. They defy the laws, sneer at the courts, incite mobs and are avowed enemies of the peaceable citizens of all classes."

"This band wields an iron bar over their subjects and drives them to idleness whenever they want to call a strike or exact extra pocket money for themselves."

McKees Rocks.

As an offset to this Philippic against the labor unions we quote the always

conservative and self-restrained language of *The Outlook*, under date of September 18, 1909, discussing the difficulty at the McKees Rocks company above referred to:

"The newspaper accounts of the treatment of some of the strikebreakers are almost incredible, and if half that is alleged to have been placed before Mr. Hoagland, the special agent of the United States Department of Justice, is true, it is no wonder that the company hastened to bring the strike to a conclusion. The statements sent out from Pittsburg aver that the strikebreakers who were released claimed that one man who tried to leave the premises was beaten so that his life was endangered, that the food furnished them was intolerable, and that many were made absolutely ill by it, and that guards frequently threatened the strikebreakers with pistols if they refused absolute obedience to orders."

We cannot go into the details of this disturbance. There is no question but that the men had a definite and actual grievance. Among other things there had been a sweeping reduction of wages and a method of bookkeeping installed by which no man could know what was coming to him on pay day. When the men were driven to call a strike the president of the car works, F. N. Hoffstot, condescended to define the attitude of the company in the following statement:

"Some 600 of our workmen have seen fit to quit their employment. That is all right. If a man is dissatisfied with his work, or with his hours, or with his wages, it is his privilege to quit, but when he says another man who wants to work can't work, and won't let him work, why then that is a different matter. * * * There is nothing to arbitrate in the present difficulty. The officers of the company will not meet with any committee of the men. * * * The jobs are there for the men as soon as they want to go back to work, but the 600 who started all the trouble cannot work for the company another day."

We beg to ask what would have been accomplished by the men had there been no union? According to Mr. Paul U. Kellogg, who investigated conditions at the works, and who published the results of his inquiries in *The Survey*, it was a case of the employers saying to the employees: "Take what you find in your pay envelopes and be thankful. Don't bother us with questions. If you are not satisfied with your jobs get out and make room for the many who are ready to take them." Suffice it to say that public

opinion backed up the union. And it is gratifying to record that the union won in every essential particular.

We endorse the demand of *The Outlook* when it urges in the cause of industrial labor and peace that the "United States Bureau of Labor and Commerce make a thorough study of the history of this strike, which lasted nearly two months, by which at least ten lives have been sacrificed, and through which probably a million dollars were lost, either by the destruction of property or by cessation of work."

We do not sympathize with brutality anywhere. We do not apologize for it anywhere. What is inhuman is devilish, wherever it is. Inhumanity should have the condign and contemptuous condemnation of mankind.

But we must confess that the tears look to us a little like crocodile tears, which, in a paid advertisement, quotes Scripture and weeps thus: "O Father of us all," etc. It smells of the kitchen.

Facts of Labor and Capital.

It does seem as if it were pretty late in the day to make a formal defense of the Federation of Labor, that is to say, of organized labor.

1. Labor had to unite. It was not a matter of sentiment. It was business. The industrial situation, due to machinery, made organization necessary. Machines do the thinking now. The man only watches the machine. It takes twenty men to make a watch now. One man is one-twentieth of one watchmaker. Therefore, the twenty must combine to form the one individual who in past time made the watch and treated with the employer. Workmen do not learn a trade now. They learn a machine.

2. Capital united. It had to. It took united capital to build the plant to make the output which makes modern civilization. Trusts now need millions of capital to do at all their work for the world. Organized capital was inevitable.

3. Labor had to follow. It had to preserve equilibrium. For labor certainly, as well as capital, was human, suffering, ambitious. One hand could not lift the mass, one hand could not lift the tons of ingots and billets, and unfair laws and discriminations, but ten thousand hands could—and did—and will.

4. Organized capital has oppressed labor. It has pressed down labor; it has stood out for the sacred rights of property (forsooth); it has thrown its arms

around the wine jars as if the wine belonged to the capitalist and to him only; it has made clothing in tenements; it has forced little children into mills, all night in the roar and crash of belts and hammers; it has kept the breeding spots of the white plague in ghastly operation. All this. But this is hateful to honest capital itself.

5. Organized labor has opposed capital. It has harassed capital by unfeeling dissension; it has gone on strikes simply to show its power to maim capital; it has refused to listen to argument; it has precipitated strikes that were unjustifiable and ruinous; it has used the weapons of dynamite and resorted to murder. All this. But this is hateful to honest labor.

6. Organized capital has planned to help labor. Some time ago the Central tested this by sending a round robin letter to say thirty great institutions which are trying to help into broad visions those who work for them—the great department stores which maintain a regular public school in one of their big rooms, for the benefit of their employes, the corporations that have libraries, music, lectures, rest rooms, hospitals and nurses, baths, playgrounds, profit-sharing, short recess during the forenoon and afternoon, art exhibits, prizes, etc. The Central found that these things originated not in the labor union, but in the good will of the employing capital. Nor was it always appreciated by the recipients. We do not bring forward any argument, one way or the other, as to this matter. We only say that the motive of it, the origin of it was with organized capital, and in a sincere desire to help labor.

7. Organized labor has striven for the interest of capital. Labor has been sensitive. And that is not wonderful. A heart is behind the hard hand that grasps the steel bar in the mill. More than one heart is behind that hand. Mouths to be fed, sickbeds to nurse, coffins to buy, and the heart behind that hand is sensitive, sometimes sore, sometimes resentful. It wants more than it gets. It wants good food for the household, good clothes for the little girls, schooling for the boys, hope for old age. We must be patient (and just), if we notice that organized labor does not plan for enlarged profits as much as capital does for enlarged comforts and advantages. And yet we can give instances on a large scale to show that this is done by labor. Possibly it is about a stand-off.

8. But organized labor's chief concern is the betterment of humanity, as contrasted, perhaps, with the betterment of a capitalist.

We will not picture the conditions of labor within the memory of living men. Living men can remember when, for example, the baking trade was a form of slavery. For instance, in Edinburgh and Glasgow the men were locked in their rooms at 9 o'clock at night; they lived in cheerless privation. They were driven to organization; they raised their wages 20 per cent, improved their condition and are now a sober and steady class of men. John Stuart Mill advocated such union, and history has vindicated it.

9. Labor unions are a class organism. They think of the toiling millions. They do not, to be sure, give much time to considering how the mahogany in the employer's parlor may be more highly polished or his automobile more serenely upholstered. The capitalists' daughters can plan that. But the labor unions do take an active interest in humanity, in the welfare of the masses of mankind—in anti-tuberculosis efforts, industrial education, laws for the protection of life, anti-tenement agitation, immigration, safety of life at sea, insurance, anti-child labor in mills, old-age pensions, temperance, etc., etc. We all know that, and let there be honor to whom honor is due.

10. There are many sides. The labor union restricts the output; it limits the day's work. It goes on the theory that the less work done by each member of the union, the more members of the union will find employment.

We can present the authority showing how union men made eight ammunition boxes a day. They could not be persuaded into making more. A young Swiss, who could not speak the English language, was set to work, and he made fifty boxes the first day. A workman left the union and did twice the work he did before. Jack London, in his "War of the Classes," page 241, points out a case which caps it all: "An Englishman, going out to look at a wall being put up for him by union bricklayers, found one of their number with his right arm strapped to his body, doing all his work with his left hand—forsooth, because he was such an energetic fellow that otherwise he would involuntarily lay more bricks than his union permitted."

11. The long and short of it is, in the labor trust or in the capital trust, we are dealing with human nature. Good men, God-fearing men, men of heart and faith

are at the head of great corporations; and the same kind of men are at the head of labor unions. On the other hand, there are savages and tyrants at the head of corporations, and violent men occasionally come to the front in labor unions. But the tendency of the labor unions is toward fraternity, mutuality; the betterment of humanity. If mistakes are made, barring exceptional cases, they are mistakes of judgment. The labor movement is not in the hands of grafters, though grafters can be found—but consider their end. They come to striped clothes and the stone walls of the penitentiary in quite as large a proportion as the rich oppressor and grafter.

12. Where it is possible to maintain the open shop it should be done. For unions are not for purposes of war. In some places, as in the United States Government and the church, open shop is a logical and primal necessity. The government and the church, as for example, the Methodist Episcopal Church, should offer labor everything for which labor stands, short hours, high wages, benefits, etc., and this is done. To do it the Methodist Church puts in \$30,000 of extra machinery and wages, to reduce the hours of labor—and it is satisfied and pleased to do so. But neither the government nor the church could shut the door on those who, for reasons of conscience, do not carry the card of an imperious union.

13. A "union label" is a mark of identification. If the article is better, it should be purchased. If it is inferior, it should not be purchased, because to do so would be to endorse an inferior quality of character, and put a premium on it, as well as on the given article, which under the circumstances is not worth the money, and, therefore, is of the nature of a fraud.

14. And in conclusion, the Christian and patriot, the sensible and practical man, must not turn his back upon the labor union because he discovers flaws in it. He must not withdraw his hand from his brother's because when they organize for mutual helpfulness some of them are unworthy. He must not criticize because in ciphering out this complex problem of civilization, those most interested and sensitive make mistakes as they go on. No. Universal man needs helpers, not fault-finders, even as advertisers. Humanity has had a hard time of it, climbing his Golgothas, and bearing his crosses. If he makes mistakes, point to them; if he has bad leaders, expose them; if he errs, correct

him. But do not abuse him. Do not depress him. Ye who are wise point the way. And all who wish humanity well, beckon and shout him on.

NEW BRIEF FILED IN 10-HOUR LAW FOR GIRL WORKERS.

"Girls' Bill" Carried to Illinois Supreme Court on Injunction—May Prove Historical in Women's Labor Movement in America.

250,000 WORD ARGUMENT.

Similar Case in Oregon Upheld Last Year by United States Supreme Court—Legislation in 25 States and 9 Foreign Countries—Law Attacked by Illinois Manufacturers' Association and Defended by Women's Trade Union League, National Consumers' League, Illinois Federation of Labor and Federation of Women's Clubs.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 11.—A brief of 610 printed pages has been filed in the State Supreme Court by Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, in the famous 10-hour case for women workers. The brief is remarkable in that it contains only three pages of law. What it does is to bring to bear on this case the medical testimony of the whole world in regard to the effects of overwork on girls and women and, through them, on the next generation. It produces striking proof that overwork produces a toxin of fatigue similar to that of diphtheria or tetanus.

The Illinois law prohibiting more than ten hours' work in one day for women in factories and laundries, was passed by the last session of the state legislature and created quite a sensation at the time, leading women trades unionists appearing and lobbying for the "girls' bill," as it was called. The law is identical with one passed by Oregon and upheld last year by the United States Supreme Court.

The question Illinois women are asking is: Is it legal for Illinois to do what the United States Supreme Court unanimously decided Oregon could do? They point out that Justice Brewer in that case said that "Legislation for women's protection may be sustained even when like legislation for men is not necessary and could not be sustained." This decision was of far-reaching importance and has been regarded as historical in the labor movement in America, for it was the first time the constitutionality of such laws had been finally deter-

med. The Illinois case is almost equally important and the women of the state are determined that no backward step shall be taken.

History of the "Girls' Bill."

The history of this case is interesting. After the passage of the law the manufacturing interests determined to fight it. W. J. Ritchie & Co., paper box manufacturers, obtained an injunction restraining the state factory inspector, Edgar T. Davies, from enforcing the law on the ground that it interfered with women's freedom, prevented them from earning a living, and interfered with business. Among other arguments they asserted that a woman who had been in their employ over thirty-five years could not earn a living wage unless she was allowed to work overtime in addition to a ten-hour day. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association is backing up the Ritchie Company while the Woman's Trade Union League and other civic organizations have aroused public opinion for the law.

Among those interested is the National Consumers' League, through whose good offices the volunteer services of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, were secured as special counsel for the states' attorney and the chief factory inspector. Two years ago Mr. Brandeis also volunteered to argue the Oregon case before the United States Supreme Court. He is one of the leading constitutional lawyers of New England, an attorney for large employers, author of the savings bank insurance law in Massachusetts, and known for his militant work in opposing the Boston & Maine merger as well as in the subway and gas franchise fights in Boston.

After the Oregon case Miss Josephine Goldmark, publication secretary of the National Consumers' League set to work compiling an exhaustive record of the data on the subject of women worker's hours. The Russell Sage Foundation supplied the funds to carry on the work, and to enable a staff of readers and translators to digest the material. All this material was placed at the disposal of Mr. Brandeis by Miss Goldmark, who worked it into the form of a brief and argument for the appellants. The full report on which the brief is founded will be published later as a book.

Brief of Case Made Public.

Recently this brief was filed, as required, with the court. It contains over a quarter of a million words and has been described by Professor John R. Commons, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, as "certainly the greatest thing that has ever been done on the scientific basis of labor legislation in this or other

countries." To all intents and purposes it is the world's experience vs. this Illinois injunction. This monumental brief which now by filing has become public property summarizes what all states and nations the world over have done and epitomizes practically everything worth while that has ever been published in this or any other language on the subject of women's hours of work. It contains some highly significant facts from which the following are taken:

The Illinois law applies to all women working in any mechanical establishment, factory, or laundry, and prohibits them from being employed more than ten hours in any one day. Judge R. C. Tuthill, of the Circuit Court of Cook County, granted an injunction on the ground that it violated the state constitution, which provides "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." The first part of this brief consists in an argument that this law is purely a police regulation to preserve the health, safety, morals, and welfare of the community and does not arbitrarily discriminate between persons of substantially the same position. Part I deals with legislation, American and foreign, restricting the hours of labor for women; and Part II with the world's experience upon which the legislation limiting the hours of labor for women is based.

No Similar Law Ever Repealed.

"Twenty-five states of the union besides Illinois, including nearly all of those in which women are largely employed in factory or similar work, have found it necessary to take action for the protection of their health and safety and the public welfare by enacting laws limiting the hours of labor for adult women. More than a generation has elapsed between the earliest and the latest of these acts. In no instance has any such law been repealed. Nearly every amendment in any law has been in the line of strengthening it or further reducing the working time."

The first such law was passed by Wisconsin in 1867, but the earliest effective act was that of Massachusetts in 1874. Six years later an investigation showed that it had neither increased cost nor reduced wages, and at once Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut passed ten-hour laws. Other states passed laws until in 1908 the Oregon law was upheld. That decision was followed by new or added legislation in twelve states and one territory, among them being Illinois. The states in the entire list, in addition to those already named, are: Louisiana, Maryland,

Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Nebraska, Washington, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arizona, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, New Jersey and South Carolina.

The leading countries of Europe in which women are largely employed in factory work have found it necessary also to protect their health and safety and the public welfare by similar enactments. Great Britain passed the first law in 1844 and has extended it vastly since then. France has such a law and the federal law in Switzerland was passed in 1877, besides laws by many cantons. Austria, Holland, Italy, Germany, Nova Scotia, and South Australia are other countries which have such legislation.

Special Danger of Overwork to Women.

"The dangers of long hours for women," continues the brief, taking up the world's experience in Part II, "arise from their special physical organization taken in connection with the strain incident to factory and similar work. In structure and function women are differentiated from men. Besides anatomical and physiological differences, physicians are agreed that women are fundamentally weaker than men in all that makes for endurance, in muscular strength and in nervous energy. Overwork, therefore, which strains endurance to the utmost, is more disastrous to the health of women than of men and entails upon them more lasting injury."

In all countries where statistics have been kept by insurance societies the morbidity of working women has been found to be higher than that of men, measured by the number of days lost through illness. Statistics also show that the mortality of working women is higher than that of working men and also higher than that of other women not at work. Such being the case women are affected to a greater degree than men by the increasing strain of industry. Machinery is being speeded up with increased physical strain due to speed and complexity while the specialization of labor has reduced much of the work to extreme monotony, which increases fatigue. All the evils of speed and monotony are intensified by the system of piece work with its feverish activity "regardless of the physical cost to the worker."

Doctors Say Fatigue Is a Toxin.

At this point a striking feature of the brief is the clear-cut way in which the findings of medical research on the subject of overwork and fatigue are put before the judges. The physician has come to

court, as it were, and the lawyers must reckon with his findings. "Medical science has demonstrated that while fatigue is a normal phenomenon—the natural result of bodily or mental exertion, excessive fatigue or exhaustion is abnormal,—the result of over-exertion or work pursued beyond the capacities of the organism.

"The need of limiting excessive working hours for women is further emphasized by the most recent medical research of the last five years, which has discovered that fatigue is due not only to actual poisoning, but to a specific poison or toxin of fatigue, entirely analogous in chemical and physical nature to other bacterial toxins, such as the diphtheria toxin. It has been shown that when artificially injected into animals in large amounts the fatigue toxin causes death. The fatigue toxin in normal quantities is said to be counteracted by an antidote or anti-toxin, also generated in the body. But as soon as fatigue becomes abnormal the anti-toxin is not produced fast enough to counteract the poison of the toxin."

The most serious injury to the health of working women from excessive hours is nervous fatigue, which is produced whether muscular fatigue is or not. This affects all functions. As for muscular fatigue its danger is increased because the onset is often unperceived by the worker until the damage is done and health impaired by overlong hours. Some interesting experiments with a machine to measure fatigue, the "ergograph," are mentioned. Greater injury results to women from work done by fatigued muscles than from many times the same work when fresh.

Rest is the period physiologically necessary for the disappearance of fatigue and after excessive hours of labor normal rest does not suffice to repair the tissues. During overexertion the expenditure of oxygen exceeds that breathed and is met by the reserves of the blood and tissues. The shorter working day not only benefits the worker by requiring less expenditure of energy but allows a more adequate period of rest before the next working day begins. Long working hours increase the need of repair and decrease the time allowed for it. Particularly important is adequate resting time in trades where injurious substances such as dust and many industrial poisons may be absorbed by the worker.

Accidents and Diseases of Working Women.

Next are considered the bad effects of long hours on health, safety from accident, morals, and on general welfare. Continuous overexertion may cause weakness and

anæmia more disastrous than privation due to lack of work. Its evil effects remain even after marriage and affect childbirth. It often produces flat foot and varicose veins from excessive standing, or eye-strain and injuries to other organs. It renders the worker peculiarly susceptible to disease and hence is a menace to the public by spreading infections. Statistics are cited in the brief to show the especial prevalence of nervous diseases among women workers even more among old than young, and that they are inherited. Diseases of the heart are increased.

"Emphasis is laid upon the need of limiting excessive working hours for women by the increased danger from accidents during the late hours of work. The statistics of all countries which have recorded the hours in which industrial accidents occur prove that such accidents take place most frequently in the late hours of the morning and afternoon work, after the workers have become fatigued." Tables are given proving that when the brain is fatigued attention flags and accidents occur most frequently.

Drink Evil and Infant Mortality.

Temperance advocates will be interested in that section which shows that "when the working day is so long that no time is left for a minimum of leisure and recreation, relief from the strain of work is often sought in alcoholic stimulants. In extreme cases the moral breakdown leads to mental degeneracy and criminal acts."

Even if humanitarianism is left out it is bad business from the public standpoint for: "The health of the race is conditioned upon preserving the health of women, the future mothers of the Republic. The deterioration is handed down to succeeding generations. Overwork before as well as after marriage has a disastrous effect upon childbirth. The death rate is high among children of women who have overworked during girlhood as well as among children of working mothers. Besides their high death rate at birth and during the first years of infancy the children of exhausted workers are below the normal in size and weight." The result is race degeneration.

There is a constructive side to the argument showing the benefits of shorter hours in the growth of temperance. "With better health and higher moral tone due to shorter working day temperance in the use of stimulants results automatically. Wherever sufficient time has elapsed since the establishment of the shorter working day the succeeding generation has shown extraordinary improvement in physique and morals. License is replaced by ambition for self-

improvement or the enjoyment of legitimate pleasures which react favorably upon the entire organism. Leisure in the evenings affords the only opportunity for necessary home life, education, and recreation."

Shorter Hours; More Work.

That length of working hours irrespective of the kind of occupation is in itself a menace to health, is the contention of the brief. As a decrease in the intensity of work is not feasible the only protection is through shortening hours and the only effective and satisfactory method of protection is by legislation.

"The experience of those manufacturing countries which have longest had legal regulation of working hours for women shows that commercial prosperity is not hampered by such regulation. The increased efficiency of the workers due to shorter working hours, together with the general improvement of industrial communities in physique and morals, react so favorably upon output that commercial prosperity is heightened rather than impaired by legal limitation of hours. With long hours output declines; with short hours it rises. After workers become overfatigued 'spoiled work' increases with each additional hour of labor."

Numerous instances are given in other countries and other states of the benefit to output of a ten-hour day. Invention of new machinery and perfection of old methods have followed the introduction of shorter hours.

Wages Are Not Reduced.

The establishment of such limits does not result in contracting the sphere of women's employment. Seasonal trades have readily adapted themselves to the change, customers placing orders automatically in advance after a short period of education. As to wages the brief has this to say: "Wherever the legal regulation of women's working hours has been long enough established to show any effect on wages, statistical evidence tends to show that wages are not decreased but are increased by the limitation of hours. In some cases there may be temporary decrease for a short time, before industry adjusts itself to a change in hours, but after a short period the gain in the workers' efficiency from shorter hours and their consequent increase in output completely balances the curtailment of their working time.

"Women's wages are universally higher in the industries subject to limitation of hours than they are in the unprotected industries. Moreover, even where regulation has resulted in slight temporary decrease in wages the majority of workers have

willingly suffered the slight reduction in order to gain the increased health and leisure consequent upon shorter hours of labor."

Overtime Worse Than Long Hours.

The dangers of long working hours are increased by overtime which entails added fatigue, usually in air vitiated by day workers and by gas-light. Consequent lack of sleep during a "rush" season has often wrecked the health of working women. "Overtime work for women inevitably demoralizes all home life. It subjects them to the dangers of the streets at night. When work is continued until late night hours, the return home is fraught with physical and moral peril. After a very short period output declines in amount and quality, while the efficiency of the workers is permanently injured by over exertion. The most enlightened employers have found that overtime does not pay; that it entails higher expenses than regular work and results in progressively inferior output. It injures the output of the next day as well. After evening work the workers are apt to come late the following morning. They are obliged to do over again what was done the night before and the days following evening work show a steadily inferior output."

Arguments for Ten-Hour Day.

Foresight and management have been proved capable of avoiding overtime and irregular periods of work. Regular employment takes the place of alternation of over-work and no-work. To the argument for additional wages for overtime is opposed the fact of extra living expenses cutting into the extra income as well as the fact that once overtime is established longer hours become the rule with no higher pay than for the original shorter day. Where extra pay is fixed by law for overtime, employers automatically abolish overtime. A uniform maximum working day is necessary to encourage the enlightened and humane employer and check the unscrupulous. Many official opinions are quoted showing overtime to be an unnecessary evil.

The reasonableness of a ten-hour day is supported by numerous opinions of factory inspectors, physicians, employers and employees. It is also shown that the inclusion of laundries with mechanical establishments and factories is not arbitrary on account of the character of the business, its bad effect on health, safety and morals, and the irregularity of work.

"The unconstitutionality of the Woman's Ten-Hour Law," concludes the brief, "is asserted on the ground that the right to purchase and sell labor is a part of both

the 'liberty' and the 'property' secured to the citizen by the constitution. But surely the right to 'liberty' and 'property' cannot override the paramount right to 'life' itself and the facts set forth show that the preservation of 'life' itself is imperiled by the excessive hours of work."

"LOSING MONEY."

By Charles M. Sheldon, in Home Herald

The president of the F. T. & F. R. R. Co. went on the stand and solemnly swore that at two cents a mile for passenger transportation his road was losing money.

The beef trust magnate, in open court with tears in his eyes, declared on oath that meat could not be sold for less than twenty-four cents a pound without losing money.

The high official of the oil combine proved to the investigating committee that oil could not be put on the market at even half a cent a gallon less without losing money.

The lumber baron testified before the Citizens' Reform Bureau that any attempt on the part of the people to scale down the high prices on lumber would result in great injustice to the lumber interests and result in their losing money.

In spite of all these tearful protests, the people met in their legislatures and passed laws reducing the prices of railroad transportation, on meat, oil and lumber.

A year after these laws went into effect the four representatives of railroads, beef, oil and lumber happened to meet on the most expensive ocean steamer as they were going to Europe on their vacations.

"Railroad dividends have been seriously impaired by the new and iniquitous laws," said the railroad president. "Our road has cleared a net profit of only 300 per cent."

The beef magnate sighed. "We have made only 400 per cent profit this year," he said.

The oil king felt his crown and tears were in his eyes. "Our company has only 500 per cent profit this year. My contributions to churches and education must be reduced one-half."

The lumber baron also sighed heavily. "Our profits," he said, "are reduced to 600 per cent. A great loss."

This is what the trust magnates mean when they testify that lower prices for their goods means, for them, "losing money."

AGREEMENTS.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO AND DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 16.

Section 1. Nine (9) hours will constitute a day's work to commence work at 7.00 o'clock, and the noon hour remaining as at present on the different points on the System.

Sec. 2. Should it become necessary to reduce the expenses, the time will not be reduced to less than eight hours for the regular day's work. Any further reduction that may be found necessary will be made by reducing the force, in which case senior and proficient men, and men with families dependent upon them will be given preference of employment.

Sec. 3. Rate and one-half will be paid for all time over the regular nine hour day, this to include Sundays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Should any of the above holidays fall on Sunday the following day will be observed as the holiday.

A blacksmith called after regular hours will be required to work three hours and twenty minutes for which he will receive rate and one-half.

Road time will be paid as follows:

Time and one-half while traveling.

Time and one-half while working.

Time and one-half while waiting for trains.

The men to pay their own expenses.

Sec. 4. Helpers will not be advanced to a fire unless blacksmiths cannot be had. In case it shall become necessary to place a helper at a fire he shall receive standard rate of pay that belongs to said fire.

Sec. 5. No more blacksmith apprentices will be employed in any shop than will permit of their becoming proficient in four years.

Apprentice applicants will be required to furnish a certificate from a school or proof that they can read and write legibly, and are familiar with common and decimal fractions. Apprentices shall serve four years.

A certificate will be given an apprentice when he has completed his apprenticeship.

Sec. 6. A blacksmith will not be suspended or dismissed from the service of the Company without a just cause. If the punishment is considered unjust, they shall have the right to appeal from the decision

of the local officers, through the Master Mechanic to the Superintendent or Superintendent of Motive Power; the appeal to be acted upon promptly.

By written request on the Master Mechanic they will be advised in writing the cause of their dismissal.

A blacksmith who may have been suspended will be given a hearing within seven (7) days, if they request it, and will be notified promptly the result of the investigation. If suspension is made the punishment, it shall date from the day taken off. In case the blacksmith suspended is found to be innocent, they will be paid for the time lost. During the hearing the blacksmith may have present one or two blacksmiths who may hear or see all evidence.

Sec. 7. A blacksmith shall be considered a competent hand in his class, who is able to take a piece of work pertaining to his class and prosecuting the work to a successful completion within a reasonable time.

Sec. 8. A blacksmith placed on a fire paying a higher rate than his regular fire for one day or longer shall receive the pay on the higher rated fire.

Sec. 9. This schedule of wages, rules and regulations does not apply to special apprentices; they are admitted to the shops that the Company may obtain and utilize their technical knowledge.

Sec. 10. This schedule of wages, rules and regulations will take effect November 1, 1909, and continue in effect for the period of one year from that date, unless either party gives the other sixty days notice in writing of the desired change.

J. F. WALSH,
Superintendent Motive Power.

Hourly Rates Paid to Blacksmiths on the C. & O. Railway.

Place.	Number of Men.	Hourly Rate.
Richmond	1	23 Cents
"	1	25 "
"	3	28½ "
"	3	29½ "
"	7	30 "
"	1	30½ "
"	2	31½ "
"	1	32½ "
"	1	34 "
Fulton	1	30 "
"	1	30½ "
Charlottesville	1	31 "

Newport News.....	1	27	"
"	2	27½	"
"	1	30	"
Clifton Forge.....	1	21	"
"	1	20½	"
"	4	26	"
"	2	30½	"
"	3	31	"
"	6	32	"
"	1	34	"
Huntington	5	25	"
"	1	27½	"
"	1	28	"
"	1	28½	"
"	1	29	"
"	1	29½	"
"	9	30	"
"	6	31	"
"	4	32	"
"	5	32½	"
"	4	33	"
"	1	34	"
"	1	36	"
Hinton	1	21	"
"	1	29½	"
"	1	30	"
"	1	31	"
Ronceverte	1	24	"
Thurmond, W. Va....	1	32	"
Handley	1	31	"
Covington, Ky.....	1	28	"
"	1	28½	"
"	5	30½	"
"	1	32	"
"	1	32½	"
"	1	34	"
Russell, Ky.....	2	28	"
"	1	30½	"
Ashland, Ky.....	1	31	"
Lexington, Ky.....	1	30	"
"	1	32½	"

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of Superintendent Motive Power
and Machinery.

Omaha, Neb., December 1, 1909.

Blacksmith Shop Rules and Regulations:

1. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work. All time over nine hour worked and up to midnight by day force shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; after midnight, double time.

2. When called out after regular working hours employees will be paid five hours' time if service is less than three hours and twenty minutes; if service is more than three hours and twenty minutes, time and one-half shall be allowed.

3. When it becomes necessary for any employe to work overtime, he shall not be

laid off during regular working hours to equalize time.

4. Employees sent out on the road shall receive straight time going and coming while traveling. They shall receive straight time for working hours and time and one half for overtime in accordance with the home shop rules, for work performed; and shall be allowed necessary expense, not to exceed one dollar per day.

This does not include employes temporarily transferred.

5. No first-class blacksmith will be employed for less than the standard rate of wages paid at place of employment.

6. Helpers to be advanced to positions of blacksmiths, the same as apprentices: sixty (60%) per cent of the appointments to be made from the helpers, and forty (40%) per cent from the apprentices; the total number of helpers and apprentices combined to be in accordance with general rule.

7. There shall be one apprentice for each shop, and not more than one for every five journeymen employed. Each apprentice shall serve four years and at the expiration of that time, if fully qualified, shall receive the standard rate of wages paid to journeymen at that point; otherwise he shall be dropped. Apprentices working at points other than Omaha, Cheyenne and Armstrong will be allowed to work the fourth year in one of the three main shops if they so desire. The employment of technical or special apprentices does not conflict with this rule covering regular apprentices, but special apprentices are not to be of such number as would interfere with regular apprentices, and are not to be included in the ratio of apprentices to blacksmiths.

8. Rates of pay for apprentices shall be as follows: first year, 10 cents per hour; second year, 13 cents per hour; third year, 18 cents per hour; fourth year 25 cents per hour.

The rate of pay for advanced helpers to be as follows: first six months, regular helpers' pay with an increase of 2½ cents per hour the second six months and an increase of 2½ cents per hour each succeeding six months thereafter until he receives the rate of pay of the fire on which he is working, and he shall be given preference for advancement to vacancies occurring on the higher rated fires.

9. No employe shall be suspended or discharged without just or sufficient cause. If discharged, he shall be given a clearance showing the cause of discharge. If, after investigation, he is found to have been unjustly discharged or suspended, he will be reinstated and paid full time; the

investigation to take place within five days.

10. It is desired that all employes will first take up grievances with their foreman, and if not adjusted shop committee can take the matter up with the foreman. All grievances that cannot be adjusted locally may be brought before the management for adjustment by Committee of Mechanical Department employes. The company will not discriminate against any employe serving on committee.

When requested, the company will grant leave of absence and furnish free transportation over its lines to employes who may desire to go before the management for adjustment of differences.

11. When it becomes necessary for the company to reduce expenses, the regular normal force of employes shall be retained and the shop hours shall first be reduced to eight; then, if men are to be laid off, all things being equal, the older married men shall be given the preference.

12. Men working every day in the month, connected with and necessary to the movement of trains, are considered train service men, and are not subject to shop rules and regulations.

13. In case of men transferred from one point to another, the foreman shall select the individual and be the judge; however, care will be exercised to avoid imposing a hardship on any employe.

14. These rules and regulations supersede all former rules and regulations and are effective commencing December 1, 1909. In the event the company or employes wish to change this schedule a written notice of thirty days shall be given to the other party. Copy of these rules and regulations to be posted in all blacksmith shops.

These rules and regulations shall remain in force until superseded by another schedule, and it is understood this schedule is superseded by and subordinate to any subsequent municipal, state or federal legislation.

C. E. FULLER,
Supt. M. P. & M.
JAMES WHITE,
E. F. YOUNG,
ALBERT HARKINS,
JOHN BRENNAN,
A. G. KINNEY,
GEO. MINZIES.

Rates of pay for Blacksmiths, Apprentices, etc., Omaha shops.

Cents
per Hour.

Blacksmith, 1st Fire	43
" 2nd Fire	41
" 1st Class	40
" 2nd Class	30, 34
" 2nd Class (Humpert)	35

" Helper Big Fire	24½
" Helper	20, 22½
Bolt Maker	24, 30
Bull Dozer	33
Furnace Hammersmith, Big, 47; Small ..	45
Bradley Hammersmith	22, 29, 32
Heater Big Furnace	40
" Small Furnace	33
" Helper, Big Furnace	31
" Big Fire	27½
Stoker Furnace	30
Hammer Driver	16, 21½, 23½, 26½
Spring Maker	21½, 30, 32, 33
Shearman	27
Punch Man	27

Subject: Conference with Blacksmiths
—Allowance to Helpers for Building Fires.
Omaha, December 1, 1909.

Understanding.

In conference with the blacksmiths they made request that helpers be allowed 15 minutes in the morning and 15 minutes at noon or 30 minutes per day for building fires in blacksmith shop in order to have fires ready for work at the sound of the whistle.

I find in "Understanding" of Schedule with Blacksmiths, dated January 1, 1908, clause which reads as follows:

"When by the direction of proper authorities, helpers are required to report for duty in advance of their regular working hours for the purpose of building fires—morning and noon—they shall be paid one-half hour extra per day."

In discussing this matter, I told the blacksmiths this would be handled to meet the local conditions at each point. At large shops, like Omaha, it may be economy to have the helpers perform these duties and allow them the 30 minutes per day when it is necessary to build fires in the morning and at noon, and this will be your authority to handle the matter accordingly.

C. E. GELLE,
Supt. M. P. & M.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND RULES OF EMPLOYMENT GOVERNING BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS IN SHOPS AND ROUNDHOUSES ON FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Effective December 1, 1909.

1. The regular working hours shall not exceed ten (10) hours per day. All time over the regular working hours to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, including Sundays and legal holidays, namely, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day,

Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Blacksmiths and Helpers working after regular working hours, as per shop bulletin, will receive time and one-half up to 7 p. m., and when held after 7 p. m., a minimum of five hours will be allowed. When any legal holiday falls on Sunday, the day observed by the State or Nation will be observed by the company. On Saturdays one minute shall be allowed for every hour worked during the week.

2. Should it be necessary to reduce expenses, the time shall be first reduced to eight (8) hours per day and five (5) days per week. If further reduction is necessary, men having families dependent upon them will be given preference, seniority and proficiency to govern. The hours shall not be increased until all blacksmiths and helpers laid off are given an opportunity of employment.

3. No employe is to be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after an investigation, it develops that he has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated and receive full time lost. Such investigation to take place within five days from date of suspension or dismissal.

4. The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith or helper who may from time to time be delegated to serve on a committee or represent their organization, or who shall be elected as a delegate to a convention. When requested to do so the company will grant leave of absence and transportation over its own lines to blacksmiths and helpers who may be delegated to confer with the company.

5. When necessary to hire helpers, experienced helpers shall be given preference. In promoting helpers, seniority and proficiency to govern. If, after a reasonable length of time, they do not show aptitude to learn, they may be set back and retained in the service as a miscellaneous helper if his services are satisfactory in that capacity, and the next in line promoted.

Helpers being promoted to blacksmiths shall receive twenty-five (25c) cents per hour when promoted, for a period of three months, and two and one-half (2½c) cents per hour increase for each succeeding six months until they receive the standard rate of pay.

6. No blacksmith or helper shall work for less than the standard rate of wages. No one but blacksmiths or blacksmith apprentices shall do blacksmiths' work.

7. One helper apprentice shall be employed for each shop, and one additional helper apprentice for every five blacksmiths employed.

8. General overtime on miscellaneous

work will be equally divided, subject to competency.

9. When a vacancy occurs in a roundhouse, the oldest man in the road in point of service shall have the refusal, thus enabling a back shop man to secure a roundhouse job when his seniority at the time of the vacancy entitles him thereto, but is not intended to give the privilege of moving from one roundhouse to another.

10. Rate of wages for blacksmiths:

	Cents per Hour.
First Fire	45
Second Fire	44
Miscellaneous Fires	40
Bolt Machine	30
One Fire, Fort Worth	40
One Fire, Wichita Falls	40
One Fire, Amarillo	40

Rate of wages for blacksmith helpers:

Heater on First Fire	25
Outside man on First Fire	24
Heater on Second Fire	24
Outside man on Second Fire	23
Miscellaneous Helpers (except one) ..	22
One Helper	19
Hammer Drivers	22

11. After six months' service, a helper shall be considered an experienced helper.

12. In case the company or the blacksmiths employed desire to change the above agreement, notice of thirty days is to be given.

For the Blacksmiths:

(Signed) FRANK SANDERLIV,
Chairman.
JAKE VANDERLEI,
F. M. THOMPSON.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Co.

(Signed) By R. E. DAWSON,
Supt. Motive Power.

Approved:

(Signed) H. A. GEUSEWITZ,
General Superintendent.

AGREEMENT.

Respectfully submitted:

The purpose of this agreement is to promote harmony between The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and the blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices in their employ, and to insure the Company a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Section 1. Standard working time shall be nine hours per day; from 7:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

Sec. 2. Blacksmiths and apprentices shall perform the work generally known as blacksmith's work.

Sec. 3. Rate and one-half will be paid for all time over the regular nine-hour day, this to include Sundays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day,

Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Days.

When blacksmiths or helpers are called back after regular hours they shall receive at least five hours' pay for three hours and twenty minutes or less.

Sec. 4. When helpers are promoted to fires they shall receive 25 cents per hour for the first six months and thereafter the standard rate of that fire. Merit and ability being equal.

Sec. 5. No more blacksmith apprentices will be employed than will permit of their becoming proficient in four years. Apprentices shall serve four years.

Sec. 6. A blacksmith or helper placed on a fire paying a higher rate than his regular rate, for one week or longer, shall receive the pay on the higher rated fire.

Sec. 7. Rates:

First furnace	\$0.40
Second furnace .....	.39
First frame fire .....	.39
Second frame fire .....	.38
Third, fourth and fifth fires.....	.38
One side fire .....	.36
Six fires on Motion work.....	.36
One side fire .....	.34
One side fire .....	.33
One car fire .....	.30
One tool fire .....	.36
One tool fire .....	.35½
One boiler shop fire .....	.34
One car furnace .....	.31
One Bradley hammer .....	.37
One spring maker .....	.32½
One spring maker .....	.31
Two bolt headers .....	.28½
Heater on furnace .....	.32
Helpers on furnace .....	.23
Two bolt heaters .....	.21
One hammer driver and helpers on fires (inside) .....	.23
Helpers on big fires .....	.22
All other helpers .....	.21
One shear man .....	.23
One shear man .....	.22

Sec. 8. Helpers shall receive one-half hour per day for building fires before 7:00 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

Sec. 9. All blacksmiths and helpers shall receive 9 hours' pay for 8 hours' work on Saturdays.

Sec. 10. When shop is working on schedule less than 9 hours all men working over this schedule shall receive time and one-half.

This agreement to take effect January 1, 1910, and to continue in effect for the period of one year and such time thereafter until either party gives the other thirty days' notice, in writing, of the desired change.

(Signed) Supt. Motive Power & Equipment, C. & A. R. R.

(Signed) Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Committee,

HARRY DIXON,
JOHN MARTIN,
EDWARD MOORE.

C. & E. I. AGREEMENT.

The following rules and regulations are issued for the government of the Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad:

The object of this agreement is to promote harmony between the Railroad Company and the Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers in their employ, and to insure the Company a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Rule 1. The standard working time shall be nine (9) hours per day.

Rule 2. Shall it become necessary to reduce expenses, the time will first be reduced to not less than forty (40) hours per week. Any further reduction of expenses will be made by reducing the force, in which case senior, proficient married men (and single men with families dependent upon them) shall be given preference, and before new men are employed, all men laid off shall have preference of re-employment, merit and ability being equal.

Rule 3. Apprentices shall be made from advanced helpers. When a vacancy exists the oldest helper in line of service shall be appointed (merit and ability being equal). If, after six months trial, he does not show ability to become a competent blacksmith, he shall be reduced to a helper and the next oldest helper in line of service shall receive the appointment.

They shall receive for the first six months their regular rate of pay, and two and one-half cents per hour additional for every six months thereafter until the standard rate of pay is reached.

One apprentice may be employed at each shop, irrespective of the number of blacksmiths employed and thereafter one (1) additional apprentice may be employed for every five blacksmiths.

Rule 4. All time in excess of bulletin hours, Sundays and legal holidays (viz.:—New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas) shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half per hour. When a holiday falls on Sunday, the day observed by the State will be recognized as such.

Rule 5. Should a blacksmith, apprentice or helper be sent on the road, he will be paid straight time while traveling and time and one-half for overtime, and one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day for ex-

penses, providing the time does not exceed ten days, and when requested the time and expenses will be extended until the man is relieved.

Rule 6. When requested the Company will grant leave of absence and free transportation over its own line to blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers who may desire to go before the management to adjust grievances.

The Company will not in any way discriminate against any blacksmith, apprentice or helper, who from time to time represents other blacksmiths, apprentices or helpers on Committee of Investigation or other committees duly authorized to meet the management.

Rule 7. No blacksmith, apprentice or helper shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If discharged, clearance will be given, showing actual cause of discharge. If, after proper investigations, it shall be found that a blacksmith, apprentice or helper has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he will be reinstated with full pay for the time lost. The investigation to take place within five days after his discharge or suspension.

The Committee shall have power to act and treat with officials in regard to said case.

All complaints will first be rendered to shop foreman in writing and if no settlement is reached, the matter shall be referred to the Master Mechanic, and thence to the Superintendent of Motive Power.

Rule 8. All helpers shall be allowed 30 minutes per day for fire building, when required to do so outside of regular working hours.

Rule 9. Blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers shall enjoy the same privilege in regard to free transportation as other employees.

Rule 10. Blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers at Danville, Dalton, Momence, Villa Grove and Salem shall receive an increase of two (2) cents per hour.

The standard rate of pay shall be thirty-six (36) cents for blacksmiths, the minimum rate thirty (30) cents per hour.

The minimum rate for helpers will be twenty-one and one-half (21½) cents per hour, to include Danville, Momence, Dalton, Villa Grove and Salem.

The maximum rate for bolt makers shall be thirty-three and one-half (33½) cents per hour; the minimum rate thirty-one and one-half (31½) cents per hour.

Hammer driver on large hammer at Oaklawn shops shall receive twenty-four and one-half cents per hour. The rate for small hammer will be fifteen cents per hour.

Rule 11. A blacksmith or helper placed

on first or second fire at Oaklawn shops shall receive the rate paid of these fires, after ten days.

Rule 12. The above rules and regulations to take effect December 8, 1909, and continue in force until it is desired by either party to make modifications or changes in any of the articles; in such case thirty (30) days' written notice shall be given by either party.

(Signed) S. T. PARK,
Superintendent of Motive Power,
C. & E. I. R. R.

C. L. HOLLIS,
H. HANNAPPEL,
H. F. CROUSE.

Committee.

INTERCOLONIAL AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAYS—CLASSIFICATIONS, RATES, AND RULES GOVERNING THE SERVICE OF BLACKSMITHS, HELPERS AND APPRENTICES.

Article 1.

Classifications.

Hammersmith.—A hammersmith's work shall consist of working up scrap and making forgings from drawings or templates.

Blacksmiths.—Blacksmith's work shall consist of forging all classes of locomotive and car forgings from blueprints, sketch, or pattern, and to take charge of any blacksmith work he may be called upon to do.

Machinemen.—A machineman must be capable of doing the necessary forging on their respective machines, in a satisfactory manner.

Heaters.—The duties of heaters are, that through their skill and experience they produce the necessary heating required on the furnaces or fires on which they are employed.

Helpers.—An experienced helper, capable of properly assisting in the work defined under the above classifications.

Article 2.

Rates.—The minimum rates of pay for the above classifications shall be:

	Per Hour.
Hammersmiths	\$0.38
Blacksmiths .....	.26
Machinemen .....	.20
Heaters .....	.18
Experienced Helpers on heavy fires...	.17
Experienced Helpers on light fires...	.16
Inexperienced Helpers—first six (6) months .....	.14

The minimum rate does not include men entering the service, or who have just com-

pleted their apprenticeship, except as under Article 3, or men incompetent to do the work defined in Article 1.

Article 3.

Promotion of Helpers.—Before being eligible for promotion to fires, helpers must have had four (4) years' experience. On being advanced to fires, they shall receive 20 cents per hour for the first year, and their rate thereafter increased to conform with the rates paid for the fire to which they may be promoted.

Section 2 of Article 5 will also apply to the promotion of helpers.

Article 4.

Overtime Rates.—In all shops and roundhouses the working hours shall be from 7 o'clock to 18 o'clock, with one hour off for dinner every week day, except that from the first of May to the first of October the shops will be closed on Saturdays at 12 o'clock, but overtime rates will not be paid until 16 o'clock and from 18 o'clock the balance of the year.

Section 2. Ten (10) hours shall constitute a day's work for night staffs in the roundhouses, except on holidays, as specified in Section 3, when time and one-half will be paid; time of starting and leaving work to be arranged to suit local conditions.

Sec. 3. All time over the regular day's work shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, also for Sundays and holidays, viz: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Night crews shall receive straight time, but if worked over ten hours per day, or during meal hours, shall receive overtime for same, also for night work, 24 o'clock to 24 o'clock, as specified on holidays in Section 3.

Day blacksmiths, helpers, or apprentices, called out to work after shop hours, shall not receive less than 2½ hours straight time if called before 24 o'clock, and four (4) hours if called after.

Night men called during days, shall receive same consideration.

Article 5.

Apprentices.—Any boy engaging himself as apprentice shall be between the ages of 16 and 21, and must be able to read or write English or French, and know the first four rules of arithmetic, and must serve five years at the following rates: First year, 7½ cents per hour; second year, 10 cents per hour; third year, 12½ cents per hour; fourth year, 16 cents per hour; and fifth year, 20 cents per hour. After the completion of the fifth year, he shall be

considered and treated as a full blacksmith, and given due consideration as to wages. For the purpose of classification, 2,700 hours shall be considered a year's work.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the foreman, and those in authority, to advance the apprentices as much as possible in all parts of the trade, especially during the last three years.

Article 6.

Blacksmiths, helpers, or apprentices sent from their regular place of employment to work temporarily, shall receive straight time from the time they are called and while traveling, and actual necessary expenses for each day they are absent from their regular station.

Article 7.

Blacksmiths serving temporarily in place of foreman, or at work calling for a higher rate of pay, shall receive the same rate as the position calls for if employed for five (5) successive days or over.

Article 8.

No blacksmith, helper, or apprentice, shall be disciplined by discharge or suspension, without just or sufficient cause, and will be given a clearance setting forth the cause of his discharge; if after investigation, it is found that they have been unjustly dealt with, they shall be reinstated with pay for all time lost. Investigation will, if possible, take place within five (5) days after request for same has been made on the Master Mechanic or Superintendent of Motive Power.

Local shop grievances, which can be adjusted locally, will be done in railway time.

It is open for the committee to appeal through the Superintendent of Motive Power to the highest official of the Department of Railways.

Article 9.

When temporary reduction of expenses is necessary, the time will be reduced to eight (8) hours per day, six (6) days per week; men who have families depending upon them for support being given the preference, seniority and proficiency to govern.

When the force is again increased, or when vacancies occur, men who have been laid off will be given preference of employment, if available.

Article 10.

The management will not discriminate against any employee serving on a committee, or acting as a delegate to a convention, or has been duly authorized to represent other employees.

Leave of absence and free transportation

will be granted over the Intercolonial Railway to members of grievance committee, on request, when desiring to go before the management.

Article 11.

Men will be subject to the Rules of the Railway, in regard to leave of absence, and free or reduced transportation.

Article 12.

The Master Mechanic, Superintendent of Motive Power, or some higher official, to be the judge in all cases.

Article 13.

This schedule to take effect....., 1909, and remain in effect until otherwise ordered, subject to thirty (30) days' notice, from either of its parties to the other party, of their desire to change it.

The Railway to supply copy of schedule to its employees.

(Signed) G. R. JOUGHINS,
Superintendent of Motive Power.

C. R. BROWN,
J. A. MOORE,
A. E. TAYLOR,
D. J. M'GILLVRAY,
Committee.

Approved: F. P. BRADY,
General Superintendent.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN O. R. & N. AND S. P. CO. LINES IN OREGON AND ITS BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

Rule No. 1. Work Day.—Standard working time shall be nine hour per day. Time worked will be paid for by the hour.

Overtime.—All time worked over nine hours up to midnight, will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, and after midnight, double time. Blacksmiths and helpers shall not be compelled to work more than two nights per week or two Sundays in succession, unless absolutely necessary. Holidays, Sundays, and all regular holidays, viz: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas, blacksmiths and helpers shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Should any of the preceding days fall on Sunday, the day designated by the State or Nation shall be considered the holiday.

Emergency Service.—Blacksmiths and helpers called from their homes after regular working hours shall be allowed four (4) and one-half hours for three hours and service or fraction thereof. A blacksmith or helper asked to come back is considered a call, four and one-half hours.

Rule No. 2. When, by the direction of the proper authorities, helpers are required to report for duty in advance of their regular working hours, for the purpose of building fires (morning and noon) they shall be paid thirty minutes extra per day. All helpers shall help to build fires.

Rule No. 3. Discharge or Suspension.—No blacksmith or helper will be discharged or suspended without a just or sufficient cause. If, after a full investigation, it is found that a blacksmith or helper has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost; the investigation to take place within five days after date of dismissal or suspension.

Adjustment of Grievances.—It is understood in the adjustment of grievances that the officials of this Company will receive a committee of shop employees, duly authorized to act in the premises at any time.

This Company will not in any way discriminate against blacksmiths and helpers who are called upon at any time to serve as a shop-committee, or to act in the adjustment of grievances.

Rule No. 4. Blacksmiths' apprentice shall serve four years (three hundred days constituting a year) at the expiration of which time he shall receive the standard rate of blacksmiths in the shop in which he is employed, if competent; if not competent, he shall be dismissed from the Company's service. Apprentices shall be selected under the Companies' rules for the employment and advancement of apprentices and will be given every opportunity to learn all branches of the trade.

One apprentice may be employed for each shop and one additional for every five blacksmiths employed.

Rule No. 5. Reduction in Hours and Force.—Should a reduction of expenses become necessary, the time shall be reduced to eight hours a day and five days a week. If a further reduction of expenses is required, senior men and those with families depending upon them shall have preference.

Rule No. 6. Transportation.—Blacksmiths and helpers will enjoy transportation privileges as per Rules and Instructions governing the issue and use of passes, dated January 1, 1907, as issued by the General Manager.

Rule No. 7. Temporary Advancement.—A blacksmith or helper placed on a fire paying a higher rate of pay than his regular fire for six days or longer, shall receive rate of pay of the higher rate fire.

In emergency cases a blacksmith or helper, if placed on a lower rate fire for one day or longer, will receive his regular rate of pay, regardless of the length of time employed on the lower rate fire.

Rule No. 8. Scale of Wages.—The fol-

lowing hourly wage (in cents) will be paid blacksmiths and helpers on the O. R. & N. and the S. P. Company lines in Oregon:
Standard rate for blacksmiths, 42 cents per hour.

	No. of Men.	Cents per Hour.	
		From	To
Albina Shop:			
Blacksmiths	1	39½	44
"	10	38½	42
"	2	35	37½
"	2	32½	35½
"	1	32	33
"	2	31½	35½
"	1	27	31½
Forging Machine and Bolt Hdr...	1	27½	31½
Bs. Helper.....	1	24	27½
"	2	24	26
"	21	24	24½

Outside Points O. R. & N.

The Dalles:			
Blacksmith	1	38½	42
Helper	1	24	24½
Umatilla:			
Blacksmith	1	30	33
La-Grande:			
Blacksmith	2	38½	42
Helper	3	24	24½
Huntington			
Blacksmith	1	30	33
Starbuck:			
Blacksmith	2	38½	42
Helper	2	24	24½

S. P. Lines in Oregon.

Car Shops:			
Blacksmiths	1	39	44
"	4	38½	42
"	1	35	37½
Helpers	3	25	27
Roseburg:			
Blacksmith	1	38½	42
Helper	1	25	27
Forge Machine and Bolt Hdr...			
	1	....	31½

Rule No. 9. Any man who has experience and is considered competent shall receive blacksmiths' pay, the foreman to be the judge.

All blacksmiths, helpers and men working in blacksmith shop shall be on blacksmith pay roll. All first fires shall have three helpers and second fire two helpers, and a competent man or boy to run each steam hammer.

This agreement to take effect on the day of November, and remain in force until superseded by another agreement, it being understood that thirty days' notice must be given previous to any change in the above rules and regulations. In accepting this agreement it is understood

that any agreement on the part of the company will be subordinate to subsequent municipal, state or federal legislature.

(Signed) JAMES A. CRANNA,
Chairman.

ROBT. TRACY,
R. C. CIMMONS,
JAMES HOMES.

(Signed) JOHN GRAHM,
Supt. of Motive Power.

DON'T TALK BEHIND HIS BACK.

Don't talk behind a fellow's back!
Just be an honest friend,
And face him in the wars of life.
Let Friendship's rainbow brightly span
The smooth and changeless sea
Of Love, the token evermore
Of man's fidelity.
Don't talk behind a fellow's back!
If he has been a faithful friend,
Just show your colors true.
For in the best of us there lies
Some trace of Judas' sin
That counsels us to mean deceit,
And bids us cheat to win.
Don't talk behind a fellow's back,
Lest you should veil his eyes
Against a friend that might have led
Him into Paradise.
Remember that though truth is truth,
It does not pay to tell
A brother's faults behind his back
And turn his joys to hell!
Don't talk behind a fellow's back!
Just live a faithful friend,
And Love will bide with you always,
Till Time and Life shall end.
For where's the man that does not prize
Among each treasured wift,
The man who stops when he is down
And gives a friendly lift?

—Adelbert Clark.

WHAT GOOD IS IT?

"One of the good signs of the times is the growth of the American Railway Employees' and Investors' Association, which is composed of the stockholders, officers and employees of the railroads of the country. According to the official report, the association now has 25,000 members and 125 local organizations. It was organized for the good of the railroads and the employees, and it seems to be succeeding in its worthy mission." The foregoing is taken from the Railway Journal, November issue. Will the Editor please inform us what good it has done the railways and employees, and in what way it accomplished this good and what class of employees it benefited?

EDITORIALS.

CITY HALL GRAFT

Big Men to be Called Before the Grand Jury

In looking over the names of the members of the Manufacturers' Association we are struck with the fact that there is a remarkable "coincidence" in the further fact that they are becoming more and more entangled in the web being woven by Alderman Merriam in the "graft" inquiry now prominently before the public. It seems almost incredible that such prominent names as those connected with the Miami Coal Co., the Peabody Coal Co., and the City Fuel Co., whose yards are scattered throughout the city and which are officered by such names as Connery, Upham—the great political reformer—and even men who are close to the Mayor of Chicago.

But whether incredible or not the fact remains patent that the present city administration went into office by votes of the very element which now control our city affairs, and many of them are appointees of the Mayor.

It is also a significant fact that even the Mayor's private secretary is at the head of the band of outlaws who are robbing the city and demanding the issuance of \$10,000,000 in bonds. Is it for the purpose of further loot, or is it to cover deficits caused by the McGovern shale rock frauds, by the stealings of the City Appliance Co., and other schemes planned and directed by the present business administration?

And now one Schultz claims that the tax he pays the city is being diverted for the purpose of running down these grafters, and seeks an injunction to restrain the city treasury from paying the commission's bills.

Too bad, Mr. Schultz, but it wouldn't take long to find out who is behind you and what their motives are. You are only the "catpaw" of the grafters who wish to stop the investigation now being made. You are only an accessory after the fact of the robbery of the city. It is not for fear you will be wronged. It is because you fear your friends or those who profess to be such, and who are using you as a tool to further burglarize the city treasury in order that they may escape the penitentiary. Oh! no! Mr. Schultz, you are not going to be wronged, because the thief catchers are after your friends. Not at all. And if you are an honest man and have enough common sense and courage to assert yourself, you will come out in the open and say so. An honest confession, you know, is good for the soul.

There are men whose names will soon be before the grand jury who would give, in the aggregate, hundreds of thousands of dollars to make the injunction you seek a permanent one. Great sighs of relief would go up from them in thanks for your perfidy.

And besides all these crooks, there is a large quota of attorneys who are for hire to help cover up the crookedness of their clients, and who should, waiving their professional courtesy, be made to help the cause of justice and not to defeat it. Such specimens are aptly termed "shysters," and you, Mr. Schultz, are the tool of the shysters and grafters.

J. W. K.

THE APPRENTICE QUESTION

In view of the fact that the apprentice system was discussed at the A. F. of L. convention, lately held at Toronto, Canada, I do not think that a few thoughts along these lines will be out of place. At this time our organization is a little behind in this question and I rather think we should use means for a good apprentice system. There are difficulties which confront almost every craft of any consequence regarding the apprentice. The boy of sixteen or eighteen has no decided idea as to what trade he wishes to learn, and very often is led to take up the blacksmith trade, when he has not the aptitude that he should have on entering upon this work, and if he does not become proficient after a term of four or five years he will never amount to much in the craft. But we have them and it is our duty as an organization to look after them. It is not necessary for a young man to display his ability as a boozier, playing ball or pool or billiards to enable him to obtain a Union card or become a competent blacksmith.

Our organization gives protection to men holding a card, and if he proves incompetent or fails in his work, it weakens us. So that we must see that when an apprentice completes his term he be able to take his place as a competent blacksmith.

I do not favor technical schools. Theory is all right, but the shop is, and should be, the place for practical working knowledge. So many of our craft, especially those who are directly responsible, treat this question too lightly and allow the boy to drift away from his work. It is for him to see that he advances and explain each and every move; make matters plain to him; tell him why heats are lighter on steel than on iron; explain the art of tempering and hardening—in fact, explain every forging that is undertaken while you are working with an apprentice. It is a duty we owe to the boy and those who have placed him in your charge, and important to the organization that he become a competent blacksmith.

W. F. K.

WHAT THE STEEL TRUST COULD DO.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat, in a dispatch dated Washington, December 24, says that: If the 158 largest cities of the United States were to merge themselves into one great corporation they would need a working capital of \$1,250,000,000, or just about the equivalent of the capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation turned into hard cash.

The Census Bureau has made an elaborate investigation on what it costs to run our municipalities, how the money is spent and who gets it. The net amounts spent on public works and departments or collected from taxes or other sources of revenue composed about 68 per cent of the total transactions for 1907. The remaining 42 per cent was spent incidental to the conduct of the city's business or its transactions where the city transacted merely as a fiscal agent in the collection of revenue for the state or county.

To maintain the departments of city government is 36 per cent of the total cost. During 1907 the 158 cities enumerated collected nearly \$600,000,000 in their own revenues and then borrowed more than \$400,000,000 for improvements. But an American city as a collective institution is far from a bankrupt. During 1907, after paying all maintenance and operation and interest upon debt, the cities of the United States had among them \$122,000,000 to push new work.

It costs more than \$103,000,000 a year to protect life and property; it costs more than \$37,000,000 for sanitation and the preservation of health; the leading item of \$109,000,000 is for education, and for recreation we spend least of all, a little more than \$12,000,000.

It costs \$3.37 per capita in New York to maintain the police force, and it only costs 49 cents in Oshkosh. It costs \$3.42 in Washington, and it only costs 44 cents in Lincoln, Neb.

It only costs 40 cents per capita to maintain the Fire Department in Newport, Ky., and it costs 44 cents in Harrisburg, Pa., but it costs \$3.62 in Atlantic City.

JUDGES BELIEVE TECHNICALITIES DELAY JUSTICE.

Jurists Assert at State Meeting They Are Forced to Decide Cases Contrary to Right.

Legal technicalities, not justice, sometimes determine cases in the higher courts, according to admissions made by supreme judges and appeals judges at the meeting of State jurists being held at the Courthouse.

In the course of discussion they told of deciding cases one way on technicalities when they were satisfied that justice demanded a contrary decision.

Judge Bert D. Nortoni of the St. Louis Court of Appeals cited a recent case in which, he said, he was forced to affirm a judgment against the Laclede Gas Light Co., contrary to the demands of justice, because the attorney for the company had overlooked a technical point in making the appeal.

No Way to Avoid Technicality.

"After reading the record in the case," said Judge Nortoni, "I was satisfied that the judgment was against the wrong party, but I could not decide the case on the merits because there was no way of getting around the technicality. This was a case of the client having to suffer for the lawyer's omission."

Other judges told of instances in which they had been "forced" by regard for technicalities to decide cases in a way to defeat the ends of justice.

The admissions grew out of a plea by Judge Gantt of the Supreme Court that lawyers think more and write less in preparing their briefs, so that the appellate judges would have a better chance to keep up with their work. Discussing Judge Gantt's plea, Judge Goode of the St. Louis Court of Appeals said a lot of unnecessary work resulted from the raising of frivolous technicalities. He said he wished the appellate courts had the power to make rules by which such technicalities could be ignored.

"The people," he said, "have the right to demand that cases be decided on their merits and not lost or won on some technicality."

The Judge said the blame is due to the spirit of the American bar, which rather applauds technical issues. He believed that the policy of the English bar in frowning upon lawyers who raise frivolous points would be a good thing for the courts of this country.

Judge James N. Johnson of the Kansas City Court of Appeals declared that it would be a difficult matter to shorten transcripts or to get around technical issues, but he believed that a good deal of it could be avoided by electing competent lawyers to the Circuit and other benches.

Political Parties to Blame.

He declared that much of the blame rests with the political parties, which nominate men of only limited ability for judicial positions.

"These judges," he said, "do not understand the law and as a result they allow many mistakes to creep into the records at the trial of cases. This all has to be corrected by some Appellate Court."

At Tuesday's session, on motion of Circuit Judge Sale of St. Louis, a commission was appointed by Judge Fox to devise some method of reforming court procedure. The committee comprises Judge Gantt, Judge Ellison of Kansas City, Judge Gray of Springfield, Judge Goode and Judge Hugo Muench of St. Louis.—St. Louis Post-Despatch.

SAYS DOLLAR MARK IS IN PLACE OF FLAGS.

A dispatch from Troy, N. Y., to the St. Louis Post-Despatch quotes a prominent New York judge as saying:

"The age of patriotism has yielded to the age of commercialism. Uppermost in the human mind today is not the stars and stripes, but the dollar mark."

Such was the declaration of Supreme Court Justice Wesley O. Howard, in an opinion today, reducing the compensation of members of a commission appointed to appraise damages to property resulting from the construction of the Ashokan reservoir in Ulster County, which is to furnish a water supply for New York City.

He again says:

"At least 40 per cent of all the money appropriated for public use is lost in graft. All things could be possible if this frightful leak could be stopped—roads, canals, libraries, asylums and hospitals.

"Graft is a product of our times and institutions. It is the people who are responsible. They expect graft and even spoils and booty, to deplete their resources, whenever any great undertaking is ventured by them; and they look with complacency and toleration and indifference at ravages upon their property. Graft is as much an element to be reckoned with in computing the cost of a public structure as is cement and lumber. It has come to be a matter of course—this rake-off—a loss recognized by all who make estimates of cost in such cases. A public structure built honestly would be a freak."

LABOR POINTS THE WAY.

If the labor unions did nothing else than call attention to the misery that abounds, their existence would be justifiable; but they have done more, they have not only called attention to the effects, they have shown the causes. They have done more still; they have produced remedies, upon the merits and demerits of which professors, editors and ministers now discuss and advocate. Labor unions have produced thinkers and educators from out their own ranks, and have drawn students and teachers from the wealthy and professional. And more yet; while doing this they have bettered the condition of thousands of families, by securing higher wages, shorter hours and greater independence, individually and collectively. The result is something to be proud of.

In the past month the General Office has received several letters from local secretaries, complaining that they are unable to get replies to correspondence, and asking the General Office to compel the local secretaries to answer their letters. This will be a hard thing to do, but we would suggest that whenever you write a local for official information and they do not make any reply, wait a reasonable time and then write the second letter: should you not receive a reply to your second letter, then write to your General Secretary-Treasurer, giving the name and address of the secretary that you wrote to, the dates and the subject matter, and we will demand an immediate compliance and an explanation.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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The editor will not be responsible for the views expressed in private communications.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc., in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 25th of each month, if intended for current publication.

BY THE WAY.

Second Vice-President Glover is stirring things up in the State of Illinois.

Payment to the new strike fund begins January 1, 1910. Who will be the first to pay?

We could use some of this strike fund right now, as some of our brothers are on strike at Galetton, Pa., and Rock Island, Ill.

John Barry, the re-elected Business Agent, is a member of Homestead Local No. 325, and, together with Brother Tegtmeier, we have reasons to believe big things may be expected from this big team.

A Happy New Year.

Sooner or later the man who does his best gets the best job.

Vice-President Flanagan is trying his luck with the Mobilians.

Vice-President Glover seems to be going some—read his report.

Look after the suspended members. This is just as important as to procure new ones.

One difference between the rich and the poor is that the former do not envy the latter.

Vice President Powlesland has been busy with the Intercolonial Railroad, down in Eastern Canada.

Gov. Deneen has appointed Hiram Williamson State printer expert. Williamson is a non-union printer.

We do not permit the workers to become the victims of the tender mercies of their exploiters.—Gompers.

The Harriman lines are entering upon an era of activity in road building. Two thousand miles is contemplated, some of which is now under course of construction.

Ed. Tegtmeier, the newly elected Business Agent of District Council No. 1, is a member of Energy No. 122, and we predict an energetic campaign of organization in Chicago.

Since our last issue we are in receipt of another application for a charter from First Vice-President Dougherty, he having organized another local at Schenectady, N. Y. Fine work, William; do it some more.

The conditions are such throughout the country that blacksmiths and helpers can get a job without much trouble, providing they have a good card of the I. B. of B. and H. The Paddy Hughes bunch of non-unionists are now wondering where they are at.—They are in the soup.

"There goes a man of low life and dark deeds."

"Mercy on us! What does he do?"

"Cleans cellars and shovels in coal."

It is a good habit to pay your monthly dues at the first meeting of your local. A payment is due from each member on the first day of each month, SO GET THE HABIT.

Vice-President Dougherty has been busy straightening up matters with the American Locomotive Company. Our craft is getting along well at present and all men in the Union.

The old German who was supposed to be on his death-bed, and overhearing the remark that those who carried the bier would have to walk, said: "Is dot so? Vell, I guess I will valk, den."

The story, "Electric Fiend," which was started in the Journal, has been discontinued on account of death. However, the Fiend has died, and all the most noble characters are free, alive, and happy.

Don't get discouraged if a friend will not give you his application at once. Remember the advice of Horace Lorrimer: "A man's got to keep company a long time, come early and stay late, and sit close, to get either a girl or a job worth having."

Brother J. W. Nichols, former member of the General Executive Board, who, at the present time is located at Deer Lodge, Montana, was a caller at this office during the past month, and he never tires of telling of the beauties of that country. Come again, John; we enjoyed your visit.

We believe that if the City of Chicago thoroughly understood the question of electrification of a system like the Illinois Central Railroad, they would be a little more patient. It is a big problem and should be given rational consideration. Give the Illinois Central time to adjust herself to these new conditions.

Why? Why is it that the labor movement has so many SHIRKERS? Men who continue to hang back in the traces—men who will not help to pull the load. They surely know that the load is so big that it requires constant tugging to make any headway. Get into the habit of doing your part. Pull forward and not backward, if you would the better enjoy life. Contempt is only shown for men of this type, who are unwilling to do their share in the battle of life. Such are in hindrance and sink below the respect of active work and intelligence.

We hope our members on the Eastern roads will read the contracts that are being signed up nowadays, and show them to their non-union shop mates. We are sending plenty of Journals to all points for distribution. We hope our members will distribute them freely, and if you want more notify us at the General Office.

For the year ending June 30, 1909, the Illinois Central's operating revenues were \$53,672,336.28. This is an increase of \$841,909.45 over last year. The net operating increase shows \$47,000.32. This, during panicky conditions, is not so bad. However, when it comes to giving their employees a raise—that is different; but still, they are demanding an increase of output.

We do not propose to allow a bunch of men who were expelled from our organization for trying to bust our locals in Chicago to do any dictating. Some of them were very much interested in the recent business agent election. We propose to organize Chicago, if it takes two or a dozen organizers, and those who are in the way had better take to the tall timber.

We are pained to announce the tragic death, at a grade crossing, at Milwaukee, on the 21st inst., of the father of Brother Wm. Thompson, an active member of the General Executive Board of the I. B. of B. and H. We shall inform our readers of full particulars in our next issue. The General Office, in behalf of the entire Brotherhood, extend to our bereaved brother and family its heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of affliction.

The King of Belgium is dead—no sorrow drapes his tomb; he is laid away in a Leuken crypt, unhonored and unmourned. His deeds of cruelty shall live long centuries to come. But the songs of him for his good deeds will always be unsung. Greed and gore, and lust and shame, shall ever be his praise, and all the prayers of priest or monk will not exalt his name. So let him sleep in his little crypt, ensealed from sight and fame, while centuries hence, with rancorous words, curses assail his name.

Our Mechanical Department has been sadly neglected, owing to the constant duties of the Editor in other fields. In fact, the editing of the Journal in a proper manner would require the full time of an expert, not only in editorial work, but in a mechanical point of view.

The strike is still on at the Davenport locomotive works at Davenport, Ia. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists, carmen and pipe men are involved. The strike is for a nine-hour day. We cannot sign for a ten-hour day when other employers are signing for the nine-hour day in nearly every case. Financial assistance is asked for. Any donation can be sent to the General Office and will be receipted for promptly. Our members are nearly all working now and a small amount will not hamper the donor, but will assist the striking members greatly. This applies to the Galeson strikers also, who are out, fighting for their rights. Brothers, show your loyalty to your struggling brothers by giving them assistance.

J. W. KLINE,
General President.

Brother J. J. McTiernan, of Local No. 168, San Francisco, has a few good suggestions under the Correspondence head, and we would be pleased to see, not only our Vice-President, but any Brother, interest themselves as he suggests. While the cost would be considerable, we believe it would be a profitable undertaking, as it would not only enlighten the craft, but would also make the Journal more up-to-date.

The Dear Bunch claim to be union men. Many a scab and strike-breaker says the same thing, but the fact that they are paid large salaries for strike-breaking induces them to stay with it as long as there is money in it, or as long as they are successful; but when they get tired of their devilish work, they seek to hide in the ranks of unionism and are willing to pay a fine to do it. How much better, therefore, is a bunch of union men, so-called, that tries to tear to pieces that which took years of time and money to build up? That kind of non-union unionism should be placed on the same plane of strike breaking, for it makes it possible for the strike-breaker and scab to flourish. It is time to call a spade a spade.

The Southern Railway report ending June 30, 1909, shows operating revenues \$52,188,106.64; the net revenue \$16,756,089.43. This is an increase over the previous year of \$3,647,832.40. They refused to grant an increase in wages last year. It was this system that demanded a reduction in wages two years ago, and the various crafts demanded an investigation. The Interstate Commerce Commission took the matter up and re-

quested President Finley to confer with the employees. The result was a withdrawal of the Order to cut the wages. The Mobile & Ohio—one of the roads controlled by this Southern system—is one, if not the lowest, paid roads in the South. They, however, flatly refuse to increase wages. The employees are making a just demand for an increase and will force, if necessary, this demand. We hope, however, Mr. Finley will see the injustice done and overrule his subordinates.

Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, Assistant Editor of the American Federationist, the official magazine of the American Federation of Labor, has resigned from that position and will remove to New York City on December 10. Mrs. Valesh has been with the American Federationist for the past eight years and has been closely identified with President Gompers in his work. She is going to New York to enter a somewhat wider field of lecturing and writing, more especially in the explanation to the general public of the aims and objects of the trade union movement. Mrs. Valesh will also resume the publication of her letter to labor journals dealing with live industrial questions. Her address in New York will be 23 W. 44th St. Mrs. Valesh has for many years been known as a writer and speaker on labor topics, more especially those connected with woman and child labor. She expects to initiate in New York a strenuous campaign for the organization of working women. Mrs. Valesh retains her commission as general organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

The General Office is receiving daily calls for organizers. If our finances permitted, we could do a great work in the unexplored realms of our craft. At this writing, your President is greatly needed on the Pacific Coast, in the South and the great Northwest. Since our Pittsburgh convention was held, I have been on the road almost continually; in fact, my work has accumulated so that I will have to disappoint some of our good brothers and stay in the General Office long enough to "catch up." General Secretary-Treasurer Kramer has been of good assistance to me in getting the Constitution and other printed matter in shape; so I ask you to be patient with me if answers to your correspondence are somewhat delayed. Remember that somebody is getting the benefit of my services and we are winning some great victories without striking. This will be

seen by looking over the contracts. Our time is also further taken up with the different affiliations with other organizations. I am hoping to see our craft take a stride ahead. Now is the time for every member to show himself a man—a loyal unionist. Every member of our union should be just as much interested in our union as your officers are and I urge every member to be active. See that the man working with you has a union card. There is no reason why they should not. There are some, however, who are obstinate and defiant; some are honest in their position, apparently, while others are paid for it, and will never come in unless something out of the ordinary turns up. Education along this line is what will tell in time. The foremen, as a rule, are getting broader, and the old-time narrow individual is a thing of the past.

The great annual First Ward ball was half way turned down by Mayor Busse, and a concert was given instead. All good citizens were pleased with this recognition of the prayers and petitions of the moral element of Chicago, and the Mayor and Chief Steward deserve and receive the high encomiums for their acts in this matter. Now, just upon the heels of this annual immoral event, which had become a stench to the nostrils of decency, comes another episode—for charity, mind you—which, to the minds of many, is fully as demoralizing as the First Ward ball, but being given under the auspices and at the instigation of Chicago's "400," was allowed to be enacted before that elite body of men and women. We refer to the famous "Salome" dance, which was barred from the public theaters by the police of New York on account of its vulgarity. The performer, bedecked with diamonds—the principal raiment worn—and an ample cloak of charity, appeared before the audience in the winding maze of the Salome dance. The only excuse for decency was in the fact that the less sensual of the audience viewed the scintillating stones with great admiration, while those of more vulgar taste were so entranced and enthralled by the beautiful form and vulgar gyrations of the "woman"—by virtue of her sex—who exhibited her natural personal charms for the filthy lucre awarded her by these charitable people for whose amusement she was hired in the name of charity. Had "Bathouse John" or "Hinky Dink" attempted to give this performance they would have been haled to court, and no lawyer could have found language to adequately anathematize the perform-

ance. But as "charity covers a multitude of sins," so let us hope that in this case it will militate the offense.

District Councils.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 9.

Dec. 23, 1909.

Editor Journal—Being a delegate to District Council No. 9 Convention of the I. C. R. R. system, in East St. Louis, I will try to let you know what transpired at the Convention. There was a large attendance. Almost every Local along the Illinois Central system was represented—all good, loyal brothers.

The Convention was held on the 19th and 20th of November. It happened that Local No. 159 held its meeting on the night of the 19th, and the Convention attended in a body, and I must say that No. 159 is up to date.

In the forenoon of the first day there were several committees appointed, which, I must say, worked hard.

During the reports of committees our Business Agent, Brother Barney C. Cary, made his report, which was good, and from all reports he is still at it. If you don't believe it, ask Kimbro—how about that, No. 159? Go for them, Barney. If you need help call on Daniel Webster McMillen, the man from Mississippi.

All the delegates at the Convention were agreeable and the business went along smoothly. There were a few changes made in the District's by-laws, which the brothers of the Illinois Central know of by this time.

I also wish to call the attention of the secretaries of the various Locals along the Illinois Central that they must send the secretary, Brother Thomas Yates, a report every month, and he in return will send one every three months of conditions along the system.

There was business transacted at the Convention which would take too long to explain; but nevertheless each Local will get a copy of the minutes in the near future.

I must say one thing, and that is that the retiring President, Brother James Jennings, found the best place to eat, one restaurant, for 25 cents, eat until you burst; and Brother Carr of Clinton, President-elect, knew where to find the best roast beef. I must also add that Brother Ed King does not like to sleep in a wooden bed—that is, a blacksmith helper—always thinking about iron. Who will find Brother Truix's hat? Did the monkey get it? How about it, McComb City?

The delegates present are as follows: Chicago, James Jennings, Thomas Yates, Edward King, N. Belgum; Clinton, M. F. Carr, B. B. Cleary; Paducah, J. E. Thomas, J. Cross; Memphis, Curtis Tabscotch; Centralia, W. F. Baumeier; Mattoon, J. E. Baker; McComb City, J. A. Truix; Freeport, F. Duke; Water Valley, W. D. McMillen; East St. Louis, Brother Young.

With best wishes, I am, fraternally yours,
N. B. NO. 326.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 8.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 24, 1909.

Editor Journal—As the Locals on the Wabash have not taken up any of your valuable space in the JOURNAL, I thought I would take up a few lines and let you know that we are still among the living and have just signed our new agreement, which is by far the best we ever had on the Wabash. It also includes an increase of 2 cents per hour. We have formulated on the Wabsah one of the best, if not the best, federations of crafts, which includes the machinists, boilermakers, pipefitters, car workers, locomotive carpenters and blacksmiths, and my advice to other roads which have not yet formed an organization of this kind would be to do so at once, as the results will be wonderful. It creates a better feeling among the different crafts and does away with the ill feeling that sometimes exists between the different crafts. Our motto is, all satisfied or nobody sign. We also meet once each month, at which time matters pertaining to the welfare of all crafts are brought up, and at which time all men not belonging to their respective organizations are freely advertised, and it has brought good results. It has been the means of bringing into the fold some of the fellows who are most interested when it comes to asking for an increase of pay, but the least interested when it comes to paying dues. I will also say much credit is due our Second Vice President, Brother Glover, who has been working with our committee, and I feel safe in saying that if there are any reports at our next Convention that will be better than Brother Glover's, both in organizing and signing of good shop rules, I think they will have to go some. Wishing the Brotherhood the best of success in the coming year, I am,

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. W. KOENIG, Sec. D. C. 28.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS AGREEMENT.

Editor Journal—While visiting the city of Danville a short time ago I had the pleasure of meeting with Local No. 113 on several occasions and found it to be a very

active Local, where nothing but harmony prevails among its members. They are always willing to help each other and see that every duty they have to perform is done. On my first visit to their city I was met at the depot and escorted to the hotel by Shanty Cherry Basco. After dinner he escorted me to a hall, where the joint committee met, and there I was introduced to Brothers Dog Face and Skinny. In the evening I met Stogie John, the Secretary, and talked over conditions with him and Shanty. The following evening we had a special meeting, where I met the rest of the brothers of No. 113, whose names, as far as I remember, are John D. Straw Hat, Fatty, Zebby Green from Equality, Ma Riar, Paddle Foot Mike, Politician Christ of Reileysburg, Fuzzy, Gerry Bean, Black Pete, Eldorado Blueford, Ox Tail, Roxey, Humbug, Dear Old Danville, Little Willy, Haymaker Swede, Bean Tree, Kokomo John, Tiddy-Addy-Ae, Wart Head, Few Whiskers, Josh Billings, One Yump, Little Jew, Pin Head, Cold Cut, Pee Wee from down home, Aunt Katherine, Honest Ed, Sandy Whiskers, Puff-Up Big Mike, and last but not least was Kreejuan-Why-You-Not-Fizhon.

So, after meeting with these brothers several times, I found out that No. 113 always has a name they give their members, and in that way they keep a correct record of each and every one of them; but with all that they are a happy, good-natured lot, and I regretted very much the night I left them and went on my way, and I sincerely hope that I may meet them all again in the near future, and I wish each and every member of No. 113 the best of luck and success.

THE TRAVELER.

"Society can have no respect for the intelligence of working men who take no interest in the organization of labor. In proportion to their weakness in the spirit of unionism they lose the confidence and support of the public. It is the spirit of the times. It should not require argument to so convince wage earners. To maintain strong organization in the true spirit of unionism is the only way for labor to be prepared for a crisis."—From a recent address of Judge Alfred J. Murphy, Detroit, Mich.

A colored man died without medical attendance, and the coroner went to investigate.

"Did Samuel Williams live here?" he asked the weeping woman who opened the door.

"Yessuh," she replied between sobs.

"I want to see the remains."

"I is de remains," she answered proudly.—Everybody's Magazine.

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. DOUGHERTY.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1909.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

Since my last report I have put in some time in the A. L. Co. plants at Schenectady and Pittsburg.

I got a number of our men's pay raised; also settled several grievances in the different shops, and am pleased to report that I have succeeded in organizing another local at Schenectady—58 names going in on the charter. Schenectady can now boast of five locals enrolled under the banner of the I. B. of B. and H., and a man without a clear card had better not call there.

I put the bolt makers in good shape and I think that everyone was well satisfied with my work there. I then gave Pittsburg a call while attending the council of executive officers that was held in the Monongahela House, in accordance with the instruction handed down by the last A. F. of L. convention.

I visited the A. L. Co. plant and was able to get the pay of nine men raised. I also got several other grievances fixed up so that I believe I left No. 484 in better shape for my visit.

At the meeting of the executive officers, presided over by President Samuel Gompers, there was between 45 and 50 delegates

days with every minute of the time taken up with the discussing of the United Steel Trust and its method of dealing with its employees, and I do not think there was a delegate there that did not see or realize what would have to be done if we were to continue to do business as labor organizations.

The Steel Trust, in its far reaching grasp, not only is fighting the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the Sheet and Tin Finishers, also those in the lake carrying business and railroad business and in the mines, and you can see, no matter where you look, the hand of the Steel Trust. So it is evident to all who are in accord with organized labor that if they do not now fight the time is not far distant when the fight will be brought home to our very doors.

The outcome of the meeting was the unanimous adoption of a resolution which calls for an assessment of ten cents per member on all affiliated nationals or internationals of the A. F. of L., also that each and every organization put as many organizers in the field as possible and that a committee be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, the Speaker of the Senate and House, on the Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to call to the executive heads the attack that the Steel Trust is making against organized labor and to show the conditions that exist at the different plants of this great trust.

The reports that were given to the delegates were of such a nature that nothing but immediate action would do, for every day brings additional hardship to its employees.

The following committee was appointed to see the President: Jas. O'Connell, Geo. W. Perkins, P. J. McArdle, Thomas L. Lewis, C. E. Lawyer, J. D. Pierce, J. W. Hayes.

Committee to visit Governor Judson Harmon: Thomas L. Lewis, William D. Huber, T. J. Duffy, P. J. McArdle and C. E. Lawyer.

Committee to visit Governor Edwin S. Stuart: E. S. McCullough, P. J. McArdle, C. E. Lawyer, J. D. Pierce, M. O'Sullivan.

These committees are to get busy at once and the assessment is to go into effect on January 1st and the organization to start on January 2nd, so in a very short time the great and only petted child of the Tar-

will be called on to show why, under the existing circumstances, they should get any special favor shown them by the United States Government.

I am firmly convinced that the method adopted by the Steel Trust in dealing with its employees during the last several years has driven the most ignorant of its employees to see the necessity of organizing, and when you see to what end the Trust goes to prohibit this it is clear evidence that they also realize that even they can ask too much, for the men, like the worm that has been trodden upon, is ready to turn.

I hope that each and every man who carries a card will see the necessity of doing all that is in his power to assist the men in these plants to get organized. I have sent to the Editor the Manifesto issued by the Convention, and if not crowded out no doubt will be printed.

I stopped at Dunkirk and found that a number of our men were out of work on account of waiting for draft men—found things in a pretty fair condition and expect that the men will enjoy a far merrier Christmas this year than they did last.

Will close by saying I have visited seven Locals of our Brotherhood and had the pleasure of seeing twelve new names added to Local No. 301; got three members for No. 484, and with 58 on charter application I feel that our Brotherhood is making a grand finish for the year of 1909. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Fraternally yours,

W. J. DOUGHERTY.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.:

I tender herewith my report for the month of December, 1909:

In my November report I failed to state that I went to Kankakee, Ill., on November 1 and organized Local No. 432, and I wish to say that by the time spring comes every blacksmith and helper in Kankakee will be a member of No. 432, as the brothers there are determined to have the best local in the brotherhood, and I believe they will with such hustlers as Brothers Burries, Martinson, Anderson, Hayden and the rest of those who are on the charter. They are of the right type to accomplish their purpose.

My last report left me at Danville, on Sunday, November 28. I remained in Danville the 29th and 30th, using my best efforts to get a conference with the officials and advising our committee as to what course to pursue when the time came to

meet the management. On December 1 I found that the strike vote taken by the three crafts was lost and that the company would not meet the boilermakers or blacksmiths until they settled with the machinists, so I notified our committee to go back to work until our time came.

On December 2 I received a telegram from the General Office to go to Bloomington, Ill., as Local No. 79 was about to have a conference with the Chicago & Alton officials. Arriving in Bloomington on the evening of December 2 I was met at the hotel by the Grievance Committee, Bros. Dixon, Martin and Moore. They escorted me down to their hall where they had arranged for a special meeting for my benefit, and I want to say that nearly every member of No. 79 was at that meeting. I was introduced to each and every one present. The meeting was called to order by their worthy president, Brother Christman, whom I had met in Milwaukee. I was then called upon by the chairman to address the body and responded to the best of my ability, and after explaining the different laws that were made at the Pittsburgh convention, I then gave them an outline of my work on the Wabash Railroad, and Chicago & Eastern Illinois, as far as I had gone at that time. As no date had yet been set for a conference, I advised them to arrange it as soon as possible, which they promised to do.

On December 3 I visited the shops and was made acquainted with the foreman blacksmith, where I only talked to him about a minute.

I then visited each one of our brothers at their respective fires. I also met Brother Kennedy and Brother Rogers, whom I had not seen since the St. Louis convention. Brother Rogers is now assistant foreman. The committee were waiting for an answer as to when we would meet the company, and as it was a regular meeting night for No. 79, I told them that they could let me know what arrangements had been made. In the evening I attended the meeting of No. 79 when I was informed that we were to meet the company some time Saturday, December 4, but I would not be able to find out the time until Saturday, when the committee would inform me by 'phone. I then stated that I thought it best for the committee to retire with me and familiarize ourselves with the agreement, which was agreed to by all. We then retired to Brother Martin's home and went through the agreement thoroughly and consulted until 11 p. m.

December 4 I was called on the 'phone stating that we would have a conference with the Superintendent of Motive Power at 10:30 a. m. I met the committee at that

hour and we then went to the office of the superintendent. After getting acquainted with each other we were told by the superintendent that he had to leave for St. Louis on the noon train, but would return Sunday morning, and he asked us to take up our agreement with the foreman blacksmith and see what conclusion we would come to, which we agreed to do. We met the foreman at 2 p. m., and after a three-hour talk with him we adjourned to meet the superintendent at 9:30 Sunday morning, December 5.

We went to the shop Sunday morning at 9:30 and our chairman, Brother Dixon, went up in the office and notified the foreman that we were ready to meet the superintendent. The foreman came down to us later on and said that Mr. Mayer, the superintendent, is swamped with work and that he is anxious to go and see his sick wife, whom he had not seen in three weeks, as their home was in quarantine and he had been stopping in a car all that time; that he would consider it a great favor if we would postpone our conference until the latter part of the week and that he would leave the arranging of the date to your humble servant. The committee, knowing that the conditions were what the superintendent said, consented to wait subject to my call, as I had to get back to Danville Monday.

On the 6th I received a telegram from Brother Hollis of No. 113 that a conference was near at hand. On December 6 I left for Danville, arriving at 12 noon. The committee met me at the hotel and they informed me that we would meet the superintendent on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Tuesday, December 7, at 2:30 p. m. We then arranged for a special meeting on Monday night. At that meeting Brother Krause was elected on the committee along with Brothers Hollis and Hannapell. On December 7 the committee met me and we outlined our plan of argument. We met the superintendent at 2:30 p. m. and stayed with him until 7 p. m. and came back with an agreement for a nine-hour day, time and one-half after bulletin hours and an increase of wages from 2 to 4 cents per hour for every blacksmith, helper and heater on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois system. You will find the agreement on another page of the Journal.

On December 8 we arranged for another special meeting, which was attended by all the members of No. 113. We read the agreement to them, and after explaining everything in detail to them the agreement was unanimously accepted and a rising vote of thanks was given to the committee and myself for the able manner in which the affair was handled, and I want to congratu-

late the committee from No. 113 and also the members for their ability. They have, in handling affairs of this kind, done their duty as loyal brothers should, and the members gave them all the support they could, and where harmony prevails success is bound to come.

After the business end of the meeting was over, we turned it over to a jollification meeting, and just as soon as that was done I had to exercise my pipe organ with a little song. I was hauled back again to repeat. I then tore off another that I wrote back of Swift's hog house which seemed to satisfy them all.

On December 9 I went back to Bloomington to stay until we could settle, if possible. I remained there December 10 and 11, and after meeting the superintendent on the Chicago & Alton and considering a proposition that we did not or could not approve of that was offered by the foreman blacksmith, we gave the superintendent our agreement as we did the first time we met, and told him that is our proposition. He told us then if such is the case that he would have to send it to Chicago to the general manager, and we said all right, do so, and let us know just as soon as possible, which he promised to do.

December 12 being Sunday, I left for Chicago to visit my family, as this was the first chance for some time.

On November 5 to December 13 I was at the General Offices and was told to go to Chicago Heights for the interest of the organization. I did what I could on that day, but could not finish, so I had to go back on December 14, where I attended the meeting of No. 239 and had the honor of presiding over the meeting. I also initiated three new candidates. The meeting was well attended by the members of No. 239. We had several visitors there from Chicago, among them being General Secretary-Treasurer Brother Wm. F. Kramer, Brothers Moynahan and McCabe of No. 325, Brother Bradley of No. 80, Brother O'Keefe of No. 323, Brother Tegtmeyer of No. 122 and Brother McAvoy of No. 14. After hearing from all present we departed for our homes feeling happier and brighter than ever. No. 239 is doing great work these days and with such able hustlers as Brothers Anderson, Courier, Moore, McMurry and others, they will be the banner local before long. On December 15 I received a telegram to go to Bloomington, as the committee there was called into the superintendent's office, and he offered them a counter proposition that did not look good to them, and they told him that they would have to wait until I came before they could give him an answer. I arrived in Bloomington on the 16th and the com-

mittee had called a special meeting of the local, and the proposition was put up to the local and the local refused to accept it as it was anything but fair. I told them that we would meet the superintendent Friday and take the matter up with the superintendent again and we would bring back all the information to them at their regular meeting Friday night, on December 17, which we did. After a four-hour conference we finally succeeded in getting a nine-hour day, time and one-half after bulletin hours, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cents increase for blacksmiths and helpers with a one-year agreement signed by the company, something that we never had before on the Chicago & Alton road. Brothers, too much credit cannot be given Brothers Dixon, Martin and Moore for the able manner in which they handled the affairs with me at the meetings we had with the company, and if every committee that goes before their respective companies or firms as capable of doing their duty as that committee was we would be able to get what really belongs to us everywhere throughout our brotherhood. I congratulate Local No. 79 for having such able brothers in their local.

December 18 I left for Chicago and spent Sunday with my family, leaving Sunday night, December 19, at 11:45 for Frankfort, Ind., to see what could be done in the way of organizing the Clover Leaf shops, which are controlled by the Chicago & Alton.

On December 20 I arrived at Frankfort and visited the shops. There I met the foreman, Arthur Hughes, whom I worked with some years ago in Chicago. After a few minutes' talk with him I got in touch with the men in the shop, whom I invited to meet me at a hall that I had engaged for that night. They all seemed willing to get organized. There was only about half of them at the meeting; the others had to work. I don't know whether the foreman made them work on purpose or not, but it looked queer to me. But, nevertheless, I will organize a local in Frankfort before 1910 arrives—of that I am almost sure. If not, I will start the New Year with it, so after doing all I could there on the 20th and 21st, I left for Lafayette to visit with Local No. 411. As the time was too short to call the local together, Brothers Weiler and Pechin, president and secretary of No. 411, called on me at the hotel, and I was more than surprised to hear that not a helper in the Monon shops were organized and the blacksmiths have just drawn up an agreement for themselves and have sent it to the General Executive Board for sanction. After talking over everything in general I told the brothers that I would be

back right after Christmas and get the helpers in line, which I feel sure of being able to do, and then get them in on the agreement, which seemed to be satisfactory to them. After a three-hours' talk with the two brothers they departed to their homes.

On December 23 I left Lafayette for Chicago and went direct to the General Office, where I have been since arriving at noon the 23d. December 24 I remained in the office assisting them in finishing up the work there before Christmas, as they had more than they could handle, and assisted them in catching up almost to the day.

This finishes my report for the month of December, 1909.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am,

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLES LAND.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

My work of the past month has made it necessary for me to cover a large expanse of territory—from Detroit, Michigan, to Moncton, New Brunswick—and I am glad to report success at both ends of the line and at various points along the route at which it was possible to visit.

While busily engaged at the difficult task of reorganizing the blacksmiths and helpers of Toronto, I received a telegram from the chairman of our Schedule Committee of the Pere Marquette Railroad, requesting me to go to Detroit to assist the committee in their final meeting with the officials of that system in their negotiations for a schedule. I responded at once, and on my arrival I found our energetic chairman, Brother Lyons of St. Thomas, on the job; also the faithful members of the committee, Brothers Price of Ionia, and Weisenberger of Grand Rapids. I soon found that there was also a committee there of the boilermakers, machinists and carmen, and also of the firemen.

We were the second on the list to meet with the management, so in this case at least we were not hanging on to the rear end as is usually the case with our craft, and there is no good reason why we should not be in the front, as we are just as important, as a craft, as anyone else.

At the conference, the schedule which had been presented some few weeks previous was thoroughly discussed, and in the end was finally agreed to with a few minor changes.

One thing upon which our men at different points of the system were not a unit on

was the nine-hour clause—the committee personally were in favor of it,—but they, of course, had their instructions. This caused a hitch in the final settlement, especially as the boilermakers were a unit on the question; also the machinists were pledged to a nine-hour day throughout the system, and the two latter crafts succeeded in getting the nine-hour day while the blacksmiths and helpers committee returned home and reported to their locals. I have since heard from the chairman, Bro. Lyons. He states that the men have had their eyes opened since he returned home and I have drafted a letter to be endorsed by all the locals, requesting that they be granted the nine-hour clause and in that way get into the line of progress and out of the old rut of stagnation.

The schedule also included an increase in pay for all men getting below the recognized minimum rate of the shop, and also an increase of time for helpers building fires from half hour to one hour per day.

A copy of the schedule will be sent in for publication in the Journal as soon as the question of the nine-hour clause is settled.

Shortly after finishing up this case I received a telegram from President Kline, stating that my services were required in Moncton, New Brunswick, to assist in securing an agreement for our men employed on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railroad, which is owned by the Government.

I responded immediately, and on my arrival was met by Bro. John Hayes, President of the Local No. 460, and escorted to the hotel.

The regular meeting of the Local was held that night, at which a schedule was read to the members, that had been submitted by the management; after being read through, I was asked my opinion of it and advised the members, that I believed that certain clauses should be revised, and after explaining to them the various points that should be changed, it was agreed that such should be done.

The Schedule Committee was instructed to lay off from work the following day, and meet with me the following day at the hotel to fix up the schedule and to report in the evening to the members, for which purpose a special meeting was called.

The Committee and myself made several changes, and arrangements were made to meet with the Superintendent of Motive Power, and also succeeded in getting the Superintendent to agree to allow me to sit in the conference with the men.

The conference was satisfactory to a certain degree. We gained two important points, then we decided to get a conference

with the General Superintendent, who had more authority, and from whom we succeeded in getting two points more.

It would make a very lengthy report to go into all the details, and it is not necessary here, although some very interesting matter came up during the negotiations, both at the meetings with the officials and with the members.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Committee, Bros. Brown, Moore, Taylor, and McGillivray, for the energetic and faithful manner in which they carried out their instructions.

It is half the battle when the Committee and the rank and file of the membership enter into the spirit of a proposition of this kind. In fact, I found the entire membership of the Moncton local as worthy and loyal a lot of men as I ever had the pleasure of meeting with, and am glad to have had the opportunity of getting them recognition of their organization through a signed agreement, a copy of which will probably be found in this Journal.

This road being owned by the Canadian Government, I found some conditions existing here which did not exist on other roads, and the peculiarities being new, required some new tactics, which I am glad to say were successful. The entire negotiations required some ten days, at the close of which the Local made your humble servant a valuable token of their esteem, and as a keepsake to recall the pleasant memories of my stay amongst them, which I will not forget.

After finishing my work in Moncton, I started for McAdam Junction in New Brunswick, a small point on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and met with the members of our craft who had stood nobly through the recent strike on that system. Conditions there are not as good as we would like them to be, our chief grievance being a scab boss blacksmith; but from reports I have received, I believe his time is getting short; then we hope to see the man of our choice get it—Brother Merritt Nason, who was the foreman there when the strike was declared, but who showed his loyalty to unionism by coming out with the rest of them.

From McAdam Junction I went to Montreal and attended a meeting of Local No. 412, at which were present also Bros. Donaghy, Whittaker, Edwards and Ryan, and another Brother of the C. P. R. Local No. 274. I found Local No. 412, whose men are employed in the shop of the American Locomotive Works, struggling under rather adverse circumstances, caused by the fact that about two-thirds of their membership are without employment. I was somewhat surprised to find this, as the general

conditions of labor in other places are fairly good. The Brothers of No. 274 reported conditions favorable, and I had a special object in visiting Local No. 412 that night, which was to give them a special invitation to attend a smoker to be given at their regular meeting next Tuesday evening, and expect to initiate several new candidates to membership. The Brothers of No. 274 deserve a great deal of credit for the loyalty to their organization they are displaying, for it was a very dark outlook for them on their return to work after the throw-down they received at the end of the strike. However, they are now rapidly building up and preparing to meet with the C. P. R. management in the near future to get some improvements in their schedule.

On leaving Montreal I went to Carleton Place, another small point on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and there I also found our Local very small numerically, but large in unity and unionism. Our meeting was made an open one after the regular business was gone through, when several members of other crafts attended, who had been given a special invitation to do so, as the C. P. R. Federation is very much in evidence at all points.

With best wishes to the Brotherhood for a prosperous New Year,

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOS. FLANAGAN.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 24, 1909.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B and H.:

During the last month my work has been for the most part trying to improve the conditions of the locals in New Orleans, but the task has been a rather difficult one.

Although the force has been greatly reduced in the different railroad shops in this city, the smiths and helpers employed therein, realizing the necessity of the organization, have been staunch supporters of same, thus the railroad local in this city is in rather fair condition.

But in contract shops conditions prevail which are difficult to overcome, due principally to the scarcity of work in our line; and the only relief for this is the resumption of former normal conditions of the trade.

While investigating a question which had arisen between the two locals in this city and before I had time to become sufficiently informed that a decision might be given in the matter, I was ordered to Whistler, Ala., where the members of Local No. 61 had left their work rather than submit to

the treatment the committee received at the hands of the general foreman when presenting a grievance to him.

The cause of the trouble at Whistler was a member allowing himself to become in arrears to the local. After a reasonable length of time having been allowed him to square up his indebtedness, which he failed to take advantage of, the local decided to bring the matter to the attention of the officials of the Mobile & Ohio railroad requiring that the man in question would either make good with the organization or sever his connection with the services of the company.

The general foreman gave the committee no redress, but instead repulsed them, using strong, aggressive, and insulting language, to which the men refused to submit, walking out of the shop until the trouble could to be adjusted. The matter mechanic was then interviewed by the committee and he informed them that he could do nothing for them.

At this point I arrived at Whistler, made inquiries into the case, had a meeting with the member who had become in arrears, made arrangements with the committee whereby the said member was reinstated. I then instructed the committee to visit the general foreman again. At this meeting his manner was altogether different from that of the previous one—he not only expressed satisfaction at the turn matters had taken, but also apologized to the men for his treatment of them on the former occasion.

Having previously arranged for a meeting with the general manager I, accompanied by the committee, waited on him in order to reach a final settlement of the case. After a rather wordy controversy here again all things tended towards an amicable settlement, everybody was forgiving and forgiven, and all the men returned to work, after which I notified the General Offices of the results and left for New Orleans to await orders from the General Office.

Wishing the membership at large a merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. FLANAGAN.

A lady who kept a little curly poodle lost her pet and called on the police to find it. The next day one of the force came with the dog, very wet and dirty. The lady was overjoyed, and asked a number of silly questions, among others, "Where did you find my dear darling?"

"Why, ma'am," said the officer, "a fellow had him on a pole and was washing windows with him."—Tit-Bits.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after January 1, 1910, no more out-of-work stamps will be issued without the sanction of the general executive board.

The new law will take effect January 1, 1910. By that time we will have the constitutions and minutes ready for delivery.

FROM LOCAL NO. 135.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1909.

Editor Journal—We wish to call the attention of the other Locals under the jurisdiction of District Council No. 35 to the matter of placing a business agent in the field and to show that it is necessary to have one. I think I can prove my case when I show you the conditions of the locomotive shop. When Brother Dougherty came here on the 29th of November and enumerated the different cases that were called to his attention, and the concessions gained during the two weeks he remained here, and also many voluntary changes made by the company, which are not mentioned in this letter, as an explanation would require much space; still, there are some things yet that need watching and will be looked after by Brother Dougherty when he returns from Pittsburg, where he was called by telegraph. I tell you the management here has the greatest respect for Brother Dougherty, as most every demand and request have been granted, and the brothers here cannot use language expressive of their praise of him and the way he handled their cases for them.

First, the matter of the helpers. Where they were sending the old ones home and putting new ones in to work because they only receive 19 or 20 cents per hour, where the others are from 22½ to 27 cents; this is now remedied, and they are to be kept in the shop so long as there is a place to be filled, and a letter filed from Mr. Reed in the shop office to this effect. He also had coal wheelers put in the shop and also in the drop shop, where the tool smiths are employed.

Second, one of the most aggravating things we had to contend with was the delay in getting our slips out of the office. He has had it arranged now so the No. 3 men can

call for their slips in advance in order to allow them time to plan or work out their next job.

Third, cases in drop shop where the bolt makers were required to do so much work they could not make the 100 of efficiency; the number of bolts is now reduced to the satisfaction of the men, and they are also allowed a half hour's time for changing dies and time allowed for all necessary delays, which was heretofore charged up against the job, such as repairing broken belts or the clogging of furnace or anything that might happen to delay the work. The same is also applied to all men in the drop shop. He also had one bolt maker put back to work who had been discharged, and one, Brother Murray, who had been discriminated against for his connection with committee work, was also put back to work. Many rates were increased, as follows: Frank Hoffman, 32½ to 35 cents per hour; John Meliskie, 32½ to 35; Joseph Friedman, 32½ to 35; Jos. Doddard, 30 to 32½; Jas. Palmer, 27½ to 32½, and two helpers from 19 to 22½. Besides this all helpers in drop shop working on tools are to receive 20 cents per hour. He also organized the hammer shop helpers—fifty-eight men—into a separate local, and after advising with the Edison helpers they succeeded in getting in eleven helpers into Local 301. All of this work was accomplished in two weeks and shows the necessity of a man on the job at all times; but a man of ability is also needed. I doubt if there is another man who could be put on the job who could accomplish the same work as the man who had it in hand.

I am able to congratulate the General Union on the fact that we have now five Locals in Schenectady, with every man inside of the three months' limit.

With best wishes, we remain,

A. HENRY, President.

A. LEE IRVINE, Secretary.

FROM LOCAL NO. 89.

Mattoon, Ill., Dec. 4, 1909.

Editor Journal—A few words in regard to our District Council Convention at East St. Louis. I am glad to say that it was a grand and noble meeting, and I will also say this—I never met a better and jollier set of brothers than I did at the Conven-

tion. I am glad to say that I could be one of the delegates from Local No. 89, and again I will say that the business of our District Convention was transacted in due and businesslike forms. All new officers were elected but one, so that ended the District Convention, and so we all decided to walk across the big bridge and take all the sights in we could, which was quite a treat for me, as I had a good view of the Mississippi River, which I never saw before. Then the next thing was to make for the Union Station, and when we got there the brothers got separated from each other. Well, supper was the next thing for me to find, for I was hungry, and Brother Jennings was in the same fix. We got the supper all right, so I decided it was a good idea to find out where I was going, so I got my lodging place. Well, we found a good place to put up for the night, so that was all right. The next thing was a shave. I told Brother Jennings I was going to get shaved. "Well," he said, "while you get shaved, I am going across the street and take in that show." I said, "All right." I went then to the barber shop to get a shave. The chairs were all occupied. I pulled off my overcoat and sat down. At this time I took a glimpse over the shop to see where the union card was. Well, I could not see any, so then the barber said, "Next!" That meant me; so I asked him where his union card was, and he gave me this answer—he said this was a scab shop. I told him that he was the first one to own up to it; so I told him he couldn't shave me. So I struck out to find a card shop, and I had to hunt quite a bit before I found one, and while I was doing this I and Brother Jennings got separated, and that was the last I saw of him. He was talking about going home that night. Well, I was sorry that things went as they did.

Yours fraternally,

J. E. BAKER.

FROM LOCAL NO. 168.

San Francisco, Dec. 13, 1909.

Editor Journal—For the last few months the blacksmiths and helpers of San Francisco and vicinity have been talking about our JOURNAL, and they feel as I do, that we should get at least a half dozen pages in our JOURNAL for educational matters for our craft.

We blacksmiths and helpers are not any too smart at the best, so if we could have the different ideas of the members of our craft and some cuts in the JOURNAL with the way members figure their work, it would help our craft and the members would take more interest in the JOURNAL. You know, Mr. Editor, as well as I do, that the smith

who travels the country over is the best smith. He has a chance to learn the different ideas of men in his craft, and if we could get this from the JOURNAL without traveling the country over for the same, it would be a great thing, and we would not have so many strange smiths in our vicinity; and there are some of us who are married and have families and cannot leave the town or city we were born in. So you see we do not get the ideas from our members in the Eastern States. Now, Mr. Editor, we have Nine Vice Presidents going through the country, and they ought to at least bring one cut of some kind of a forging and how it was made and the time it took to make it. If this was done each month it would be a great benefit to the members of the craft, and if we had to charge five cents a month for the JOURNAL, or some set price, I do not think there is a smith in the forty-three states where we have locals who would refuse to pay for one; and as it is at present I do not think that half the smiths read the JOURNAL. So, Mr. Editor, I hope you will mention this in next month's JOURNAL, and get the opinion of the brothers in general, and would also like to have your views on the subject.

Yours fraternally,

J. J. M'TIERNAN,
Financial Secretary.

FROM LOCAL NO. 333.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1909.

Editor Journal—Local 333 wishes to inform other Locals that we are still doing business at the same old place. We received a phone message from B. M. Bolam on Nov. 16th that General President Kline would be in Buffalo on Thursday evening, Nov. 18th, and to call a special meeting, the time being short. We had a large meeting, every chair being taken. Brother Funk, our President, called the meeting to order, and after initiating three candidates Brother Funk introduced Brother Kline, who was received with great applause, he having to rap for order. Brother Kline spoke on the good of the order; also on the last Convention, and on the American Federation of Labor and the changes in the Constitution. It was the first time that Local 333 had had the pleasure of hearing Brother Kline at their meeting, and we hope to see him soon again.

Local 333 is getting along fine since my last report. All the brothers are on the water wagon. Brother John Caney says that he has quit eating apples and that he can do away with more oats and corn than any other brother, and what John says goes.

The following brothers have organized a singing quartette: Forderer, Boalch, Moroney, Dean, Frishholz, Steele, Roberts, Woods, Prout, Caney, Bontempo, Christopher, Funk, Schneider and Dewees. They are going to challenge Locals 117 and 128 for a prize. Rumor has it that Brother Hank Dean is going to join the Benedicts. Oh, mamma, Hank! Brothers Dean, Steele, Schneider and Dewees challenge any Local quartette in the Brotherhood to sing the snitzle bank. They were to sing at the special meeting for Brother Kline, but Brother Kline, having to go away at 11:30, he did not have time to wait. But they will sing it the next time he will be at our meeting.

It is with regret that we announce that we buried two brothers, John Bella of No. 128 and John Bishop of No. 117, who were burned while welding a frame on an engine at Depew shops. We attended their funerals in a body, nearly 100; Bella on Sunday and Bishop on election day. We received a communication from Secretary Kramer and will say that we will do all we can to assist him during his term of office.

The time is getting late, and I guess I have said enough. We are all working except a few who are sick and in the hospital, so you can see the conditions are fair at present, thanks to our Business Manager, Brother Bolam, our worthy and hard-working B. M., who is working day and night for the cause. If he would miss a meeting we would not be at home without him. Well, I guess I said enough this time. With best wishes to Brothers Kline and Kramer, I remain, as ever,

Yours fraternally,

SHANTY HILL,
Corresponding Secretary.

FROM FRISCO LOCAL NO. 113.

Danville, Ill., Dec. 12, 1909.

Editor Journal—We, the Schedule Committee, representing Local Union No. 113, have quite recently, as you perhaps already know, signed up a new thirty-day agreement with the C. & E. I. R. R. management. We secured a nine-hour day, with an increase in wages, ranging from 2 cents to 4 cents per hour. And we desire to take this opportunity of speaking a word of praise on behalf of our worthy Second Vice President, Charles N. Glover. We opened up negotiations with the superintendent of motive power on Nov. 9th, and on account of his attitude we decided on Nov. 12th to send for an International representative. We wired to our General President, and he sent Brother Glover, our Second Vice President, to our assistance on Nov. 14th. Brother

Glover, as soon as he arrived in our midst, got as busy as bees in a hive; in fact, he was the most busy man on the job, and he proved to our complete satisfaction that he knew where he was at and what he was doing, and we also learned that he was the right man for the job.

We desire it to be known that it was through the good counsel and broad-mindedness of Brother Glover that we were enabled to secure the favorable agreement that we are now working under. And we also desire to congratulate the General Union upon having in its officers such competent and practical men as our most worthy Second Vice President, C. N. Glover.

With best wishes to the officers and members of our Brotherhood, we beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

C. L. HOLLIS,
H. HANNAFFEL,
H. F. CROUSE,
Schedule Committee.

FROM LOCAL NO. 206.

Grand Crossing, Ill., Nov. 25, 1909.

Editor Journal—I herewith send in a letter to let you all know the conditions of our Local. We have sixty members, all in good standing, including some of the best union men in this country. We elected a delegate Nov. 4th to represent us in regard to electrification of railroads entering Chicago. We elected a man who is a union man from his feet up; a man who is not afraid to stand up for the welfare of the organization. Now, if the railroads have to electrify their roads it will mean a serious loss to all men working for the system, and I can safely say that Local No. 206 is in favor of steam.

We have on the sick list Brother Oscar Yates, a brother we miss very much. He has been on the sick list for six weeks, and we hope with all our brotherly love that he will get well and be back at the avail.

Brother Louis Olson is back at work, having had an attack of typhoid pneumonia. We are glad to see him back.

Brother Jennings has been sick for a number of weeks, but we think he will get along all right.

We have been discussing a sick benefit for a number of meetings. Our plan is to raise the dues to \$1 and set aside 25 cents a month from each member, to go into a general fund for six or twelve months; then, when a brother gets sick, he is to receive \$5 per week for thirteen weeks. We are going to put this to a referendum vote.

The brothers of Local 206 want to know how many members there are in the organization. We will have to pay one day's

pay next year, and we want it put in the JOURNAL from month to month, so that the members at large will know how much there is in this strike fund. Now, the members of No. 206 are willing to pay, but we must know if every man is paying his end of the bill.

Brother Golden was out Nov. 4th and made us an elaborate speech on the general conditions of the country. We always like to hear a good talker like Brother Golden. Come again.

We were highly impressed and glad to see that District Council No. 1 is going to give a dance and reception on New Year's Eve. You can depend upon it, brothers, Local No. 206 will be represented. Yourself and all the general officers are invited to attend our Local at any time and hear some of our able orators expound themselves.

Yours fraternally,

E. W. LOUGHRAN.

LOCAL NO. 79.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 24, 1909.

Editor of The Journal:

It may not be generally known, but the Bloomington Union No. 79 is congratulating itself on its 2 per cent raise.

After a hard fight, lasting for nearly two months, the men have come out "on top," as the saying goes, and all the credit is due to the union, and to the splendid committee that was the natural outgrowth of the union.

The committee was composed of Messrs. Harry Dixon John W. Marton, and Edward Moore, and it was through the endeavors of these men that the union has received its advance in wages. They worked night and day, not leaving a stone unturned for the betterment of their fellow brothers. While much credit is due to the committee for their excellent work, yet it would be unfair not to mention some of the men who were beneficial in bringing about these material results.

Mr. Charles N. Glover, the new Second Vice-President, came down from Chicago, full of enthusiasm and spirit, and instilled this quality into the union to such an extent that this first-class committee was the natural outgrowth of his ambition and endeavors. We highly recommend Mr. Glover to any other union who is contemplating an increase in wages, for his ideas and suggestions are invaluable assets to any union in bringing about and realizing definite and satisfactory results in securing a higher scale of wages. We consider Mr. Glover well suited for his position, and take this opportunity to express our gratefulness to him for what he has done for Local No. 79.

Mr. Peter Maher, the superintendent of

FROM LOCAL NO. 484.

the motive power department, with whom the committee had most of their dealings, proved himself a real man. He showed the boys courtesy at all times and indorsed and agreed to almost every proposition that the committee presented for an increase, either in wages or in the betterment of the working conditions. Each time they had an interview he passed around the cigars, thus showing his kindly feeling for the boys, an attitude that created a friendliness between the men and the officials, which had not existed prior to this time.

Mr. D. W. Hughes, the foreman in the blacksmith department, highly favored our propositions of the union and made suggestions that were instrumental in bringing about a mutual agreement. Mr. Hughes comes to us from Frankfort, Ind., where he held the foremanship of a large shop for a number of years.

Never before in the history of the shop has there existed such congenial spirit between the men and the officials. Everything is a personification of harmony and peace, but these conditions were created and realized only by the tremendous working power of the union. No truer words than "United we stand; divided we fall," were ever uttered.

WARREN J. HANSAN,

Local No. 79.

LOCAL NO. 492.

December 20, 1909.

About five weeks ago, blacksmith Arthur J. MacGrew left our town very suddenly, leaving all his creditors, also a board bill of \$37.00. He also stole about \$47.00 from this Local, which was trusted to his care. He has also beat several of the merchants of this town for \$260.00. He was also mean enough to beat the foreman blacksmith, Mr. E. Kennedy, for \$24.80, who was kind enough to sign a note for him when he was in need.

Please advertise him in the next monthly Journal, as we are very anxious to locate him. He is a very smooth actor, and the merchants here will prosecute him, if they can locate him.

He is a rank socialist as well as a thief, and looks more like a minister than a blacksmith. He is a disgrace to our craft and should be advertised all over the world. He has brought a black eye to our Local here, and the boys are badly discouraged about it.

Please give this your earliest attention and oblige,

WM. M'KEE,

Havre Local No. 492, Montana.



EXECUTIVE BOARD AND SHOP COMMITTEE OF LOCAL UNION NO. 209, BOSTON, MASS.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE I. B. OF B. AND H.

The following circular was issued during December:

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1909.

At the closing of another year I find it necessary and in line with the duties of my office to notify you of several changes in our Constitution, which were adopted at the last Convention, and which will go into effect commencing with January 1, 1910.

First: On and after January 1, 1910, out-of-work stamps will be issued only to those who have been thrown out of work for one calendar month, through no fault of their own or by reason of extended sickness, and then only after the case has been thoroughly investigated by a committee from the Local to which they belong, upon recommendation from the Local to the General Secretary-Treasurer, with the signature of the Local President, Secretary, and Financial Secretary, with the seal of the Union attached.

Second: A Strike Benefit Fund has been created. Each member must pay to the General Union one day's pay, the minimum rate of their respective localities, payable after January 1st of each year; stamps for the same will be issued upon proper return of this money being made to the General Secretary-Treasurer. The Local Secretary shall send name and card number of each member paying for this fund, stating the qualifications of said member.

Third: The cancellation stamp now in use will be discontinued after January 1, 1910. A new cancel-stamp will be sent to you in a few days, which the Financial Secretary shall use to cancel stamps placed in books of members paying dues and assessments. Under no circumstances shall the stamp be used in the blank spaces to indicate payment of dues.

Beginning with January, 1910, dues, the Local Financial Secretary shall use the stamp, and to avoid delays and unnecessary correspondence, Local Secretaries should examine all books carefully before sending to this office for renewals. If the proper cancellations or stamps are not placed in the books, they will be returned to the Local from which they came.

Hoping that the entire membership and the Local Officers will be governed by the above information, and with best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
WM. F. KRAMER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

FROM ALLIED FEDERATION OF WABASH CRAFTS.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 22, 1909.

Editor Journal—As you no doubt know of the new agreement which was signed up Dec. 1st between the Wabash Railroad and the Federated Crafts, of which your organization is one, there is no need of my going into details, but I wish to take this means of expressing my thanks and appreciation of the very efficient and consistent labors of Brother C. N. Glover, who acted for your order. On account of our Grand Lodge Convention, which was held at the time when we were in the midst of our work, we, the machinists, were without a Grand Lodge officer, and Brother Glover did all that anyone could do to assist us, without neglecting his own cause, as, in fact, did all the other Grand Lodge officers of the other crafts.

Allow me to congratulate your order in having such a painstaking representative, one who is untiring in his efforts, not only for his own order, but for all labor causes as well, and when the time comes that we shall try for another agreement, I would esteem it a personal favor if it were possible for your Grand Lodge to assign Brother Glover to work with us.

Inasmuch as this is the first effort at a joint agreement, and that, too, with a road like the Wabash, I think we did very well. While it is true it took some time to settle this, it is also true that this is the first time employes of this company received an increase of pay without a strike. And while mistakes were made, we have all learned much and profited thereby. As this seems to be an age of combination, there appears to be no reason why, if it is good for capital, it should not be good for labor to get together and at least get some of the things of this life which it is producing, and the few are getting. If it is possible to do so I would like to ask to have Brother Glover sent here some time in the near future to address a joint meeting of all the railroad crafts in this city, as I believe it would boom all the trades, and I will try to have other Grand Lodge officers here, and this will help cement the spirit of unity which is now very apparent.

Wishing you all a merry Christmas and a happy, prosperous New Year, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. A. LECHLER.
President Allied Federation Wabash Crafts.

FROM LOCAL NO. 2.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1909.

Editor Journal—It is about time old No. 2 was coming across with something in the

way of correspondence, and it has fallen to my lot to start something. So I will begin at home first.

Old No. 2 is still hammering away in the same old place, slightly disfigured, but a stranger can't see it. The boys say No. 2 is a fine place to come to with a letter from your Local saying you are all O. K. and that your card will be coming soon. That used to be the case, "but it don't go now." No. 2 has been "buncoed" out of a considerable bunch of money in the way of dues by brothers coming here with good books, but no cards, and working from one to three months, awaiting an answer from a letter they never wrote, the result being that No. 2 is hooked out of the revenue that she should have, and in most cases said revenue goes to some other Local. We have had so much of this that we find it necessary to sit up and take notice that hereafter a brother is in bad business to come to Memphis without both book and card. So, brothers, if you decide to come this way be sure you have your card in your hand to show as you enter the shop, for both chairmen of shop committees are guns and will always be loaded for anyone from now on.

No. 2 got herself busy and decided to give a grand ball. We elected our General Committee, with power to act. They decided Dec. 7th would be a good date and arranged accordingly. No. 2's boosters got busy; they sold tickets in shops, in business houses, in fraternity lodgerooms and to professional men; in fact, every profession or calling was represented at our grand ball on Dec. 7th. Our committee was surely a wise one, our ball being highly complimented on all sides, it also being a complete financial success in every respect. Despite several of the discouraging remarks and many other ways and means provided to discourage the General Committee by some of our own members, it was a success. One brother even suggested that if the committee fell down and failed to make expenses the committeemen should be compelled to pay the difference out of their own pockets. Now, this is great encouragement, isn't it? However, the boosters got busy and business picked up. The coin began to come in and at the first meeting night after the grand ball all committees were able to make a very flattering report, and were instructed to turn over to our Treasurer a nice little sum, with more coming. So, brothers, you see, a dance isn't bad business after all. As long as you seek and enlist the patronage of the best people, with a business-headed committee and a bouncing bunch of boosters behind the committee, success is yours, and you need not fear failure.

The members of No. 2 are very much

pleased with the greetings sent out by our new General Secretary and Treasurer, and seem to be very much encouraged over the several changes in our new Constitution. They are anxious to get the new one in order that they may commit it to memory. As it is well known, the Constitution of this great metal-working organization, as it now looks, the happiness and comfort of our families as well as ourselves depend on this great Brotherhood. The failure of the Brotherhood means to us longer working hours, less compensation and in the end desperation and starvation. On the other hand, its success means just the opposite—shorter hours, more compensation, more time for better education, and more recognition, and in the end we become better and more useful sons, better brothers, better husbands and better fathers. Why not organize? Capital is organized. If combination is good for capital, why wouldn't combination be good for labor?

Brothers, if you have a friend or near-by neighbor who doesn't belong to the union of his craft, suppose you spring the subject. It may help you and it's a sure shot if he joins it will be good for him.

Fraternally yours,

IRA LANDRUM.

FROM LOCAL NO. 148.

St. Thomas, Ont., Can., Dec. 26, 1909.

Editor Journal—At this eventful time of the year I thought I would turn my thoughts to the writing of a few lines for our official organ. Since my last letter to the JOURNAL this Local has had its hands full. During the last two months we have been hard at work trying to improve our conditions, and I am glad to be able to say we have succeeded in our efforts. In the first place, we had a couple of agreements drawn out, one to govern the men on the Michigan Central, the other the men on the Pere Marquette. These we submitted to the respective companies, with the result that we now have got recognition, and have practically got them ready for signing up. There is one clause in each of them we wish to have settled before we send a copy to the JOURNAL, but we feel confident that in a short time we will be able to submit them all signed up for publication.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 22d, our thoughts changed from business to pleasure. We held an at-home in our hall, at which we had our wives and sweethearts. It is no use trying to get along without the ladies. Brother John Wilson occupied the chair and introduced a fine programme of vocal and instrumental music. Songs were sung by Messrs. Blackburn, Simpson and

Brother Head. Brother Wilson gave some fine music on his graphophone. We also had several very instructive and helpful addresses by Brother Morgan, Messrs. Compton and Gillett. The latter is a man who has worked from locomotive fireman to master mechanic and still holds a paid-up card. He stated he had never hired any but men who had receipts to show that they were in good standing in their respective organizations.

During the evening the ladies served a dainty lunch.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN LYON, Fin. Sec.

FROM LOCAL NO. 179.

Alton, Ill., Nov. 24, 1909.

Editor Journal—As there has never been anything in our JOURNAL about No. 179, I will try to write a few lines. We had a pleasant call from Brother C. N. Glover at our last meeting. We also had a few blacksmiths from the glass house with us, as Brother Glover wanted to have a talk with them in regard to organizing them; but they seemed to hesitate on account of the trouble they are having there now with the mold makers; but Brother Glover's presence with us will be remembered for some time. I hope he will come again soon. Very sorry we did not have all our members at our meeting. In regard to sending to the locomotive blacksmiths, will say our treasury is very low, and we have a hard time to pull through, but would be only too glad if we had the money. Please give Brother Glover a send-off in the JOURNAL, so the members who did not come to the meeting will see that a few good ones are still left.

Yours fraternally,
CHARLES MOZER.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 20, 1909.

Editor Journal—I thought I would write a few lines to let all the boys know that we are still doing business at the old stand and doing all we can to keep the good work going. Our First Vice President, W. J. Dougherty, spent three days with us. He made a splendid talk about the A. L. at our special meeting, which everyone enjoyed. We did not have a large crowd, but all enjoyed themselves when Dougherty got on the job. He is there with the goods. He got a lot of men more money than they were getting. We have a new foreman at the shop and he seems to be a good fellow. We lost the foreman we had. He went to take charge of a shop on the New York Central Railroad, and he was a good fellow.

Now, brothers, get your shoulders to the wheel and make this year a good success—

one that every man in the Union will be proud of.

Pittsburg district is growing, but very slowly; but it looks good for the next year. There is a big territory here, one of the biggest in the land. There is too much work for one man. There ought to be another one. We hope there will be before long.

With best wishes to all and the delegates who were in Pittsburg, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
ROBT. M'CARREN, Secretary.

FIRST POETICAL SPASM OF AN ORGANIZER.

For the last two months I've traveled
Through the State of Illinois,
Talking unionism freely
To a number of our boys.

They all want good shop conditions,
And an increase in their pay,
And ask me for good positions,
And that, too, without delay.

I have done what they expected,
And I thought it was great fun,
Down in the city of Danville,
And also in Bloomington.

I did all that I could for them,
Which they did appreciate,
And then took my departure
Out from the old Sucker State.

My next stop was in Hoosiertown,
And not many miles from home,
To try to organize a shop
That some said could not be done.

I landed in a little town
Called Frankfort—yes, that's its name—
And hunted for that lonely shop,
But found it just the same.

I met the foreman there with pride,
Whom I'd worked with years ago
In the I. C. shops at Burnside
In the suburbs of Chicago.

After a short conversation,
Which we held together then,
I went right into the blacksmith shop,
Where I talked to all the men.

After two hours' talk with them
About organizing the shop,
They all became interested
And were ready to the dot.

I called them to a hall that night
To hear what I had to say
About our organization,
Shop conditions and more pay.

Found a hall in which to meet them,
With fires burning bright,
A nice, clean place to come into,
And with bright electric lights.

Seven-thirty was the hour fixed,
And when the clock struck eight
Just one dozen were in the hall
To hear me expatiate.

The rest of the boys were working—
At their work compelled to stick;
But it looked to me that moment
Like a "dirty Irish trick."

With half the men on overtime,
The boss thinking he was wise,
That the rest would be disgusted,
And would not be organized.

But the men were all determined
That they'd join our union ranks,
Regardless of the future acts
Which might come from such cranks.

We then applied for a charter,
Which will hang up in their town,
With plenty of names upon it,
And with twenty dollars down.

And the men here are all able
To handle their own affairs,
In this great organization,
And success is surely theirs.

And I thank every one of them
For the interest they have shown,
Joining our organization,
Which they now can call their own.

Now, the day is not far distant
When the comp'ny, in astonishment,
Will receive a little paper
That we call an agreement.

And they will have to come across,
And then we will have our say
For shorter working hours,
And an increase in our pay.

So here's to the boys of Frankfort—
Good luck to you, one and all!
Keep up your union spirit,
And I'm sure you'll never fall.

Now, in case you get in trouble,
At any time from now on,
Just send a wire to Chicago,
To five-eighty-five Monon.

And when you make your agreement,
Fight for fair—don't act the slob;
And just as fast as trains can go
I'll be with you on the job!

A. F. OF L. ON BOYCOTT AND SPEECH OF JOHN MITCHELL.

We concur with the sentiment expressed by the Committee on Boycotts at the Norfolk Convention that the boycott should only be resorted to after all efforts at adjustment have failed, but when instituted, it should be made so effective that speedy agreement between the firm and union affected will follow. In speaking of the boycott, the President, in his annual report, had this to say:

"While the discussion of greater issues in the past year has tended to relegate to the background such rights as that of the boycott, yet I should be recreant in my duty were I to remain silent upon that subject, and thus, perhaps, strengthen an impression which has been assiduously given out by our opponents, that the boycott—that is, the right to withdraw patronage, to bestow it upon whom we please—has been withdrawn from the workers of the country during the legal proceedings in relation to the injunction secured by the Bucks' Stove and Range Company.

"It will be remembered that the injunction was sought primarily to restrain the people in their right to quit buying Bucks' stoves and ranges. It over-reached itself so far that the right to freedom of speech and press became involved. However, no consideration of the injunction has been possible by the courts without taking up the principle involved in the boycott.

"We have always held, and we still hold that the workers, or any of the people, have the right to withhold or to bestow their patronage as they choose; that they have the right to advise friends and sympathizers of this action and of the reasons therefor. It is hardly necessary to state that in the case of the workers, the unfair attitude of the dealer in question has always been the reason for withdrawal of patronage. It has been made clear that he refused to pay the standard rate of wages, and to agree to other equitable conditions which the workers seek through their organizations, and hence the withdrawal of patronage. The boycotts declared by other citizens have sometimes been placed for other reasons, and they can safely be left to a defense of their own actions. I only wish to point out in passing that the boycott is by no means a weapon used by the workers alone. It is one of those inalienable rights which are at times used by all people. The right to withhold or bestow patronage is one of those things which can neither be enjoined, forbidden, nor punished."

With the sentiment expressed and the policy enunciated our committee is in most hearty accord. The wares of the labor-boy-

cotted enterprise, to the eye, are made up of the products of nature, fashioned by the hands of more or less unskilled workers; but to the individual with the capacity for analysis, there is visible the blood and innocence of the child, the health and virtue of the woman, and the disputed and denied right of the toiler to collectively bargain for the sale of labor. It impresses your committee that the opposition to the boycott, when it takes its legal form, is really intended to cover the economic iniquities of affected capital, to withdraw the attention of the public from the labor exploitation and center it on the ethics of the boycott, as wrongfully expounded, to becloud and befog the real issue, so that the unfair producer, the enemy of his own class as well as of the wage-earner, may be free to continue his industrial piracy while the consumer is sent chasing false gods and exploded economic theories. The protection of the law is sought by skillful pleaders for special privilege, in order that the rottenness, the tyranny and the horrible working conditions associated with the boycotted manufacturing plant may be obscured to the public gaze. If in instances where the boycott is now necessary the right kind of publicity could be had, the boycott would be unnecessary, for an aroused public conscience would speedily compel the manufacturing and the selling malefactor to put his establishment in industrial order or go out of business.

But under present conditions the boycott is a necessary legal and moral weapon, and one that, as the President well says, there should be no hesitation to resort to when other remedies fail and the occasion demands the unusual and drastic antidote. Lawyers' associations, medical societies, scientific bodies, even the fraternal societies, all forms of combined human endeavor—all resort to the boycott to achieve their legitimate, and in some instances illegitimate ends. Why then should not the labor union have that right with its cause a just one, and its desire the betterment and uplifting of those who follow the scriptural injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread?" If an individual has the right to refuse to patronize, then that same individual has the right to enlist the sympathies of his fellowman, and it follows that if the two have the right to refuse to patronize, then labor in combination has the right to refuse to patronize.

We say that when your cause is just and every other remedy has been employed without result, boycott; we say that when the employer has determined to exploit not only adult male labor, but our women and our children, and our reasoning and appeal to his fairness and his conscience will not

sway him, boycott; we say that when labor has been oppressed, browbeaten and tyrannized, boycott; we say when social and political conditions become so bad that ordinary remedial measures are fruitless, boycott; and finally we say, we have the right to boycott, and we propose to exercise that right.

In the application of this right of boycott, to paraphrase the President, we propose to strive on and on.

Respectfully submitted,

DENIS A. HAYES, Chairman;
JAMES M. LYNCH, Secretary;
W. ALEX. VICKERY,
CHARLES DOLD,
D. F. MANNING,
M. ZUCKERMANN,
WM. Q. SULLIVAN,
VICTOR ALTMAN,
AUGUST MOLTER,
MICHAEL J. HALLINAN,
THOMAS L. HUGHES,
P. J. JORDAN,
H. A. COOPER,
LOUIS KEMPER,
C. W. FRY.

I move the adoption of the report of the committee as a whole. (Seconded.)

Motion carried.

Vice-President Mitchell—I take advantage of this occasion to record, as positively as I can, my complete concurrence in the declarations of the committee. I recognize that, at this time, every statement made by the representatives at this Convention, and particularly by those who on next Monday must present themselves in court at Washington, is being scrutinized with the greatest care. I want the delegates to this Convention, I want the people of the United States to know that, so far as I am concerned, I shall not speak defiantly, but, let the consequence be what it will, I shall not surrender any right guaranteed to me by the constitution of our country. I am not sure how much mental and physical suffering will be necessary to make me submit, but if I know myself, and I think I do, no amount of physical pain or mental suffering will persuade me that I have not the right to spend my money where I please, the right to speak and print whatever I choose, being responsible under the law for the abuse of that right.

Speaking generally of the boycott, it may be, if properly and advisedly used, one of the most humane and beneficial weapons in the hands of organized labor. Used ill-advisedly, it may prove a detriment to us, but whether it be a benefit or a detriment, each man for himself must determine where he is going to bestow his patronage. I deny most emphatically that any merchant or any manufacturer has a property interest in my

patronage. It is mine to bestow or withhold as suits my own pleasure, and any attempt through the subtleties of the law to take from me the absolute right to spend where I please my own money—any attempt to take from the people the right to spend where they please their own money—must be resisted at any cost and opposed to the very limit.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is the first time during this Convention that I have had anything to say about the proceedings in court at Washington. I have information that cognizance has been taken there of utterances by men on the floor of this Convention, and I want to go clearly on record so that no man may misunderstand my attitude, and that no man, however designing, may be able to distort my attitude. I propose in the future, as in the past, to exercise the right guaranteed me by the founders of our country; I propose—if I am sent to jail—when I come from there to declare again that I shall not, for myself, purchase any product of the Bucks' Stove and Range Company. I make this declaration not to tickle the ear of any man; I make it solely that I may declare publicly the conviction that is within me.

Now, my friends, it seems to me that this whole proceeding should prove a lasting lesson to the workmen of the United States and Canada. If all the workmen had been true to themselves, if they had been true to their obligation, there would not have been a non-union product on the market for sale. The trouble with us is that we are so concerned with our own affairs that we pay little attention to the affairs of our fellow-unionists. If the workmen could realize that they are the real employers of labor; if they would in their every day life carry into effect their own professions, it would not be long before every man and woman working for wages would be a member of a trade union. I believe the time will come when every workman will demand and insist that the goods he buys shall be made by union labor. The merchants are only too anxious to supply the products men want to use, and the manufacturers will willingly supply the merchants with the products they demand. The difficulty has been that the union man has not insisted upon the union label or upon a union product when he went to spend his money. It is true that there are some who have consistently and persistently demanded union-made goods. It is perfectly obvious by the amount of non-union goods sold that only a small portion of the union men have done their full duty.

I want to repeat that, so far as I am concerned—let the consequence be what it may—I am going to assert and exercise while

at liberty the rights guaranteed by the organic law of the country. I regard myself as a good deal of an American. I grew up with high pride in being an American. It may seem an idle sentiment, but I remember when I was a small boy, when my step-mother was so poor we could not buy bread enough to satisfy our hunger or clothes to keep us warm, and on the cold winter nights I have crept out of bed to get my father's soldier coat and wrapped it around me to keep the cold from me, I felt proud that I was an American and the son of an American soldier. I am not less proud now of being an American, but, my friends, I want to see the word "Americanism" stand for all the sentiment that is symbolized by the flag of our country. I want all the liberties, not the liberties that give us the right to do things we do not want to do: I mean the liberties that give us the right to live out our own lives and to be helpful to one another. I do not believe in that liberty enunciated by some of our courts which say that men and women must have the liberty to work themselves to death. I do not believe in the liberty enunciated by Judge Tuthill of Chicago, who declared the ten-hour law unconstitutional, because it would deny to girls and women the right to work fourteen hours a day. I do not believe in that species of liberty; but I do believe in the spirit of liberty that gives even to the most humble person on our soil the opportunity to grow and develop to the best that is in him.

I believe that this litigation will have one good result. It will result in making our people think; it will bring home to them the necessity of working in concert. Some years ago I had the privilege of traveling through some countries in Europe, and while in Germany I visited a number of labor newspaper offices, and found in each one a man who seemed not to know enough to conduct a newspaper, although he had a very important title. Upon making inquiry as to his function, we were told that his duty was to go to prison. He was hired for a small wage and his principal duty was to be sent to prison because of some infraction of the law—less majesty or something of that kind—on the part of the editor. Surely the time will not come in America when it will be necessary for the labor organizations to employ someone to serve time in prison! There was a time, it is said, when a member of the British Parliament from Ireland, who had not served a sentence of imprisonment, was regarded as not altogether safe and faithful. Is the time going to come on our continent when the badge of faithfulness to labor must be the brand of imprisonment? Let us hope not. So far in the history of

our country we have been singularly free from that sort of experience. May we not hope that the laws of our country may be so drafted and so amended and that the judiciary may so interpret those laws that no man may rightfully feel that he has not been given a "square deal?" I am as anxious as any citizen can be that every institution connected with our government may be so conducted that no honest man may justly feel that he has been denied an equal opportunity and equal rights with every other citizen.

W. J. DOUGHERTY,
Delegate A. F. of L.

OLD WEASEL ASLEEP LECTURES ON COMETS.

Fellow Astronomers: Ever since I was a boy I have studied the starry heavens. At first it was with two pop bottles as a telescope. My chart was drawn with red chalk on my father's barn door. Now I have a telescope without and arc, and last night I discovered a fiery wanderer approaching our solar system at the rate of 967 miles a minute. I kept my eye glued to the telescope till sunrise the next morning. I thought at first that I had discovered a brand new one, but on careful observation I find that it is an old bald-headed one with the front breadths turned wrong side out and trimmed up with moonbeams. The varnish on this comet is in splendid condition, and will, in all probability, wink on as long as we wink back.

Comets are composed of three parts: The center is called the umbra, because it looks like an umbrella; the outside part or rim is called the penumbra, because it so closely resembles the penumbra; it also has a long tail, which, after several equations, I find consists of its nebulousity. It is of almost inconceivable porosity and is used for brushing the cobwebs from off the Milky Way.

Once, with my nude eye, I saw a comet with three tails, but as I had attended a party and partook of some sweet cider, I am not sure about the number, as it might have been an optical illusion. Ever since that night I can't look a cider barrel in the bung without blushing.

My last lecture on "Comets" was used by a great many farmers to kill potato bugs. They departed to the other shore. After discovering this comet I looked into my soap-bespattered mirrors and found that my beautiful hair, which had been my pride for the past ten years, had disappeared in spots.

Astronomers tell the age of comets by looking at their teeth and counting the

wrinkles on their horns. They have discovered that they live to a very old age, and that they are also growing older every day. This shows that the night air is not as unhealthy as my wife would like me to believe.

I once wrote a book entitled "The Chronological History of the Life and Habits of Comets." The publisher sent me a cold, cruel postcard to "come and get my stuff before the health department found it out." He also doubted my veracity. Within five years he was a corpse. An awful dispensation of Providence laid hold of his department of the interior. His last words were: "Friends, Romans, countrymen: Beware of the cucumber." He no more incumbers the earth.

If any of the brothers wish to view this comet, call at my observatory in the upper flat of my barn. Don't knock; walk right in, spit on the stove and make yourselves at home. If you don't wish to climb the ladder, just twist the gray mule's tail and take the elevator.

There is much to disturb the savant in the study of astronomy, and at times I feel like saying to the cold, cruel world, "Grope on forever; don't ask me for another scientific fact." I get no salary for searching the trackless void when the lights in the back parlors are extinguished and all is still as the bosom of a fried chicken. Also my wife objects to my coming home at all hours with the arc out of my telescope, and for these reasons I will abandon the great labor to which I should devote my dazzling genius and my princely income, and hereafter the dog star may howl and the Milky Way turn sour; but I will never skim it again.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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WHY PAY DUES?

How often do we hear the younger members of the craft say, What is the use of paying dues to the union, it don't do me any good? Yes, what use? This much, young man: because the union has made it possible for you to earn a living better by far than better workmen than you were able to earn before our union was formed. You simply don't know conditions of twenty years ago, and if you do it is because some one told you, not because you suffered the hardships which beset us in those days. Prices, hours, wages, sanitary conditions, half days or whole days off were unknown to me when I served my time. Closing all day on holidays would have been a drop from heaven. The handful who started this union and made it possible for you to enjoy such benefits as we have attained get no more than you do, but they paid the price while you enjoy the fruits of their efforts.

Why pay dues to your union?

In order that you may keep the benefits which others in days gone by gained for you.

In order that you may take your place in the world of labor which is yours by right.

In order that your skill shall give you recognition.

In order that as civilization advances you will advance with it and be enabled to enjoy the privileges which increased civilization brings.

In order that the thousand and one benefits you derive every day may not be taken from you and the trade as a whole forced backward in place of forward.

Hundreds, yea, thousands, of arguments are at hand why you should, not alone keep up your union, but improve it as well.

Not one single, solitary reason can you give why you should not keep it up.

Your argument that it does you no good is groundless, foolish, asinine.

If it were not for organized labor the workingmen and women of today would be serfs, if not actual slaves.

Organized labor compels the recognition which individual effort could not accomplish. Its very existence is the bar which has separated us from the grasping greed which made the black slave possible and which evolution would have forced upon white and black alike if a restraining hand had not appeared. Study the history of Greece and Rome and you will find an exact parallel at the start, but the exact opposite at the finish. You pay 75 cents per month, that

is true. Your actual benefits amount to \$5.00 per week, or more, not even thinking of the monetary benefits which our union allows.

Some of you say you only pay it so that a few officers can have a fat and lazy job. You know it is an untruth when you say it. You know that your salaried officers can do better at smaller wages in the shop than they can in the office, where so many calls are made on them that when the month is over they seldom have living wages left.

You know the insults they have to suffer from people like you, who make accusations you cannot substantiate.

You fail to realize that they are human and have feelings. You only think of yourself.

It has never been my province to boast, but this I say advisedly: For twenty years I have been an officer of some kind in your union, and not one year of that period have I cared for the job.

This statement is public and means what it says. My reason for remaining in office is simple. I love my craft.

Do you think your officers care when you roast them? Not at all. If they feared criticism they would not last three months. Because they do not fear it is the reason we are a success.

If any officer fears criticism; if any officer carries water on both shoulders in order to keep the friendship of he who is right and he who is wrong, that man is a disgrace to the craft and a dishonor to his office.

Remember this, the few pennies you pay toward the salary of your officers would never be missed, and yet those officers would miss you if you dropped out, no matter how unfair you have been to them and yourself. It is the cause that counts, not the man. It is not the praise you give a favorite officer, it is the results achieved for us all.

If the union is no good, why did you join it?

Was it to hold your job in a shop where the boss insisted on a card?

If so, the union must be good, as it held your job, which you could not do if you are the best workman in America.

Did you join because you believe in unionism? If you did that you would be a booster, not a knocker.

If you joined in order to display your union card just for the trade it will bring you, you are abominable in the sight of God and man because you are as dishonest as a thief in the night.

Did you join because it is the fashion

in your city? Then you are a ninny and only fit to associate with cheap dudes and nincompoops; not with decent union men who have principle for their reason.

To sum it up, if you don't like the union, why did you join it?

Let me give my opinion, based on many years of observation in every city of importance in the United States and Canada, yes, and in Europe.

The man who grumbles about his dues, yet pays them; the man who always finds fault with the officers, local and national, is the man who took a union man's job in a union shop, perhaps at less wages, perhaps not. He was not a member and the local told the employer the card must come if he did not join. The employer told him to join at the next meeting or lose his job. Such a man has not manhood enough to quit and get another job; he joins and—roasts. He plays baby. He threatens to quit, but has not the manhood to do so for fear he cannot get another job.

He carries stories to the boss about the union in the hope that the boss will let the card go, but hasn't got the brains to know that the boss despises him for being a traitor to his shopmates.

He is the kind of man the boss uses when he wants a spy in his shop to tell on his shopmates.

He is the first man to be laid off when business is bad because the boss knows that a man of his caliber is not safe in a pinch.

These, and many, many reasons of a similar character are why some members revile the union which makes it possible for them to earn a living.

Such are the men who dishonor, sully and disgrace their craft. Such are the men of whom scabs are made.

If the cap in this article fits the reader let him wear it or become a union man.

To those who have stood with the ship in storm and sunshine, who have given their time, talents and money to upbuild the craft, let them take heart. The class of whom I write this month are not many, yet they exist, as cruel experience has taught me. We must not shun them, nor must we ignore them. They are of the craft; they are competitors on the economic field. As such we must try and teach them the path of rectitude, of honor, of unionism.

The world is not perfect; if it were the labor movement would be superfluous. made the labor movement a necessity. If you know such as of whom I write, try to show them the error of their ways, and perhaps from an ignorant, ranting knocker we may make a true trade unionist—and a booster.

Don't You?

I like to shake the hand, good and hard, of the true;
I like to see the eye that is clear, bright and blue;
I like to know those who have always something new—
Don't you?

I like to pat the man, good and hard, on the back,
The fellow that is sharp as a new carpet tack,
And not the least afraid to eat hay from the rack—
Don't you?

I like the girl that is dashing with sparkling wit,
And the girl that is slashing, with "get-up-and-git,"
Every insulting rogue that ought to be hit—
Don't you?

But be brave and honest—I'll be the same with you—
Don't you hate the infernal imps all through and through
Who rob the poor of their rights, their toil and their due—
Don't you?

JOHN B. POWELL.

Buy only
Union-Made
Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label
Protects the
Home...

LOST—A HONEYMOON.

Me and Sarah was married the day after Thanksgiving. We thought the day after would be better than that day, because she might get flustered-like and spoil the dinner. I went over to Sarah's to eat dinner, and, my! but it was a good one. You just bet, Sarah and her mother are good cooks, if they ain't much on styles and fashions, as you see them pictured in the Sunday papers.

We thought we would go to Buffalo for our wedding trip. I might just explain right here that we are both farmers and live in the country, not very far from Niagara Falls, and every Fourth of July we went up to Niagara Falls and visited Sarah's Uncle John, ever since we was first engaged, about some six years ago. So the Falls was nothing new to us. We always said we wondered why so many new-married couples always came to Niagara; but we would do something different, something original. We would pass right by the Falls and go to Buffalo!

And we did.

Now, I was something of a poet, a dreamy kind of a fellow, who would rather be 'round a-thinking what I would do if I had a million dollars, and writing poetry about Sarah's red hair. She liked my talk and thought I was mighty nice-most of the time; but once in a while she would scold a blue streak and say "she knew I was only lazy and not very smart at that." But I never minded Sarah's talk much, for she was a fine housekeeper, and then she would have that place when her father died and that with my thirty acres, would fix us up pretty comfortable-like.

Well—as I was saying, we thought we'd go to Buffalo, so we passed right by Niagara Falls, feeling pretty big, taking a journey just like other folks, and finally landed at the big depot in Buffalo.

Seeing we was just married, I determined to do things up handsome, so we took a cab, and I told the man to take us to a good boarding house.

"West or east, sir?" he asked.

"West," I answered, although I didn't know what he meant at all, "and a good place"—no cheap place for me, seeing this was my first honeymoon.

He charged me pretty high, considering the little ride we had, but I paid it without a word, for I wanted Sarah to see I knew

the ways of the city, and then we went up the steps and rang the bell.

When the woman came, I said, "We want a good room for a couple of nights," and she showed us to a fine room about as big as our parlor at home and much nicer, but when she said, "This room is five dollars a night," I wilted. I couldn't keep up appearance even before Sarah over such extravagance, so I said, "Have you something a little smaller and-er-er-not so high priced?"

She kinder sniffed a little and led the way up three flights of stairs to a little bit of a room and, says she: "You can have this for a dollar apiece." So we had it.

As soon as she left us, Sarah and I looked at each other. She got kinder red in the face and says, "I guess I'll unpack and straighten things up a bit." I thought to myself that wouldn't take long, but, says I, "I guess if you don't mind, Sarah, I'll go out and buy a cigar and when I come back we'll take a walk until supper time."

She looked sorter relieved, and then says: "But don't be long, because I want to see just everything we can while we're in Buffalo."

I just meant to step out and buy a cigar and then come right back. I found a little store and made my purchase and then started back, but when I reached the sidewalk I did not know which way to go, and then I suddenly thought—I did not know the name of the street our boarding place was on.

I walked a little ways and came to a large church and what looked like a park, with houses all around. So back I walked, and that way all looked new, too. What could I do? Where could I go? It was no use asking, because I did not know where I wanted to go. I walked up and down, and when tired sat on a bench in that park. I went 'round and 'round the different streets and always came back to that same park. It was rather chilly sitting still, so I kept on walking. Once I asked a man what street this was and he answered hurriedly as he passed, "this is the Circle." Well, I thought, you don't know much more than I. Anyone could see with half an eye that it is a circle; that wasn't what I wanted to know.

Supper time came and I wondered if Sarah would eat and what she was thinking of me. I could not eat until I found her. Darkness came on—I felt as though

I had the nightmare or was walking in my sleep. I didn't know where to walk or what to do.

A man came along and I asked: "What street is this?" He says: "The Circle." Then I says: "Will you tell me where I can find a policeman?" I thought I would ask some one who knew. My mother had always said not to trust in common people, but to always consult a policeman when in trouble.

He pointed and said, "Walk down that way until you find one." Before long I found a big gruff fellow and, says I, "Will you tell me where I am?" He says: "Niagara Street. Why don't you look at the posts that tell the name of the street?"

Well, now, I hadn't thought of that, and I was so glad he didn't say "The Circle," and then "Niagara Street" sounded like home, and I wondered if I was anywhere near Niagara Falls. Then I says to him: "I've lost my wife."

"What!" he exclaimed, staring at me and then I told him what a peck of trouble I was in. He found another policeman and they took turns asking at the boarding houses for Sarah Smith, but she could not be found. I looked up at all the lighted windows, because I thought she would be looking for me. That policeman called another and put me in his charge, and we went up and down the streets asking at the different houses for Sarah Smith, when suddenly I says: "Ask for Mrs. Bill Jones. We was married this morning."

Well, that policeman just laughed and laughed, but we kept on inquiring.

When ten o'clock came, he says: "Well, my man, I guess you had better go with me for the night; we'll continue the search tomorrow."

So he took me to the station house, where I had a good meal and bed and I slept soundly in spite of all my trouble, because I had walked enough to make any person tired without his being just married. Early in the morning I was awake and another policeman started out with me. I says, "I want to keep pretty near a park a man called a circle, so we commenced asking at the houses again, when all of a sudden I see Sarah's Uncle John standing on a porch talking to a policeman.

He saw me at the same moment and with one jump he grabbed me by the arm and says: "Here he is, the villain, I thought he'd be back for his money."

Well, the policeman soon calmed his excitement and we all explained, and then Uncle John saw the funny side and he commenced to laugh, and I says: "I don't see anything to laugh at! Where's Sarah?"

Then he says: "When you didn't come

back, Sarah went to the landlady and told her she wanted to go to Niagara Falls, and the woman showed her where she should get on the car and she came right to me, and I came right back here to find you. Sarah knew the street and number of the house. It takes a red-haired girl to have brains."

Well, I went to the Falls with Uncle John. Sarah was glad to see me and when I told her how I walked around looking for her, she said she guessed maybe I had the worst of it after all. So we did not see much of Buffalo, but I don't want to. We'll go somewhere else when we want a trip, but so far when we want a little extra excitement more than we have right at home, we go down to Niagara Falls for the day and visit with Uncle John.

A TOAST TO WOMEN.

This beautiful toast to woman was originally given by a man who had been a hard drinker, but who had turned from the wine cup and become one of the leading lights of the legal profession. The occasion was a banquet in Philadelphia, on April 17, 1881. It was as follows: "I should like to propose a toast to-night, although a total abstinence man myself—a toast to woman. To be drunk not in liquor of any kind, for we should never pledge a woman in that which may bring her husband reeling home to abuse where he should love and cherish, sends her sons to a drunkard's grave, and her daughters to a life of shame. Oh, no, not in that, but rather in the life-giving water, pure as her chastity, clear as her intuition, bright as her smile, sparkling as the laughter of her eyes, cheering as her consolation, strong and sustaining as her love—in the crystal water I would drink to her that she would remain queen regnant to the empire she has already won, grounded deep as the universe in love; built up and exercised in the homes and hearts of the world; I would drink to her, the full blown flower of creation's morning of which man was but the bud and blossom, to her who in childhood clasps our little hands and teaches us to lisp the first sweet prayer to the Great All-Father, who comes to us in youth with good counsel and advice, who in manhood meets our heart yearnings with the faithfulness of conjugal love, and whose hand, when our feet go down in the shadow, gently smoothes the rough pillow of death as none other can do; to her who is the flower of flowers, the pearl of pearls, God's latest, best and brightest gift to man—woman, peerless, pure, sweet, royal woman."

THE TEN-HOUR QUESTION.

State's Attorney Wayman has invited Louis Brandeis, of Massachusetts, to act as Assistant Counsel in the hearing of the Illinois Ten-Hour Law for working women, now pending before the Illinois State Supreme Court.

In 1907, Mr. Brandeis, with the assistance of Miss Josephine Goldmark of the New York Consumers' League, succeeded in establishing before the United States Supreme Court the constitutionality of the Oregon Ten-Hour Law for working women. Our Illinois law at present before the public and the courts is an exact parallel of the Oregon Ten-Hour Law.

On account of this exact parallel, it is significant for Illinois to note, in Mr. Brandeis' brief and Justice Brewer's decision in the Oregon case, their statement of the reason why the Legislature of Oregon had no reasonable ground for believing that public health did not require a legal limitation of the working hours of its women laborers in manufacturing and mechanical establishments.

Previous legislation restricting the hours of labor for women covers a period of over sixty years, and is now established in the leading countries of Europe, including Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland, and in twenty-seven of the states of the United States of America, including New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Colorado and Louisiana.

This legislation is founded upon the world's experience of the menace to public health involved in unlimited hours of labor for working women. The reality of this menace is expressed in the statements of expert testimony, commissions of hygiene, inspectors of factories, bureaus of statistics, the reports of over ninety committees, both in this country and in Europe.

Report of the New Jersey Bureau of Statistics.

A large majority of female mill-workers are suffering from some one or more of the organic complaints brought on or intensified by the conditions under which they work. The long hours of labor, the foul air of the work-room, are the prime factors in producing these diseases.

Massachusetts Legislative Document.

Overwork is the fruitful source of innumerable evils. It cripples the body, ruins health, shortens life. It leaves the system jaded and worn. It tends to dissipation in various forms. The exhausted system craves stimulants. This opens the door to other indulgences, from which flow

not only the degeneracy of individuals, but the degeneracy of the race.

Proceedings of the French Senate.

When I ask, when we ask, for a lessening of the daily toil of women, it is not only of the women that we think, it is not principally of the women, it is of the whole human race. It is of the father; it is of the child; it is of society, which we wish to re-establish on its foundation, from which we believe it has perhaps swerved.

Report of the United States Industrial Association.

There is but one alternative; the working population is to be protected in its health and trade longevity, namely, a reduction of the hours of labor.

In his summing up of this and the great mass of other testimony on the same point, Justice Brewer says:

"Long hours of labor are dangerous for women, primarily, because of their special physical organization. The two sexes differ in structure of body, in the functions to be performed by each, in the amount of physical strength, in the capacity for long continued labor, particularly when done standing, the influence of vigorous health upon the future well-being of the race."

The time has now come when Illinois must either definitely refuse to consider the health of its future citizens or must come into line with the rest of the civilized world in its labor legislation on the work of its women.

THE WOMAN'S TRADE-UNION MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

An article on "The Women's Trade-Union Movement in Great Britain," by Katherine Graves Busbey, is published in Bulletin No. 83 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The writer gives a history of the movement and discusses its growth, the obstacles to organization of women, the attitude of male trade unionists, the results of organization, and the relation of women's trade unions to low wages and the sweating system. From the beginning of the movement in 1874, what is now known as the Women's Trade Union League has been the most important agency in the development of unionism among women in Great Britain. This organization at present has nearly 140,000 members.

As regards the comparative growth of male and female membership in trade unions in recent years it is shown that in 1896, which is the first year for which comparative figures of female trade union membership are available, 149 unions included women and girls as members out of a total

of 1,302 trade unions, the female membership at that time being 117,030, or 7.8 per cent of the membership of all unions. From 1896 to 1904 the male membership increased from 1,386,709 to 1,768,767, or 27.6 per cent, while the female membership rose from 117,030 to 126,285, or 7.9 per cent. Since 1904 the percentage of gains among male and female members has been largely reversed. In 1907 the organized women numbered 201,709, a gain of 59.7 per cent over 1904, while the increase in male membership, although amounting to 436,270 new members, represented a relative increase of only 24.7 per cent.

Among the chief obstacles to the organization of women workers in Great Britain have been the temporary nature of their occupations, low wages and low standard of living, class distinctions, and apathy. Male trade unionists in the printing trades have offered opposition on account of inferior workmanship and the generally lower rate of wages paid to women. It is stated, however, that "in Manchester the men trade union leaders are enthusiastic over the work accomplished by the women's unions throughout Lancashire. It is difficult to determine just what the opinion of the male trade unionist of the present day is in regard to the advantages or necessity of unionism among industrial women."

As to the results accomplished the writer concludes that the women's trade union movement has in some instances been directly responsible for increase of wages, has added successful pressure to the initiation and furtherance of protective legislation,

and through the Women's Trade Union League has accomplished much toward the conservation of health and promotion of safety among local workers where little or no local organization can yet be effected.

The women trade unionists of Great Britain seek to secure the betterment of labor conditions through protective legislation rather than by militant action. They regard the trade unions as a medium for suggestion and as an aid in enforcing the legal rights of workers. The greatest endeavor of the leaders at the present time is to secure the extension of the board of arbitration prerogative to an authoritative institution for legal decision in wage disputes and the establishment of wages boards empowered to fix a legal minimum wage in certain trades.

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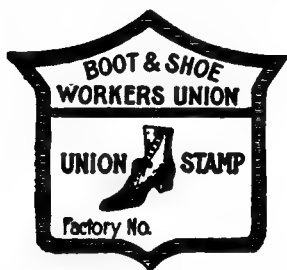
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246 Sumner Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAME, Sec.-Treas.

**The Grim Reaper
Tweades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

FROM LOCAL NO. 73.

At the last regular meeting of Local No. 73 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Almighty Father, Ruler of the Universe, who knoweth and doeth all things well, having seen fit to take from the home of Brother Frank Zahner his esteemed and loving wife; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 73, I. B. of E. and H., extend to the bereaved brother and his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to Brother Zahner and a copy to our JOURNAL for publication.

JOHN C. ISERMAN,
CHAS. B. ANDERSON,
PETER PETERSON,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL NO. 159.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly to her heavenly and eternal home the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER FRED J. DAMMAN.

Whereas, We believe the family has been bereft of a good wife and mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction. And we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

FRANK NEALON,
J. HAGEN,
WM. PORTER,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL NO. 274.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe, to call to himself the

CHILD OF BROTHER T. MORRIS.

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and his wife the sincere sympathy of all our members in their hour of sorrow, and we pray that the words of our Savior may comfort and sustain them, as He said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

JOHN WHITTAKER,
WM. DONAGHY,
A. BOWIE,
Committee.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 3.

At the last regular meeting of District Council No. 3 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Being, in His infinite wisdom, to call her reward the

WIFE OF BROTHER WM. J. HARTBECK.

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of this Union.

MICHAEL HAMEL,
OTTO LOUBERT,
JOSEPH DAVIS,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL NO. 241.

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 241 the following resolutions of sympathy were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman,

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

a worthy and respected member of our Local Union; be it therefore

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official JOURNAL for publication.

JOSEPH H. MOXOM,
WM. CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL C. JOHNSON,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL NO. 274.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to Himself the

BROTHER OF OUR ESTEEMED BROTHER TRILFALL.

Resolved, That we extend to our brother our sympathy in his time of sorrow, and trust that God will give him fortitude to bear the loss he has sustained.

JOHN WHITTAKER,
WM. DONAGHY,
A. BOWIE,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

BROTHER H. McNALLY,
Secretary 320, Chicago.

Death, over the field of life, relentless moves,
Speeding upon its way man's everlasting
soul;

Beyond the earthly circle of our human loves,
Unto the land of Peace, our inner being's
goal.

Behind us, we are never known to fail
Some indications of our life to leave por-
trayed.

Of good or ill, along this mystic trail,
Where travelers revere, or, noting, are dis-
mayed.

Men have had birth who from the cradle
grasped
And retained power as years went by;
Rulers by might and eloquence, their scepter
clasped
Close to their dauntless heart, in proud
fervidity.

Others there be who, in the constant strife
And hurrying that constitute our ritual
day,

Contented fill their portioned niche in life,
Nor long to be the leaders of the fray.

So lived our brother thus, faithfully, silent,
true,

Helping a fallen comrade, under misfor-
tune's ban.

A nobler world 'twould be if many such we
knew,

A unique treasure, rarely found, a God-
made gentleman.

Great losers are earth's people, when such as
he

Unto the "perfect life" beyond hath sped,
Through merit to enjoy God's rest eternally,
We who remain pay tribute to the dead.

Could we but live in our appointed sphere,
Imparting unto all help, cheer, fraternity,
As did our brother while he journeyed here,
FAIRER WOULD BE THE WORLD FOR GOD'S ET-
ERNITY.

—ANON.

FROM LOCAL NO. 128.

At the last regular meeting of this local
the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Creator of All
Things and Ruler of the Universe to call from
our midst

NAPOLEON LA COURSIERE,
the beloved brother of Brother Joseph La
Coursiere,

Resolved, That the members of Local No.
128 convey to the family our most sincere
sympathy at this time of trouble, and we
pray that the Giver of All Things may com-
fort and support them in their hour of sor-
row and grief; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions
be sent to the home of our brother; also a
copy to the official JOURNAL for publication,
and the same spread on the minutes of this
meeting.

JOHN COUGHLIN,
DAN COUGHLIN,
JOS. WEBER,
F. C. BOLAM,
Committee.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 1.

At the last meeting of District Council No.
1 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator
of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe,
to remove by death the beloved

**MOTHER OF BROTHER JOSEPH
KENNEDY.**

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Dis-
trict Council convey to the brother and his
family their most sincere sympathy in the
loss they have sustained, and pray that the
Giver of All Good Things may comfort and
sustain them in their hour of desolation be-
cause of the loss of their beloved mother,
whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen
fit to call to Himself.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions
be sent to our JOURNAL, also to the family
of the deceased and be recorded in our min-
utes.

JOHN J. McCABE,
LARRY O'KEEFE,
WM. ZICKGRAFF,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL NO. 212.

At the last regular meeting of this Local
the following preamble and resolutions were
unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Death, the grim reaper, has re-
moved from our midst our beloved brother,
MAURICE LUCHT.

Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local hereby tenders
its most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved
family of our departed brother; and be it
further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in
mourning for a period of thirty days; that a
copy of these resolutions be spread upon the
minutes and that the same be sent to our
JOURNAL for publication.

WM. MILLER,
BLAINE KAUFFMAN,
J. C. CORRIGAN,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL NO. 159.

At the last meeting of this Local the fol-
lowing preamble and resolutions were
adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in
infinite wisdom and mercy to call from her
earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home
the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER FRED J. DAMMON.

Whereas, We believe that the family has
been bereft of a good wife and mother; there-
fore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local
express their heartfelt sympathy with the
brother and his family in their hour of af-
fliction, and we pray that He who doeth all
things well may comfort and sustain them
in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions
be forwarded to the brother and family, a
copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and
the same be spread upon the minutes of this
meeting.

F. R. NEALON,
JOSEPH HAGEN,
WM. PORTER,
Committee.

POLISH LOCAL NO. 117.

At the last regular meeting of Local No 117 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

JOHN BISKUP,

a worthy and respected member of our Union. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the most merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this meeting and a copy sent to the family and also to the JOURNAL for publication.

FRANK WALZYNSKI,
GEORGE HAGER,
JOHN FISHER,
F. C. BOLAM,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL NO. 213.

At a called meeting of this Local the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to her reward the WIFE OF BROTHER JAMES M'INTYRE. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official JOURNAL for publication; also recorded in our minutes.

C. M. SANDER, Secretary.

FROM LOCAL NO. 234.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our beloved fellow craftsman,

BROTHER EDWARD FISCHER.

Whereas, The I. B. of B. and H. has lost a valiant member, a faithful and never-tiring worker, and the community an honored and most worthy citizen; and

Whereas, The life that made our associations with him pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are closed upon our further intercourse. By his ennobling traits of character he has endeared himself to us, and in his career has left an example to his fellow members.

Whereas, Those qualifications which he possessed influence us in a sincere desire to testify to our appreciation of his life among us.

Resolved, That the bereaved family have lost in his death a loving son and brother; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his parents, sisters and brothers and other relatives our most heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad hour of affliction.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

JACK MORGAN,
THEODORE SNYDER,
WILLIAM H. THOMAS,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL NO. 325.

At a recent meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death the MOTHER OF BROTHER JOS. S. KENNEDY.

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good Things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and also be recorded in our minutes.

JOHN NELSON,
FRANK PECK,
M. L. MURPHY,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL NO. 174.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother,

JOSEPH W. KERRUISH.

Whereas, The intimate relations long held by our deceased brother with the members of this Local, No. 174, render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his services as a member, and his merits as a man; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother, who has been called from his labor to rest.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother this Local has lost a brother who was always active and zealous in his work as a member, ever ready to succor the needy and distressed of the Brotherhood, prompt to advance the interests of the Local, devoted to its welfare and prosperity; one who was wise in counsel and fearless in action; an honest and upright man, whose virtues endeared him not only to his brethren of the Local, but to all his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That this Local tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother in this, their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Local and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother and a copy sent to the JOURNAL.

JOSHUA WADELL,
J. B. DUTTON,
ROY LAWRENCE,
Committee.

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.





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Place and Time of Meeting, etc.**



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N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

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ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 22d of the month.

District Councils

- 1 **CHICAGO AND VICINITY**—Meets every third Thursday of each month at Koch's hall, 12 So. Clark st. Pres., Thomas W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec'y, John Bradley, 3016 Lexington st., Chicago, Ill.; John Barry, business manager, 10 So. Clark St., office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. Phone Main 4345.
- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **FRISCO SYSTEM**—Pres., M. J. Lennard, 718 Ark ave., Memphis, Tenn.; secretary, W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **NEW YORK NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM**—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM**—Pres., Jas. Jennings, 2398 118th pl., Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.; B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM**—President, —; Secretary, —.
- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM**—President, —; Secretary, —.
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal; sec., L. Moore, 428 So. Sichel St., Los Angeles Cal.
- 14 **NORTHWESTERN**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 757 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coelln, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM**—President, Herman Schwachow, 5358 Princeton Ave., Chicago, Ill.; sec., D. E. Bart, 315 N. Park st., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **CHESEAPEAKE & OHIO**—President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM**—President, Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM**—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NOORFOLK & WESTERN**—President, Wm. McDermott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Mihahan, 316 Ralston ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **BOSTON & MAINE**—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Pres., —; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton St. East, Savannah, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM**—Pres., W. L. Eulow, 1013 Grand ave.; sec. J. B. Nightingale, 1802 S. Stewart street, Sedalia, Mo.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON; DISTRICT**—Sec. —.
- 24 **DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM**—Pres. —; sec. A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st., Denver, Colo.
- 25 **GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC**—Pres., R. F. Matek, 905 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec. A. O. Anderson, 830 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka 527 Eleventh st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 500 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WABASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—Pres., J. Breto, 456 Aylwin st., Montreal, Que.; sec., F. Cahil, 75 Mullin st., Montreal, Que., Can. Business agent, F. Cahill, 72 Mullin st.; Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Canada
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—Pres., H. C. Brown, 26 Roberson st., Montgomery, Ala.; sec. Pro. Tem., A. S. Johnson, 41 Rimshart st., Waycross, Georgia.
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., F. A. LaBee, 1701 N. Pendleton ave.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 5336 National Bridge Road, St Louis, Mo; Business agent, Wm. Langehennig, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, Wm. Berry, 50 Williams st., Somerville, Mass.; sec., David J. Berry, 43 Fountain st., Medford, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 85 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**, Pres. Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Munkie, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—Pres., John L. Heller, 27 Race st., Cumberland, Md.; sec., S. S. Hopple, 936 S. Biddle st., Baltimore, Md.
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, —; sec., —
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Council hall, corner Ellicott and Huron st. Pres., Frank Beacherer, 218 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macnaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—President, T. J. Thomas, Bigelow st.; sec., A. E. Fisher, 743 Rosemore ave.; Bus. Agent, B. F. Halde-man, office room 10 Maloney Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 36 Central ave. Pres., W. R. Golden, 213 Meane st.; sec., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., Harry J. Maynard, 157 Elm Place; sec., Ira Landrum, 259 East Cocke place; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 E. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., W. T. King; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Pres., E. C. Britt, lock box 262; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3d Sat. at Old Masonic Temple, Maine st., Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpo, Selma, Virginia.

- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Varley & Bauman hall, 1910 N. avenue. Pres., Arthur Gladhill, 721 3rd 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., F. W. Dodd, 146 Davis st., Woodlawn, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor Hall, cor. Whitaker and Broughton sts. Pres., C. D. McCardel, 15 Liberty st., W.; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. E., Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 730 A. Euclid ave.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., A. Anderson, 2869 Johnston av., Chicago, Ill., fin. sec., P. G. Schwinn, 6422 Ladin st., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREEMPORT**—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Socialist hall. President, Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Odd Fellows hall. Pres. T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Clark st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. R. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. B. Funk, 1008 W. Markham; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1415 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Pythian Castle. Pres., W. L. Habermehl, 1204 Lee st.; sec., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewas, No. 25 B. U.; sec., H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., T. J. Thompson, 512 Stuben St.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bartenders Hall, 205½ 1st street. Pres. C. E. Gardner, 428 Lamhill St.; sec., protm., James Cranna, 265 6th st.; fin. sec., Wm. Seehorn 720 Powell st., Portland, Oregon.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming at., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., John Doyle; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
- 43 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 3d Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, S. J. Schmid, 371 E. Robie st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.

- 48 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Hausel Bldg, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, between 13th and 14th sts., on Douglas. President, Geo. Minzies, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood St., S. E. Pres., J. A. Lind; sec., Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., J. E. Larson, 1012 E. 4th st.; sec., J. E. Dunn, 919 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 68 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., W. E. Johns, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, R. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. Pres., A. O. Schutzman, 427 Bratnoble st.; sec., Geo. W. Wolverton, 125 Logan ave., Waterloo, Iowa.
- 66 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Nation Hall, 7th st., and Central ave., President, C. D. Hobbs, 812 Tenney ave.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at W. W. Cook's residence. Pres., David Phillips, box 81; secretary J. H. Hoefler, box 231, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BEAMOUNT**—Meets second and fourth Friday, at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearsal and Bowie streets. Pres., E. J. McFadden, secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 73 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., J. C. Iserman, 2822 Taylor st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22nd ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Vliet st.; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at W. O. W. hall Pres., R. D. Reardon, 5209 Puget Sound ave; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN** Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., Edward Christman, 810 West Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1303 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4123 Lake st. Pres., James W. Kline, 585 Monon Bldg.; sec., Wm Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 82 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Robertson, 1338 Gladstone Ave.; sec. James Dougall, 810 Fort st., Victoria, B. C.
- 84 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., Henry Chapman, 815 20th st., secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Broughton sts. Pres., C. J. Richardson, 917 E. Brockett st.; Sec., E. J. Sander 5.0 Sycamore sts., Sherman, Texas.
- 89 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at I. O. O. F. hall, Charleston ave. President, J. E. Baker; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Maatoom, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., E. H. Ellis, care of Car Shops; sec., C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson st., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., E. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 93 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave President, R. J. Kearney; P. O. box 545, sec., G. L. Mills, General Delivery, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 95 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhombert and Conler avenues. Pres., Louis Hauth, 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 W. Forsyth street. Pres., M. F. Holihan, 1100 W. Monroe St.; sec., J. H. Cates, R. F. D. 1, Highway, Cor. Day and Parks st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**—Meets every first and third Fridays at Labor hall, corner Commercial st. President, J. E. Hough, 917, Tazwell ave. S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, Geo. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave. Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 527 11th St., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corken, 1417 5th ave.; sec., John G. Miller, 1020 22d st., Rock Island, Illinois.
- 103 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. D. Parnell, 511 N. 22d st.; sec., S. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.
- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Joe Pierce, 1702 W. 12th st.; sec., Louis Lundy, 6th and M sts. Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA**—Meets first Mondays at Forester's Hall, W. Fifth st., President, A. Theurer, 702 W. 10th st.; sec., Henry L. Engels, 365 W. King st., Winona, Minn.

- 111 **GOOD WILL.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Buddle hall, Biddle and Willard sts. Pres., W. Ratchford, 37 W. 15th st.; secretary, Joe Kelly, 215 Warren st., Covington, Ky.
- 112 **FRISCO.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., Arthur McGuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR.**—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S. A. Taylor, 315 N. Mirick ave; secretary, C. Garner, 310 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS.**—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczyk, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM.**—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 204 Jennings ave; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., Patrick H. Gaul, 340 W. Carson st.; sec., Jas. W. Purdie, 1342 N. Garfield, Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDLING.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave. Pres., — sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton ave.; fin. sec., Ed. Tegtmeyer, 6132 Langley ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 123 **DUNKIRK.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall. Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD.**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at Fortuna Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1524 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 125 **PISCATAQUA.**—Meets 2d Fridays at G. A. R. hall, Daniel st., New Hampshire. Pres., Martin Daley, 33 Lincoln ave., Portsmouth, N. H. Sec. Percy Durgin, Kittery Maine.
- 127 **CHEYENNE.**—Meets every fourth Thursdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., E. Grace; sec., Thos. Wilson, 1001 Warren ave.; sec., Wm. Doody, 216 W. 11th st. Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliott sts. President. Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 129 **TUBAL GAIN.**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at K. of C. hall, 147 Barrett st. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., B. G. Smith, 1625 County st.; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall. President, Albert Smith, 537 Sherbrook st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS.**—Meets every first and third Thursday. Pres., Geo. Atchison, 10 Maple st.; sec., Robert Glanville, 157 Baladava st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 503 E. 10th st.; sec., H. W. Brown, 1406 N. Michigan, Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER.**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, W. H. Taylor, 1301 Howe st.; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 155 **ALGIERS.**—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 802 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS.**—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave., Pres., Joe Hagen, 1017 Bond st.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A. St. Clair ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **PORT SCOTT.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209 1/2 E. Wall st. Pres., W. E. Bryant; 503 So. Coach st. sec., Tiffin Jenkins, 734 Burk st. Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA.**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., C. A. Eakins, 812 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Iowa.
- 163 **HAVELOCK.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., W. J. Seydlitz; sec., John McKinney, box 427 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL.**—Meets on 2d and 4th Fridays, at City hall. Pres., J. C. Henan; sec., Frank W. Davis, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. President, Chas Baldwin, 1065 West Garfield Ave.; secretary, Chas. Schultz, 557 S. 7 west, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 196 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., J. Czarnecki, 4213 14th st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY.**—Meets second and fourth Tues., at Labor Hall, Madison ave., Pres., G. M. Langford, care of Western shoes; sec., Frank Martin, 675 Mildred st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 8th and L. sts. Pres., I. M. Hind, 116 H st.; sec., John B. Dutton, 2730 Magdalena ave., Oak Park, Sacramento, Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at old K. of P. hall, on Fourth ave. Pres., J. S. Nummy; sec., Bob Naismith, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE.**—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 108 Buckingham st.; sec., A. R. Black, 302 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine, Ohio.
- 179 **ALTON.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, O. L. Dixon; sec., Chas. G. Mozer, 127 E. 8th st., Alton, Ill.

- 180 NEW HAVEN**—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 PARLOR CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 BAKERSFIELD**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., B. E. Robison, 517 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 DES MOINES**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 1636 S. Fourth st.; secretary, pro tem, Jerry Fouhy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 189 HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at Brick hall, 315 Lion st. Pres. Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec. Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 MARBLE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. D. Trainer, 1023 Callaway st., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., D. W. Morgan, R. F. D. No. 1, Lonesdale, Tenn.
- 191 DAWSON**—Pres., J. W. Murphy; sec., D. W. Murray, box 764, Dawson, Yukon Ter.
- 193 STAR**—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 207 Cottage Grove avenue; sec., J. A. Althoff, 401 S. Grove st. Urbana, Illinois.
- 194 BREMERTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at Eagles Hall, Pres., O. D. Rue, Box 1093; Act. Pres. John P. Oliver; sec., George Allison, General Deliver, Bremerton, Washington.
- 197 DROP FORGERS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at K. of C. Hall, 147 Barret st. President, I. M. Flanagan, 372 Carrie st.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148 1/2 Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 JACKSON CITY**—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 408 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 SCIOTO**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman's hall. Pres., Jerry Dixon, 1305 High st.; secretary, F. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 1112 Locust st. President, Lawrence D. Davis; 2619 Howard ave., sec., James B. Smith 21 Wyandotte st., Rosedale, Kans., fin. sec.,
- 202 HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 836 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 PADUCAH**—Meets on 2nd Wednesday, and 4th Tuesday, at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. Pres., B. B. Cleary, 915 Jackson st.; sec., J. T. Hutchen, 1228 Jackson st., Paducah, Ky.
- 205 LIBERTY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at 749 Albany st., at E. Leidekrantz hall, Pres., J. Kapwiski, 387 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wiese, 8 Wexdell ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 GRAND CROSSING**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. President, Thos. Walsh, 6953 East End Ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 CLINTON**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at K. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George st.; sec., J. E. Matthews, 320 N. Mulberry st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 PRINCETON**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union hall, S. Seminary street. President, — sec., Geo. W. Shaeffer, 303 S. Gibson st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 BOSTON**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Eliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Thos. Heffer, 48 Wenham st., Forest Hills, Mass.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 MERIDIAN**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. of L. E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., J. T. Jones, 309 40th ave.; sec., H. A. Schrock, 3910 South street, Meridian, Miss.
- 212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., G. L. Baker, 2014 Huron street; sec., F. J. Bruggs, 3623 Stephenson ave., Los Angeles, California.
- 213 SPOKANE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane. Pres., J. P. Sanders, 3018 E. Indiana ave.; sec., C. C. Sande, 207 East Crown ave. Spokane, Wash.
- 215 SEATTLE**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 904 Stewart st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 J. B. Beacon ave., S.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 BROCKTON**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlee, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 FORT WAYNE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., C. Snyder; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 TWIN CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joe McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.
- 226 PASUMPSIC VALLEY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., H. B. Colby, Lyndon Centre; sec., H. H. Butterfield, box 419, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 228 GALLON**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinists' hall, East Main st. Pres., Frank Riese, 401 Cherry st.; sec., J. A. Frank, 325 Atwood st., Gallon, O.
- 229 NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, William Carey, 2326 Thaleia street; sec., Peter Ainea, Galatin and Bauacks st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 WASHOE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Wm. Davis; sec., W. M. Jones, Sparks, Nev.
- 232 DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Machinist's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfeldt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., Wm. Gilchrist, 316 2nd ave., S.W.; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 502 7th ave., S. Great Falls, Montana.
- 234 PROVIDENCE**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong ave.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 7 Young ave., Providence, R. I.
- 237 COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., F. J. Kieser, 13 Birch st.; secretary, T. F. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.

- 230 BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Union hall, Chicago Heights, Ill. Pres., A. G. McCalmont; 1725 West End ave.; sec., J. F. Balletto, box 88, Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 231 QUEEN CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Eagles hall, E. Commercial st. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 2028 East ave.; sec., Daniel Willby, 2655 Peirce st., Springfield, Mo.
- 232 CAPITOL**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Latt & Lyons' hall, 144 Frazer ave. Pres., Harry Black; sec., Thomas McClymont, 23 Short st., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- 233 CONNEAUT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; secretary, Walter Stevens, Box 52, Conneaut, Ohio.
- 234 ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 235 McCOMB CITY**—Meets on every third Monday at Council Hall, 2204 Main street. President, John A. Truer; sec., F. W. Smith box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 232 GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., L. A. Neve; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 236 ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 235 FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1923 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.
- 237 FLORENCE**—Meetings on the 9th of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilbertson, 308 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 238 MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140 1/2 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 123 18th st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 239 WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.
- 240 VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Tues. at Morrison's Hall. Pres., G. Wpuckle, 1727 N. Arsenal ave.; sec., C. A. Brockway, 1140 Dawson st., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 242 IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Blacksmiths & Helpers hall, cor. Grant and Diamond sts. Pres., Henr Steding, Jr., 504 Gearing ave., 18th ward; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring St., St. Clair Boro, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 244 PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Sunday at the homes of members. President, J. W. Axley, 319 N. Pleasant st.; sec., H. H. Jones, 134 N. Marine st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 247 EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 31 Mulberry st. Pres., Daniel Donague, 106 Mather st.; sec. Peter Hensen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 248 CARRIAGE WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Blacksmiths hall, cor. Grant and Diamond sts. Pres., E. F. Haldeman, 6455 Deam st.; sec., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rossmore av., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 270 QUEEN CITY**—Meets third Tuesday, at Worman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas. Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec. Joseph Speier, 4400 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 701 Second st. Pres., F. M. Uter, 701 Second st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall, Main st. sec., D. R. Tomkins, 601 Tenn. ave., Palestine, Tex. Sec., S. S. Crabtree, 6 Cottage ave.; sec., W. M. Dellis, 7 Debard st., Palestine, Tex.
- 274 LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East President, John Whittaker, 66 Marlborough st., Hochelago, Montreal; sec., A. Bowle, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., E. N. Rice, 106 W. Jefferson st., Marion, Ill.
- 277 LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John Chaney; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G St., Livingston, Mont.
- 279 CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward ave.; sec., W. Schraft, 15 Davisst., Norwich, N. Y.
- 281 VULCAN**—Pres., John Barneaut; sec., Edward Jackson, 525 12th ave., E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 285 FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at R. 10, 153 Main st. Pres., W. R. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., William Barrett, 22 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., R. P. Ford; sec., J. C. Osborne, Box 117, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 182, Galeton, Potter Co., Pa.
- 288 ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, at member house. Pres., W. J. Copps, 119 Grove ave.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave. St Augustine, Fla.
- 289 MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every second Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 288 HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2114 Mulberry st. Pres., Jesse Smith, 1005 McRaven ave.; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Tuesdays at Catholic O. F. Hall. President, J. F. McKinney; sec., Samuel Darrow, P. O. Box 156 Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 HORTON**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., S. D. Bidwell; sec., Chas. Fryman, box 297, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 453 S. Acadomey st.; sec., B. S. Lyon, 256 North Seminary st., Galesburg, Ill.

- 399 JUNCTION CITY.**—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Morgan Jones, 355 23d st.; sec., J. W. Walters, 2824 Lincoln ave.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS.**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Joseph Lundgren, 783 VanBuren st.; sec., Fred Kern, 750 Blair st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays in Blair St. hall. Pres., Eli VanSchaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veedu ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 305 PULLMAN, ILL.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Maddrum Hall, 110th place and Michigan Ave. Pres., Nick Yonker, 345 11th place; sec., Earnest S. Erickson, 11133 Curtis Ave., Palmer Park, Ill.
- 306 BOLT AND NUT MAKERS.**—Meets at Gehr's hall. Pres., John James, 136 110th st., Roseland, Ill.; sec., M. A. Comisky, 7040 Parnell ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 316 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 3012 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., M. Hannell, 910 Brooklyn st.; sec. W. J. Hartbeck, 5336 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo.
- 323 WALSH.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney, 5119 Wentworth ave.; sec., Hugh McNally, 245 W. 45th place, Chicago, Ill. Fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 5026 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 325 HOMESTEAD.**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1323 W. Congress St.; fin. sec., J. J. McCabe, 1007 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 BURNSIDE.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., Ed. King, 9321 Burnside ave.; fin. sec., George Clark, 3961 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Newton Belgium, 7406 Champlain avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th st. Pres., Chas. Block, 707 S. 13th street; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st., Paducah, Ky.
- 333 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmiller's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 130 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 McCOMB CITY HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220 1/2 Main st. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS.**—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James st.; sec., H. Kethro, 290 Rietta st., Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 LAKE CITY.**—Meets 1st Thursday and 3d Sunday at Union Builders hall, E. Second st. Pres., Geo. Peacock, 318 Robin st.; secretary T. Tillotson, 136 E. Second st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 339 LABOR HOME.**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues Pres., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th ave., S. W.; secretary, T. J. Matthews, 725 11th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 344 BOSTON HELPERS.**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willet place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 KEY CITY.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhomberg's hall, cor. Kniest st. and Rhomberg ave. Pres., James J. O'Brien, 623 Blomberg ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammerand, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 400 ZONE LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantline hall. President, E. M. Floessel, Gorgona; sec., Thos. G. Roth, Empire, Canal Zone, Panama. Box 133.
- 404 COLBERT.**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd fellow's hall, Montgomery Ave. Pres., J. W. Dodson; sec., Henry G. Hanlin, box 4, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 WATER VALLEY.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., L. M. O. Kelly, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 DEVINE.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at K. O. T. M. Hall, on east side of Square. Pres., D. M. Lyle, care of C. B. Shops; sec., Geo. A. Hewitt, 320 East Line st., Tyler, Tex.
- 407 REVELSTOKE.**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 LOOKOUT.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Eight street Pres., T. A. Bryson, Ridgedale, Tenn.; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 409 PARSONS.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., J. E. Capea, 715 N. 15th st.; sec., Wiley Pugh, 2512 Chess ave., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 ALLIANCE.**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 43 Stewart st., sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 LA FAYETTE.**—Meets every 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Chas. Weller, Charles st.; sec., Eugene Peechin, 509 Central ave., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 LOCOMOTIVE.**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., H. Wright, 40 Second ave.; sec., J. E. Smith, 437 Adams st., Maisonneuve, P. Q. Can.
- 413 CHOCTAW.**—Meets first and third Thursdays, at Chrisney hall. Pres., D. E. Burt, 305 N. Beard st.; secretary, C. E. Jones, 311 N. Market st., Shawnee, Okla.
- 415 FOND DU LAC.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., G. B. Hanish, 509 Indiana ave.; sec., Wm. Conaboy, 296 Banister st., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 HICKORY.**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 DUNDEE.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Lake ing; sec., B. M. Rogerson, Box 27, MoAdam Junction, New Brunswick.
- 422 MOBILE LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Granapa; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.

- 63 CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Geo. Crawford; sec., E. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 63 EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, A. E. McDonald, box 209; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 61 PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., Charles Owens, 4 Liberty st., Batavia, N. Y.
- 62 KANKAKEE**—Pres., G. A. Burries, 533 Chicago ave; sec., Jas. Martinson, 110 Oak st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 63 OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at German Veterans' hall, 158 Bloomingdale street. Pres., G. P. Nuss, R. F. D. 7, Box 45; sec., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 64 SUNSET**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., W. P. Self, 135 Lower F st.; sec., R. B. Tracy, 347 W. 6th St., Salida, Colo.
- 65 PANHANDLE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Carpenter hall. Sec., J. L. Pittman, P. O. box 623, Childress, Texas.
- 66 HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 67 DOMINION**—Pres., G. M. Bonyer, 1918 Hanover ave.; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit ave., Barton Heights, Va.
- 68 TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday afternoon, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., Joe Gordon, 232 Johnson ave.; sec., W. R. McCutcheon, 1213 Linden ave., Trinidad, Colo.
- 69 MARQUETTE**—Pres., Alfred Swanson, W. Harrison st.; sec., Lawrence Oleson, 302 Adams st., Marquette, Mich.
- 440 HARRISBURG**—Pres., F. M. Spayler; sec., J. T. Threkeid, box 406, Harrisburg, Illinois.
- 441 NORWOOD**—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 3d Saturdays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., John Wyman, 34 S. Main st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., Patrick Tobin, 3432 Park ave.; sec., Jas. O. Dillon 1909 N. 9th st. St. Louis, Mo.
- 445 TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., F. W. Black, 325 East 12th st.; sec., John Steigler, 720 S. 2d ave., Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at Forrester's Hall, 474 1/2 Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurtbise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 JOHN BROWN**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Fireman's Hall, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., John Jenison, box 620, Oswatimie, Kans.
- 448 PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., W. D. O'Mahoney, 508 4th st.; sec., Theo Buckley, 247 Walker st., Augusta, Ga.
- 49 BEARDSTOWN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at K. O. T. M. hall, First street. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec. John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 496 VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 493 CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. E. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex. Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 494 PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 50 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 495 EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., John F. Mueller, 506 Harriet st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 496 BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 155 W. Granite st. Pres., M. J. Allen, 406 Warren ave., sec., Harry Mankirell, box 838 Butte, Mont.
- 497 COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., Geo. Kuykendall, 665 Galapago st.; sec., Chas. E. Hopkins, Englewood P. O. Colo.; fin. sec., E. E. Tucker, 538 Galapago st., Denver, Colo.
- 498 GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 96, Sanford, Fla.
- 499 IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Edstrom; secretary, G. F. Quarnstrom, box 511, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 490 MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., John Hayes; sec., D. J. McGillivray, 1532 Main st., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 491 MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, Frank Kunhe, 140 6th street, Silvis, Ill.; sec., Geo. P. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 492 HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., J. L. Jenkins, Herrin, Ill.
- 493 CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. B. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 494 WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 138 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 496 CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 401 Dakota ave., Chickasha, I. T.
- 497 GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John Van Ernst, 28 Drieberg ave.; sec., Henry Witt, 271 10th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 498 LA CROSSE**—Meets every 4th Monday at Fielstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al Prosser, 613 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 2443 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.

- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, A. O. Foster, box 468, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d Mondays at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., D. C. Evans; sec., C. W. Coy, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 528 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets every 3d Sunday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., C. D. Hunter, Cristobal; sec., Wm. M. Rosteck, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**.—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, R. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevins ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John E. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**.—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 108 Erickson st.; sec., Tavis Bratsberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., C. A. Sikes, 46 Jane st.; sec., J. W. Turner, 68 Albany ave., Waycross, Ga.
- 480 **CUMBERLAND**—Meets third Sunday of each month at No. 8 Engine House, Arch st. Pres., J. R. Lemon, 178 Grand ave.; Sec., Samuel H. Anderson, 75 Humbard st., So., Cumberland, Md.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 8th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Roonville st. Pres., Wm. Aldrich, 927 W. Walnut st.; sec., J. M. Hoffelt, 629 New St., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **DUQUENSE**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at cor. Grant and Diamond sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Pres., John Tapkin, 408 Island ave.; sec., Benj. McElhiney, 411 Alexander st., McKees Rocks, Pa.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at 504 Diamond street room 11. President, Joe Weller, 2025 Beaver ave.; sec., Robert McCarren, 242 Carroll st., North Side, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 485 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 486 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall. Pres., John Albrecht, 129 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 490 **POTTSVILLE**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Brewery Workers hall, 110 N. Centre st. Pres., John A. Scherbert, 624 W. Arch st.; sec., John R. Stephenson, 461 Hotel st., Pottsville, Pa.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. President, Arthur McGrew, P. O. box 680; sec., William McKee, P. O. box 680, 490 Havre, Mont.
- 495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriek's hall. Pres., Harry C. Hoagland, P. O. Box 504, Alamosa, Colo. sec.,—
- 496 **JEROME**—Meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Bruce Butler; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz.
- 498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave.; sec't'y, P. G. Phillips, 3823 Magellan st., West Duluth, Minn.
- 499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., J. H. Owens, N. 18th st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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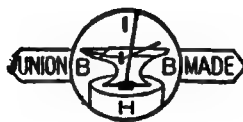
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No. 2

The President on Injunctions.

President Taft, in his first annual message to Congress, makes reference to many interesting topics. The one chiefly relating to labor is a recommendation for a law providing that no injunction shall be issued without previous notice, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay would result in "irreparable injury" to the complainant. After quoting the plank on the subject his party adopted in the last campaign, the President says:

"I recommend that, in compliance with the promise thus made, appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any Federal court, without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant, and unless also the court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable, and shall also endorse on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order.

"Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should by force of the statute expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix, unless within such seven days or such

less period the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

"My judgment is that the passage of such an act, which really embodies the best practice in equity and is very like the rule now in force in some courts, will prevent the issuing of ill-advised orders of injunction without notice, and will render such orders when issued much less objectionable by the short time in which they may remain effective."

Of course, every expression of opinion of the President is entitled to respectful and thoughtful consideration; when that utterance is officially communicated to Congress with a recommendation for its enactment into law it becomes of still greater importance. The President's recommendation should be read and re-read, each thought very carefully weighed in relation to the other, and the test of fact and experience applied thereto.

For instance, of what practical use would the enactment of a law based upon the President's recommendation prove? What tangible reform or relief would be achieved? There has not been an injunction granted by any of the courts, Federal or State, but what was based on the complainant's allegation to the court's "satisfaction" that unless the injunction was granted "irreparable injury" would follow.

Take the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, its officers, its affiliated organizations, their two million members, and friends. That company, in its petition for the injunction, alleged that unless the writ was granted it would suffer "irreparable injury." That company sought and obtained its injunction from Justice Gould after "notice" and "hearing," and yet the outrageous injunction forbidding and enjoining free speech and free press was issued, under which three American citizens were sentenced to long

terms of imprisonment. It is true that the Court of Appeals later modified the terms of the injunction, but the same court held that no matter what the original and unmodified injunction forbade, Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers were compelled to obey.

Justice Wright declared that he placed "the matter at bar distinctly on the proposition that were the order confessedly erroneous yet it must have been obeyed." The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in affirming Judge Wright's decision and sentence, declared that "the decree became a final and binding judgment against the defendants until reversed or modified on appeal." It is not the contention that in the case which we are discussing, the matters involved were "erroneous," confessedly or otherwise, but that the injunction of Justice Gould was without warrant, authority or jurisdiction in that it invaded and denied the constitutionally guaranteed rights of free speech and free press, and therefore the decree was void.

Let us suppose that the President's recommendation had been the law when the Buck's Stove and Range Company petitioned Justice Gould for the injunction. There would not have been the slightest variation from the procedure in the injunction, or in the contempt case which arose out of it. There would not have been a scintilla of protection to the defendants of their rights as citizens and representatives of the workers. And that which applied to the defendants applies with equal effect to the two million men and their friends and sympathizers enjoined.

A significant fact will be observed that the President nowhere in his recommendation makes reference to any existing law to be amended, no statute altered to accomplish his expressed purpose. Indeed, one would look in vain for any Federal law which authorizes any judge to issue an injunction as injunctions are issued in labor disputes. The fact is that the President's judgment and recommendation are based, not on the law, but on the "practice." And it is this very practice which is not statute law, but judge-made law.

We ask a careful consideration of labor's contention upon this all-important question of our time, and we challenge a discussion of the points here submitted. Labor insists that:

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid in equity must do equity and must come into court with clean hands.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act.

It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of State or nation.

The injunctions which the courts issue against Labor are supposed by them to be good enough law today, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law—in fact, is not law at all—tomorrow or next day when no such labor dispute exists.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation, in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or criminal act.

The doing of the lawful acts enjoined by the courts renders the workmen guilty of contempt of court, and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those acts are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is legally a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime.

No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful; hence, it follows that:

No act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission.

We assert that Labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any criminal or unlawful act.

It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our num-

ber, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases.

The injunction process as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers includes the allegation of criminal or unlawful acts, as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves despite the injunction renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In itself the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent character. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended, and never should be invoked, for the purpose of depriving free men of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do those things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in contravention of the law of our land.

We re-assert that we ask no immunity for ourselves or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act; but we have a right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right, be apprehended, charged, and tried by the same process of law and before a jury of his peers, equally as any other citizen of our country.

It is agreed by all, friends and opponents alike, that the injunction process, beneficent in its inception and general practice, never should apply and legally cannot be applied where there is another ample remedy at law.

Labor protests against the issuance of injunctions in disputes between workmen and employers when no such injunctions would be issued when no such dispute exists. Such injunctions have no warrant in law and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of Congressional legislation.

Labor protests against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country which deprives them of their constitutional guaranty of equality before the law.

The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some section of our country and are violative of the funda-

mental rights of man. When better understood, they will shock the conscience of our people, the spirit and genius of our republic.

We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to secure the relief and the redress to which we are so justly entitled.

Not only in our own interest, but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.

We regret that necessity has arisen for a restatement of labor's position upon this great question of relief from the abuse of the injunctive process; but Congress has not seriously concerned itself in remedying the wrong and according justice to the working people of our country. The President's recommendation is the wrong way to restore right and equality before the law. So long as these principles are unrecognized in the law as well as the practice, labor will stand erect and demand right, justice and freedom, exactly upon an equality, neither more nor less, with every other citizen of our country.

DUTY OF UNION MEN.

There is nothing so injurious to a labor union as the non-attendance of the membership at the meetings. A man that pays his dues does not comply with his obligation, if that is all he does. He should attend the meetings, speak to non-union men, encourage others to join, and at all times endeavor to build up the organization. By so doing he is helping himself and strengthening himself. There is no person so injurious to the union as the fellow who is out knocking all the time. The knocker is dangerous, but fair, honest criticism is sometimes beneficial to the labor union.

Very often when the members do not attend the meetings the officers become discouraged and sometimes dishonest, because they feel as if anything they do is all right, inasmuch as the members do not think it worth their while to care about the affairs of the union. This should not be. They should attend all meetings, help out the officers, speak well of the union on the street; try to get non-union men to join; watch the men who handle their money; see that their secretary-treasurer is bonded, and in every way take an interest in the union, thereby building up the local that it may be a benefit to the membership.

AID HUMAN BROTHERHOOD.

**Labor Unions a Fraternal Agency, says
Dr. W. M. Balch.**

**Community of Interests of Employers and
Employees—Necessity of Mutual Under-
standing—Fraternal Obligation More
Than Contract Required.**

"Kindred, human unity under the divine paternity; sympathy, unlimited fellow-feeling throughout the universal brotherhood; community, the sense that our interests are not diverse, but one; co-operation, the harmonious toil of all with Christ in the making of the better kingdom." Such was the analysis of human brotherhood, and such declared to be the ultimate goal of the labor unions, according to William M. Balch, Ph. D., General Secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, in an address Friday morning.

The labor unions, if they are to accomplish their great purposes, Dr. Balch asserted, must realize the brotherhood of humanity and adjust themselves to the economy and assimilate the spirituality of God's great household. "Nothing will go farther," he said, "toward bringing peace to God's family than for all of us to determine that we will understand the real feelings, real circumstances, real ideals, and real purposes of everybody involved in the labor problem." It is important, the speaker contended, that we should understand the implacable hostility of the union man toward the "scab" and the "strike breaker." "The unionists," he said, "believe their battle for shorter hours and a higher standard of living to be a battle for humanity and civilization. The 'scab' appears to the unionists as a mean fellow who participates in all the victories of labor without participating in its battle and sacrifices."

"Even if," said he, "those of us be right who hold that every laboring man ought to join the labor union, as surely as every man ought to join the church, yet for all that, both the Church and the union must be purely voluntary organizations, with membership enforced neither by penalties, nor discriminations, nor even discourtesies, but solely by the appeal to conscience."

"The union policy of the closed shop must be judged in the light of two facts," said the speaker; "the first is that right or wrong, the 'closed shop' is no peculiarity of the labor unions (being accepted in every-day business by the dealer who agrees to handle only the goods of one manufacturer), and the other modifying consideration is the undoubted fact that the 'open shop' is often a mere subterfuge on

the part of some employers for bringing about the other sort of a closed shop, *closed to the unionists.*"

Dr. Balch dwelt on the community of interests between the labor unions and their employers. "It is hastily assumed," he said, "that because unionism is a class movement, it is therefore unbrotherly, divisive and anti-social. On the contrary, does not second thought perceive that the labor movement, just because it is a class movement, is therefore a movement in the direction of the brotherhood of man? For it is plain enough that even a brotherhood-of-all-of-us is nearer to the brotherhood-of-all-of-us than is no brotherhood at all. And so even if unionism does not explicitly represent the service of all men, it surely represents the service of other men, and that is nobler, more Christian than the service of self." The speaker showed that frequently, as in the anthracite coal strike, after the bitterness and distress of the struggle is forgotten, there has remained the amalgam of heterogeneous labor elements welded together by the very necessities of the struggle; and that furthermore the very labor conflicts themselves are not to be attributed to unionism, or to the peculiar greed or ferocity of one class more than another, but rather to the predatory and oppressive system of modern industrialism. The great industrial conflicts are usually precipitated by the refusal of the employers, not the employees, to submit the questions at issue to impartial arbitration, and upon the employers' shoulders responsibility should rest. That the demands of the strikers are not unreasonable is shown by the fact that 64 per cent of the strikes between 1881 and 1900 were wholly or in part successful, the employers refusing to accede to terms which subsequent developments proved they were able to grant wholly or in part. "Sympathetic" strikes, those in behalf of the "closed shop" and limitation of apprenticeship, the forms of strike which public opinion least approves, constitute only about 8 per cent of the strikes in recent years, thus showing further the reasonableness of the labor unions. Organization has not increased the arrogance of the unions, statistics showing that under organization strikes have actually decreased.

"The misjudgment," continued the speaker, "that unionism, because a class movement, is incorrigibly anti-social, must finally yield to the fact that the employing class, as well as the laboring class often benefits by the success of the union. For the latter, whether by successful strikes, or by the mere display of strength, is often able to deliver the employers from that diabolical oppression which the political

Finally, in Dr. Balch's analysis, the brotherhood of man means co-operation. "The common task of our humanity," he said, "is to be performed, first, secondly, in democracy. The labor union when it stands for true freedom of contract, stands for the social order of the Christ. On the other hand, when some opulent employer says, 'My men are to take what I offer or to leave it, that is only a tragic travesty of freedom of contract. For the employee is not free, he has his job just because his employer tells him he is free; for he is bound by his poverty, bound by his wife and children, bound by all his cramped and crowded circumstances.' The labor union, with collective bargaining, in Dr. Balch's opinion, is a factor in Christian liberty. "The Christian democracy," he said in conclusion, "should mean a share in the profits, and such just participation in profits can be effectual only when accompanied by reasonable participation in management. In Christ's kingdom there will still be chieftains of industry, but the chieftain will be merely the chief servant."

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.



By L. R. Lowell

Ex. 3011

You may succeed where others do not believe in you, but never when you do not believe in yourself.

UNIONISM THAT IS RADICAL.

By Fred M. Youngs.

"Don't kill the goose that lays the golden eggs," is applicable to members of labor unions. Don't weaken your organization by radical unionism. Because you have the power of combined number in union, do not misuse that power.

There is a strong tendency among the young and enthusiastic members towards radical unionism. They are beguiled into the belief that no legislation is too strong for them to enact, regardless of its fairness to others; and they are urged on and encouraged by a few alleged union men which we always have within our ranks, who pride themselves on being agitators, self-constituted, to save the rank and file from the avaricious domination of the "bosses." Strange to say, they exert some influence, and sway a portion of the members, and often keep the union in a state of turmoil.

Agitators? Save the mark! They are disrupters, disorganizers—a menace to the cause. From their own point of view they are the backbone of the union; never miss a meeting, and between meetings rack their weak brain to conjure new methods to raise trouble.

If opposed to their designs, they attack their opposer and loudly proclaim him a "bosses' man." They are noise-makers, whose narrow-minded bigotry lose us the confidence and respect of the public. They delight in strife and trouble, and apparently think the best way to be a "square man" is to wage a constant war upon proprietors and foremen. Peaceable settlement of the affairs of labor are monotonous to them, so they must do things to make things lively. They are constantly seeking some real or imaginary excuse for creating trouble. Trifles are taken up by them and magnified into gigantic wrongs. Imaginary and borrowed troubles are the cause of most of their clamor, and they often carry their point and create disturbances desired, because the quiet and conservative brothers humor them in their pretended grievances in order to escape their annoying flaunts of being a "bosses' man." Their success emboldens them to attempt "greater reforms," and their clamor continues to increase. They take delight in wrong interpretation of the motives or intentions of the foremen, whom they generally make their special mark, and construe some innocent action as a conspiracy to rob them of their rights and privileges. A new rule, in systematizing a shop is immediately interpreted as a forerunner of oppression for which they should not stand. Sometimes they are conscientious in their fancies and

really believe what they say, but more often their action is the result of a selfish desire or their inherent inclination to create strife. Their special aim is to instill in the minds of the members the belief that to be a good union man one must be an enemy to the employer and use every means to restrict him in his conduct of his business by exacting petty rules, regulations which harass and interfere with his system and which tend to create friction between the employer and men with no real benefit. It is such acts that weaken the movement of organized labor and put it in bad odor with the public.

This is not an overdrawn picture of the "square union man," the "noise-maker." There are few unions which are not afflicted with a few of this stripe. They are a curse to the craft and do more harm to the legitimate cause of labor from within its ranks than all the labor-wrecking associations from without. Leave it to them and there is nothing too radical to spring and enforce. They should be given but little encouragement by the members who wish to firmly secure their own rights and at the same time accord to others the rights which are undeniably their own.

Honest employers and honest workmen rarely have serious disagreement which cannot be settled by conciliation, except when these meddlesome "agitators" get in their probe and direct control the business of both.

When times are normal and there are no international issues to involve warfare between the employer and men it is easy to secure full rights and even gain extra privileges, and it is to the interest of every union man and to the success of the employer that harmonious relations exist between them. To establish these harmonious relations it is not necessary to relinquish any of our natural rights or surrender our independence; but after securing these rights we should not be continually fighting for privileges that take away the natural rights of the employers.

Unreasonable employers are generally brought to time by quiet and determined persuasion, and not through the methods used by the chronic trouble-maker, who only keeps things at a boiling heat on both sides and never yet accomplished anything other than to give to the public a wrong conception of the principles and objects of organized labor.

A labor union should be a business institution, and be conducted on business principles. The representatives should fill their office with dignity and exact for themselves and their clientage in full measure the same respect they accord to those with whom they deal. Labor should succeed

through force of logic rather than by bluff and bluster, yet ready to go to any lawful limit to promote and better their condition. They should choose only those to transact their business who can be trusted to probe the bottom before coming to a conclusion, those who have the honesty of their convictions, whose decision will be based on what is right, and not on what is popular. Broad-minded men of discernment; men of ability, who bear in mind the necessity of dealing out even-handed justice; men who respect the opinion of others and endeavor to have right on their side as well as might. There are many such within the ranks of labor.

This is a serious question. As artisans we possess skill, which is an asset, and have labor for sale; it is the duty of our representatives to negotiate the sale of that skill and labor to the best advantage; so the earnest members of labor unions should thoroughly study their duties from a standpoint of justice and right, for when they clearly understand their duties they will be able to secure all the benefits which belong to them. They should learn to think for themselves and not depend upon the noisy and persistent "agitator" if they wish to avoid trouble. They should post themselves on matters affecting their welfare, as a safeguard from these unscrupulous trouble-makers who would precipitate them in serious difficulties. If they are well informed they will know for themselves when their rights are being encroached upon, and how best to resist such encroachment, and will not be led into radical movements which are neither right nor lawful. They should strive to have intelligent opinions of their own and the honesty of conviction to assert them, or when confronted with serious problems, which are liable to come up at any time, when action is demanded they will find it impossible to clearly define the situation and will continue, like "dog Tray," to follow the trouble-maker, whose radical acts will clog their progress and prevent anything like a favorable decision for the union in case of arbitrating a new scale with their employers, for the brainless efforts of these adherents tend "to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs," for in their short-sighted policy they want to get all the eggs at once.

The burden of remedy for this evil is upon the earnest, well-meaning members, many of whom have become so disgusted and discouraged that they pay their obligations to the union and stay away from the meetings. If conditions are to be changed they must take a hand, for such change can only be brought about by patient and unremitting labor and intelligent determina-

tion to correct the evil. Their common sense and logic will quickly mold the minds and guide the action of the younger and inexperienced members, and with their combined aid these disrupters will be relegated where they belong and the union will be conducted as a business institution, not as an anarchist association.

With the true principles of unionism instilled in the minds of the members, they will conduct the business in a responsible manner as authorized under their charter, without being a constant drain on the international treasury. They will be able to drive a good bargain with the employers and have the honor to live up to their agreement, and by such action secure the respect and sympathy of the public.

There are two sides to all questions, the labor question not excepted, and it will be better for our own interest, to rectify some of the defects within our ranks, which are becoming a growing evil.—The American Pressman.

AN UNIQUE SETTLEMENT.

By M. Grant Hamilton.

Some years ago the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, through a subsidiary corporation, purchased a large tract of land at Mena, Ark., platting into lots, and established a division point and shops. It became incumbent upon the employees of the railway company to purchase these lots and construct homes for themselves. As a result approximately 320 men are the owners or partial owners of homes in Mena.

A few months ago the company decided to change the location of its division points and also decided to move its shops. This plan, if consummated, meant an almost total loss of the property owned by its employees, provided some plan was not inaugurated to protect them. Mena is dependent entirely upon the railroad for its maintenance, and with the changes noted above carried out a virtual abandonment will follow.

Fortunately, all of the employees are members of their respective organizations, and the national officials have just consummated an unique settlement. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, B. R. T., Engineers, Firemen and Conductors have just concluded negotiations with President Edson of the railway company, whereby all employees of the company owning property at Mena are to be reimbursed and the property deeded to the company.

The owners of the property are to receive the actual cost of it. The appraisal has already been made, which is sat-

isfactory to all concerned. A contract has also been signed by the interested parties, in which the exact amount to be received by each property holder is stipulated. Fully \$223,000 is involved in the transaction.

M. F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, just recently elected to that office, was the central figure in the adjustment, and presages his ability to successfully conduct the affairs of that organization.

This is the first instance which has been given publicity where a railroad company has treated its servants in such an equitable manner in occurrences of this character.

It also speaks emphatically of what organization can accomplish.

CHANGES MADE BY CHILD- LABOR LAW.

Youngsters Will Have to Produce Records After January 1 if They Work.

(Special Telegram to The Dispatch.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—Pennsylvania's child labor problem was discussed today before the Presbyterian Ministers' Association by Fred S. Hall, secretary of the State Child Labor Association. The new child labor law, which takes effect January 1, received high praise, and the changes this law is expected to cause, it was declared, should raise Pennsylvania from its rank with the Southern States in child labor matters to a position alongside of the other great manufacturing States.

"The great mass of our manufacturers and coal operators," Mr. Hall declared, "are sincerely opposed to the under-age work of children, but a 'residuum' among employers cling tenaciously to the evil thing, and in their efforts to evade the law they are met more than half way by that large class of parents who lie before some notary public as to their children's ages." He continued:

"The old law assumed that parents of working children would tell the truth about their children's ages. The new law assumes that a large proportion of them will lie about this if they get a chance. Every child who claims to be of the working age must produce a copy of some record of his age, either the record of birth kept by the city or the record kept by the priest who baptized him in infancy, or the record of age kept by his teacher at school. Nineteen States have exactly this requirement.

"Fortunately, the new law has been interpreted by the Attorney General as, in a sense, retroactive. All the 30,000 factory affidavits and the 10,000 additional mine affidavits become so much waste paper on

January 1. The children must apply to the school officials for the new certificates. If it appears that they are still under age or that they are not able to read and write the English language intelligently they will have to leave work and re-enter the schools, remaining there until they are really qualified for certificates. The school authorities will hereafter issue these certificates instead of the magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace, and we are confident that children who are still under age or who are illiterate will be refused. The Chief Factory Inspector and the Chief Mine Inspector have both announced that they will insist that children be discharged at once who are found at work without the new certificates. If this is done we may expect a purging of our State's employment rolls which will raise Pennsylvania to its proper rank with our other great industrial communities.

DO YOU WANT IT?

The "open shop" means porterhouse steak for the employer and liver for the workman.

The "open shop" means individual bargaining so much desired by the opponents of organized labor.

The "open shop" stands for the unfettered employment of women and children.

The "open shop" means that the employer shall be the sole judge as to what your labor is worth.

The "open shop" gives the employer the privilege of being a member of an organization intended to prevent the payment of better wages, but denies the laborer the right to be a member of a labor organization.

The "open shop" bars the possibility of a solid front on the part of the workers.

The "open shop" declares that some can better conditions while others can enjoy the benefits without cost.

The "open shop" denies men the right to sell their labor under any conditions they elect.

The "open shop" declares there is no "living line"—no minimum—for the price of labor.

The "open shop" declares it is legal for an individual to do an act that it is illegal for a collection of individuals to attempt.

The "open shop" would place the solution of factory sanitation and unguarded machinery in the hands of the employer.

The "open shop" stands for everything that will increase profits for the employer and decrease the income of the employe.

The "open shop" means that the employer will be the master and you will be the slave.—Quincy Labor News.

EDITORIALS.

The Beef Boycott.

There are a great many good people and bad people determined to use the boycott to reduce the price of meat; churches and different societies have passed resolutions and entered into a compact, and refuse to eat meat for a certain length of time. They know there is a cause for the high prices, but cannot locate the cause. The packers say it is the farmer, the consumers say it is the packer, and the financiers say that it is the raise in the price of labor.

We wish here to take up just the one item, and that is: Is it the price of labor?

We all remember the strike in the packing house two or three years ago, when a demand for an increase of wages was made upon the beef combine. The battle was fought by the packing house employes and lost. The beef combine locked their doors against all union men. They hired strike-breakers, a great many of the lowest class of southern negroes and white strike-breakers. This brought about the great packing house investigation and scandal, and they were forced to spend a quarter of a million in cleaning up their plants.

It is a well-known fact that the labor in the packing plants today remains unorganized to a great extent, and the wages remain about the same. The wages are so low that American-born citizens, if they worked eight or nine hours, could not buy a porterhouse beefsteak with their day's pay, large enough for a good meal for a family of five, and even at that they oftentimes fail to work a whole day and are sent home with possibly a few hours' work.

The packers insist that there is only 48 cents profit. Mr. Powell, an expert of Kansas City, still insists that there is a profit of \$7.40. We are inclined to believe Mr. Powell.

We question whether it is the proper thing to cease buying meat. Mr. Armour and Cudahy welcome the venture. Possibly we will be able to run some of the innocent meat markets out of business, and give Messrs. Cudahy, Armour, Swift, and others a chance to place meat markets in their stead. It occurs to us that as boycotting has been held by some judges as a conspiracy, we almost fear that some of our good people who have held up their hands in horror at President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison for boycotting might follow them to jail, in case the Supreme Court of the United States rules the same as the lower courts.

There is a great deal in the old saying, "It is a question as to whose ox is gored." If it is the American Federation of Labor boycotting the Buck Stove and Range Company, a great many people consider it conspiracy, but when the same people enter into a compact to boycott the unholy beef combine, it is in the interest of our pocketbooks.

We believe that if the American people would ignore some of our political bell-wethers, and go to the polls and defeat some of the corporation cormorants, who infest our National Congress, we would not be disgraced with an Aldrich or a Cannon, who, at the present time, seem to hold the destinies of the American people in the hollow of their hand.

J. W. K.

The Railroad Employes and Investors Association.

Some time ago we received a letter from a local in the West, stating that an organizer of the American Railroad Employes' and Investors' Association made the statement at a shop meeting that the said organization was endorsed by President Kline of Chicago.

We have had numerous letters, before and since, enclosing application blanks for membership in the above mentioned organization, and asking our advice, so we take this opportunity to declare to our Brotherhood that we have never sanctioned or endorsed this organization.

We go further and say that we are not in sympathy with that organization.

The contention is here: The railroads had about arrived at the stage where it was a question of **who was boss**, the railroads or the government. President Roosevelt claimed the title and went after the railroads, and when they were pushed into the corner, they began to call for assistance. They have resorted to every conceivable plan to shirk their duties toward the government. They have violated law; they have threatened destruction, and now they are asking their employes to assist them politically, and the organization of which we are writing has been brought into being to render such service.

We are not opposed to railroads getting a legitimate income for money invested. We admire a railroad man and a railroad builder; they have been of incalculable service to the country, but when it comes to the point that some railroad magnate can defy the laws at will, it is time we had someone in authority to call a halt.

We think that the wage-earners of this country know their own minds when it comes to voting, and they don't need anyone to tell them what candidate is favorable or unfavorable to a railroad company, nor do they care to have their names flaunted in the face of some political trickster in the State Legislature as favoring a certain bill when, if the truth were known, we might be opposed to it.

J. W. K.

An Unfair Union.

We are in receipt of a communication, announcing the fact that the employers are forcing a strike upon the men employed in the great stone center surrounding Bedford, Ind. They have posted notices that they will employ only such as belong to the National Association of Stone Cutters. This is an institution that was organized by certain New York City operators, for the purpose of destroying the General Union of Journeymen Stone Cutters, who are affiliated with the A. F. of L.

We are taking this means of notifying our organization and those of our many friends, admirers and co-workers, to use every honorable effort to prevent men from going to this territory to seek employment.

Those who are interested in this fight feel certain that it is only a question of a very short time when this matter will be brought to a close, as this particular territory supplies more stone to the building trades of this country than any other territory.

Now, we would suggest that you use your best efforts and give those brothers, who are striving for justice, your moral support.

A Chalk Talk by Mr. Post.

Mr. Post, the millionaire hot-air artist, comes out again with another preachment, the title of which is, "Don't Weep at the Ice House." Evidently Mr. Post has had another of his brainstorm. He appeals now to the religious press.

He has entered the kindergarten department with a sort of chalk-talk or round-robin, and is trying to twist the young minds to his way of thinking, and he refers to President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison in a way that their young minds would think upon this trio as very wicked, desperate and rude fellows.

We wonder if the editors of these religious periodicals would print these articles if they were not paid for them. We wonder if the Man of Nazareth was upon earth and editing a religious paper would print Mr. Post's articles, especially in periodicals where the young minds are liable to be unduly influenced in matters where it would take mature minds to judge as to the right or wrong of a thing.

We are inclined to believe that men who are in a position, and who should take an absolutely fair and unbiased view of these great problems, become very much twisted when it comes to a matter of dollars and cents.

The labor unions have no money to pay for double-page articles if they so desired, and must depend upon the justice of their cause.

J. W. K.

Responsible Mission.

The same commission that has been assigned to the churches, for every people, and in every land, to go away to foreign lands and brave dangers for the sake of their religious belief, holds good just as well in the trades labor movement. There are thousands around us who have never heard the movement explained; have never been told of the noble objects of the movement; have never been shown the many achievements that have been accomplished, and it is to such that we, as trade unionists, have a responsible mission to perform; and the fact that we have been honored with this responsibility makes it all the more serious for one to neglect the many opportunities for saying or doing something for the labor movement, and the moral transformation of mankind.

The work of the trades unionist is not accomplished by simply belonging to a local union and contributing towards the several funds; neither are the duties fulfilled by attending the meetings and offering suggestions as to how to conduct the affairs of the meetings, but each must show a personal active willingness to do missionary work. It is safe to say that many are doing a great deal towards building up the movement, yet there are many who are doing little, if anything. If every man in this labor movement would do his full duty, the question of controversy with the thousands of employers would be a thing of the past.

It is not necessarily said that one must be learned, rich, gifted and great to do missionary work in the labor movement; but the unlearned, the weak, the poor, in fact the youngest apprentice, has a mission to perform. There is no LIMIT to anyone, just so long as they preach our objects truthfully.

W. F. K.

The Blacksmiths' Journal

Become a member of the "Boosters." Let your name be in the "Knockers" lapse and the result will speak for itself.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

No withdrawal cards will be granted unless the "Day's" assessment has been paid.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
**International Brotherhood of
Blacksmiths and Helpers**

JAS. W. KLINE, . . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . . Associate Editor
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All communications must be written on the side of the paper only and must be received by the editor not later than the 25th to insure publication the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views expressed in private communications.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper, not the backs of reports, etc., in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 25th of each month, if intended for current publication.

BY THE WAY

Harry and Tegmeyer, Business Agents of Chicago, are making things lively about the "Knockers" again.

When your wife asks you, "Who is the prettiest woman in this ballroom?" don't answer "The woman in the room."

Government engineers have reported that Seattle can be made a seaport by cutting a canal to Puget Sound by way of the Salmon Bay, at a cost of about \$3,500,000.

We have quite a number of the Convention proceedings on hand, and any member wishing a copy can have one by sending in his address and enclosing three cents to cover postage.

Who will be next to pay their "Day's" assessment? Come on, brothers, help them out.

There are only two things in the world that you can't control. The first, forget the second.

Do you realize that each town lessens your popularity? You may not be so cross as you look, but the world is not going to take the trouble to discover it.

The city shops of Chicago are an organized except the blacksmith shop, connected with the Police and Fire departments. They have only one Union man.

Owing to a mistake of either the official stenographer or typist of our late convention, the name of Brother W. J. Mounts was omitted from the Law Committee.

The railroads are appealing to their employees for political assistance. Their employees are appealing to the railroads for advances in wages. What do you suppose they are getting?

Through an error in publishing the agreement of the Union Pacific R.R., which appeared in the last issue of the Journal, the name of C. E. Fuller, Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery, should have appeared in the place of C. E. Geller.

The new Constitutions are now ready for distribution, and quite a number of local unions have ordered enough to cover the entire membership of their respective localities. Each member of the Brotherhood should have a copy. See that your local leaders are fully supplied.

Local No. 231 of Sparks, Nevada, has sent in a complete report of its membership, accompanied with a check covering every member for the "Day's" assessment, which was adopted at the last convention. This evidence of loyalty to the Brotherhood is certainly encouraging to your General Officers, who trust other locals will pattern after the brothers in far-off Nevada.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

To avoid delays and a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, the local secretaries should exercise great care in sending to the General Office for renewals and for *withdrawal* cards. Any due book received and found to be improperly stamped or not having sufficient stamps pasted in the book will be held until such time as the proper stamps or money to cover shortage is received by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Members wishing withdrawal cards and making application for the same since January 1, 1910, will have to pay the DAY'S PAY assessment before a clean withdrawal card can be issued. See Article X, Section V, Page 42.

In order that you can order supplies on the official order **BLANK, YOU WILL FIND ONE** In the rear page of each JOURNAL (monthly). Tear this out and order what you want and mail to the General Office. These blanks must be used.

Unless there is a change in the social order of affairs, the reign of the criminal is fast approaching. Men are becoming desperate in their poverty, and there appears to be no end to the industrial darkness. It is rapidly becoming a question of starving or stealing with many of them, and an able-bodied man, willing to work, is a fool to starve in the midst of plenty; and a man is unworthy of the name who will slink to his hole to die without raising his hand in his own defense.—Railroad Trainmen's Journal.

"One million dollars to fight Postal Savings Bankers' Association—ready to spend it if necessary to defeat the bill." This is a newspaper heading. What does it mean? How can the Association defeat the bill? We know too well how—by influencing legislation. Certainly, and a few hundred thousand distributed among Congressmen will turn the trick. Some might be uncharitable enough to call it bribery. But how absurd such a suspicion must be. There are certainly some honest bankers left after the recent garnering of the latest crop in the federal prisons. "Bribery!" That's the real meaning for "influence." They are prepared to "go the limit" in their sphere of influence. And who will dare to impugn their motives?

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE I. B. OF B. AND H.

The following circular was issued during December:

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1909.

At the closing of another year I find it necessary and in line with the duties of my office to notify you of several changes in our Constitution, which were adopted at the last Convention, and which will go into effect commencing with January 1, 1910.

First: On and after January 1, 1910, out-of-work stamps will be issued only to those who have been thrown out of work for one calendar month, through no fault of their own or by reason of extended sickness, and then only after the case has been thoroughly investigated by a committee from the Local to which they belong, upon recommendation from the Local to the General Secretary-Treasurer, with the signature of the Local President, Secretary, and Financial Secretary, with the seal of the Union attached.

Second: A Strike Benefit Fund has been created. Each member must pay to the General Union one day's pay, the minimum rate of their respective localities, payable after January 1st of each year; stamps for the same will be issued upon proper return of this money being made to the General Secretary-Treasurer. The Local Secretary shall send name and card number of each member paying for this fund, stating the qualifications of said member.

Third: The cancellation stamp now in use will be discontinued after January 1, 1910. A new cancel-stamp will be sent to you in a few days, which the Financial Secretary shall use to cancel stamps placed in books of members paying dues and assessments. Under no circumstances shall the stamp be used in the blank spaces to indicate payment of dues.

Beginning with January, 1910, dues, the Local Financial Secretary shall use the stamp, and to avoid delays and unnecessary correspondence, Local Secretaries should examine all books carefully before sending to this office for renewals. If the proper cancellations or stamps are not placed in the books, they will be returned to the Local from which they came.

Hoping that the entire membership and the Local Officers will be governed by the above information, and with best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
WM. F. KRAMER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

See that this hot stamp label appears on all tools you use and all tools you have repaired.



NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after January 1, 1910, no more out-of-work stamps will be issued without the sanction of the general executive board.

The new law will take effect January 1, 1910. By that time we will have the constitutions and minutes ready for delivery.

NOTICE.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Earnest Rogers will confer a special favor on the general office by notifying us. He joined the union at Montreal, and the last place he worked was at Hammond, Ind.

WANTED.

All local secretaries to keep a sharp lookout for C. H. NEWMAN, card No. 41097, formerly a member of Local No. 293, of Vicksburg, Miss., who is wanted at this place for a board bill of sixty (\$60.00) dollars, and who also deserted his family. If you have any information regarding this man, please notify the secretary of Local No. 293.

NOTICE FROM DENVER.

One George Burnett, a tool dresser, worked during Denver & Rio Grande strike. After the strike was settled he wrote letters to the master mechanic about members of our union whom he thought were "no good," trying to get them fired. When the fines of \$150.00 were placed on these men, he said he never paid a fine, nor never would. However, he changed his mind and offered to pay, and the fine was raised double the former amount. He was discharged. He is reported to be in Kansas City. He is about 60 years old (old enough to know better), round shoulders, blue eyes and gray hair and moustache. Such men cannot be trusted.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

Since my last report I have put in a week at Richmond, Va., getting the American Locomotive works in shape there, and I am glad to report that I left the boys of No. 437 in good shape.

I had the pleasure of initiating twenty-seven members into No. 437, and I had ten who got square with No. 103, so I am satisfied that they will get along all right. I met some of the stand-bys of the locals there and much credit will have to be given to Brother Whittlock, who knows every man, woman and child in Richmond and everyone knows Whittlock. If we had a few more like Bill there would not be much for a vice-president to do in his locality. I visited the R. F. & P. and the C. & O. I was sorry that I did not get time to visit the Southern, but will not lose the opportunity next time.

While waiting for a meeting of the A. L. Co. men, I went to Newport News to say a few words at a boilermakers' meeting, and also to get acquainted with the situation there.

I found when I attended No. 103's meeting that the men who work for the R. F. & P. had put in a schedule some time ago, and were turned down, so I had them get together and I drew up an agreement for our men there and the boilermakers and machinists did likewise. When it has the sanction of our G. E. B. they will all be put in at the same time, as we formed a railroad department on that road and all hands will work together.

I was well satisfied with my week's work there, having gotten the pay of fifteen men raised from 2½c to 10c per hour. I also had the hammer shop taken off of standard time and put on tonnage, which is more satisfactory to the men and in accordance with our agreement.

Before quitting Richmond I want to say that I never met a better lot of men. I cannot recall all their names, but the following are a few who will give a brother with a clear card everything that goes to make him feel at home: Brothers Whittlock, W. D. Parnell, S. I. Cottrell, John D. Tearnan, P. McCormick, John Gallagher, Alex. Ross, R. Ware, C. S. Sutton, L. J.

Calbert. Any of these men will make you feel at home while with them.

Getting a wire to go to Galeton, where there seemed to be a chance to settle the B. & S. strike, I left Richmond and found on my arrival at Galeton, that Mr. C. P. Clark, general manager, had come into town a few days before and picked a committee and told them that he had enough of it and would settle. This committee that he talked to had no authority to settle and so informed him. He said: "Well, I am going back to Buffalo, so get your committee together and I will leave power with Mr. Dreyfuss to settle. When the committee waited on Mr. Dreyfuss they found that they could not do anything with him. He stated, right off the reel, that he would not sign anything. Finding it impossible to do any business with him, they came away.

The men sent a letter to the officials explaining the attitude of the superintendent of potive power, and we received instructions, in a round about way, that Mr. Clark was coming down there, so I advised that an official of the boilermakers and machinists get on the job.

The outcome of it was that we waited four days and no Mr. Clark showed up. So, with Smitt of the boilermakers, I came to Buffalo, where we met Pete Conlon, and we tried to get a conference with C. P. Clark. We were informed that he was not in when we called, so we called him up on the phone and he refused to meet us. He seemed to think that the machinists should go back to work, and then the other crafts follow suit; so you can see that Mr. Clark would like very much to have the men return to work. The men have all kinds of encouragement, as the scabs are leaving there in bunches, sixty going out in two days, while I was there. Those that are left do nothing but drink whiskey and have a good time at the company's expense. The company does not buy them the whiskey, but they have no trouble in getting it.

Now what is needed at Galeton more than anything else, is money for the men who are not members of the union. There is lots of them, and they have a little home there and are going the limit to stick out, and I hope that all appeals sent out from there will be acted upon at once, and if the local treasury has no money, pass the hat around and send them what you can. Remember, every five cents is a loaf of bread to these men who are isolated down there and can do nothing but wait and fight. Hoping the trouble will soon be ended and with best wishes to all, I remain, Fraternally yours,

W. J. DOUGHERTY.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

I herewith tender my report from December 24, 1909, to January 25, 1910.

December 25 and 26 being Christmas and Sunday, I remained at home with my family.

On December 27 I received a telegram from Brother Dixon, chairman of the grievance committee of the C. & A. R. R., that my services were wanted in Bloomington right away. I immediately responded, arriving there on the evening of the 27th. The next day I went to the shop and met the committee, and they had arranged to meet the management that evening after 5 o'clock, to put the finishing touches on our agreement, which we did.

On the 29th I returned to Chicago, where I assisted President Kline with his work, which had considerably accumulated while I was away on other matters pertaining to our brotherhood, as he wanted to attend to everything before January 1 and start off the new year with a clean slate, which we accomplished.

Beginning the new year, I went to the general office and, with President Kline and Secretary Kramer, discussed among ourselves what the prospects would be and what the best methods that could be used for building up our organization, and what course to pursue to accomplish the best results. In fact, we spent the entire day trying to lay plans whereby we could benefit the rank and file of our Brotherhood.

From January 3, 1910, up to the 22d of January, I have been organizing on the outskirts of Chicago in such towns as South

Chicago, Hegewisch, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, Gary, Gibson, Whiting and Hammond. And while it is a very large territory, with any amount of men working in it that should be in our organization, it is almost impossible to reach more than one town in a day, so it is slow work; but if it is looked after in the right way we can organize them.

The steel mills are the hardest to organize, because we are unable to get inside, and another reason is on account of so many different nationalities among the smiths and helpers there. I have tried every means possible to line them up and have been very successful so far, considering the circumstances mentioned above.

I organized two new locals in Hammond, Ind., one of spring fitters and helpers, the other of blacksmiths and helpers; so my work has not been in vain, and I have been able to be at home every night, although rather late some nights. So, now that we have these two locals going it will be only a question of time when we can organize these towns, and as Hammond is the most central town of all, it is an ideal place for our local, as it can be reached for 10 cents from any of those towns and has the best accommodations; that is why we located there with our new locals. I hope by April 1 that No. 494 will have every smith, helper and heater in that section of the country in their local, which they can have if they will use their best endeavors to do so. It will take some good, tall hustling for them or anyone else. Every time I get a chance I will be out in that part of the country and help them to the best of my ability.

In regards to Local No. 497 of Hammond, too much credit cannot be given to Brothers Earl, Chetney and Callahan, for the able assistance they rendered me in organizing the spring fitters and helpers. They have held two meetings since they were organized January 8, and I wish to say that they are doing business as it should be done. They have made their dues \$1 per month for the fitters and 75 cents per month for the helpers. And just as soon as their charter is closed they will charge a fee of \$10 initiation. So, spring fitters and helpers who are figuring on coming to Hammond had better come clean from now on, as the brothers of No. 497 mean business. They are made of the right stuff and are capable of backing up what they say. So beware!

On January 22 I was instructed by our General President to go to Decatur, as No. 232 needed assistance. I took my departure on Sunday, January 23, arriving in Decatur, Monday, January 24. Brother Ricketts met me at the hotel and informed me that they had three men in their shop that

would not pay their dues and one man that they could not get to join No. 232. After receiving this information I accompanied Brother Ricketts to the shops and met all our brothers of No. 232; so, after renewing old acquaintances, I went after the men that were causing the trouble and after a very long talk with them they all agreed to the satisfaction of the shop committee that they would put themselves right with the organization. After finishing up that end of my work, I was informed that I was to attend a meeting of all crafts in the evening, as it was called for my benefit. I responded to the call and was more than pleased to see how interested the men on the Wabash at Decatur are when a general officer of any craft calls on them. They are a good, loyal bunch of union men, and they deserve all the credit that can be given them and I hope I may have the honor of meeting them more often in the future than I have in the past. I wish them all the success possible in all of their undertakings.

Tonight (January 25) I have a meeting with Local No. 232 of Decatur, which, I am sure, will be well attended, and I will then take my departure for Moberly, Mo., as I understand they have some trouble there that needs attention.

Our intention is to see that every man employed in the blacksmith shop on the Wabash Railroad belongs to our brotherhood, and if he doesn't we will know the reason why.

This finishes the report of my work for January, 1910, and hope that I may accomplish more next month.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. N. GLOVER.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Jan. 24th, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

Since the writing of my last report, the question regarding the nine-hour day for our men of the Pere Marquette Railroad has been satisfactorily settled, so that we now have another agreement with a railroad, containing a nine-hour clause. I am forwarding a copy of this agreement for publication in the Journal. The men on the system are much pleased with this, their first agreement with this company, and which recognizes our organization, as will be noted in Article 7.

Our negotiations for a schedule with the Michigan Central Railroad have not closed yet, as up to the present time the agreement in its present form is not what we wish, for various reasons; therefore, I ad-

vised the committee not to sign, but to await further developments. One of the objectionable features of the schedule is the twelve-month clause, which would prevent us from becoming affiliated in a practical way with the railroad department that will shortly be organized on that system, which, without a doubt, will be beneficial to all, if judiciously handled, for the other crafts on the system have not fared any better than we have up the present time as far as their agreements are concerned. I hope before long to be able to report that we have a practical and serviceable railroad department organized on this system, so that through the co-operation of the various crafts affiliated we will be able to receive much better conditions than are now existing.

The re-organizing of Toronto has taken up a great deal of my time during the month, and the progress of the work is discouragingly slow, but still there is some evidence of progress, so that at the present time I have collected almost sufficient to procure a charter. Nothing but persistence will ever organize this place, which at one time was one of our leading locals. Many causes are being given by the former members for the disbanding of this local, many of whom I meet on my rounds of the shops. Some say it was caused by the stealing of the local funds by the local treasurer; others say that it was because several of the members were attacked by a disease known as cold feet, which developed during a period when a movement was on for improved conditions, but whatever the cause was, this case is no exception to the rule which I have proven in more than one case, that it is much more difficult to reorganize an old local than to organize one where it has never before existed, on account of the petty jealousies and cases of soreheadedness which sometimes develop, as it did in this case, and there is no one suffering for it more than the men themselves, for their wage rates are exceedingly low.

I have another meeting called for tomorrow night, when I hope to see signs of still further progress.

I made a visit to Ottawa during the month for the purpose of giving our local there a boost, which I found, after a couple of meetings I called, they were much in need of. I'm hoping that these meetings will give them a fresh start, and that we will hear some good reports from there in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. POWLESAND.

"Tis hard to find a union-made garment.
If there are such they should be advertised

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23rd, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

Being elected fifth vice-president of this organization at Pittsburg, and as there was not finances enough in the treasury to put all of the seven active vice presidents at work, I returned to St. Louis and went back to my work in the shop; but I have not been idle since then; in fact, I have been as busy as I ever was and have made it my duty to attend as many meetings of the order in this district as I possibly can; also the District Council. There has and is now, much work to do in St. Louis, for a great many reasons: One is because this is the home of Van Cleave, and everyone knows he has been very active in the past, here as elsewhere; and another is the lack of organization of the men of our trade; and although I only have evenings and Sundays, we are beginning to make a good showing and a good many former members are coming back and are paying the full reinstatement fee.

There were two reports made here after the convention of what was done there and what was not done. One was my own report and the other was from the other delegate from St. Louis. I found it a hard job to explain everything to the brothers here and advise them to wait and get the new constitution and see for themselves. I also told the general president, Jas. W. Kline, that the members here would like a talk from him, and he informed me he would be here on December 28th and he arrived on that day, as did also the delegate of System Council No. 2, Brothers Reid, of the General Executive Board; Van Dorns, of the Board of Trustees; Robinson, of De Soto; Jenkins, of Ft. Scott, and a number of others. The general president addressed District Council No. 31, and also Local No. 444, and was prepared to explain anything and did explain everything, to the satisfaction of all who were present, but it was noticed the ones who had complained the loudest failed to be present at either meeting. The result of his visit here has been to bring the different factions together and the members here have confidence in the general officers and are better united now than they have been for years, and they are all for the International, and what few kickers there are cannot hurt it in the least.

I now wish to say the question of the assessment of one day's pay has been pretty well thrashed out here and after it has been explained to the members they are in favor of it and I hope when this ques-

tion comes up to the members throughout the country that each local and each member will study it carefully and see if you do not agree it is a necessity to levy it at this time when all the power of the financial world, backed up by injunctions of all kinds, is doing everything to break up labor unions. Remember, every dollar you pay into this order comes back to you tenfold; either in a direct way or an indirect way. If the General Union has plenty of funds it may not be called upon to strike to get an increase of wages for you, and you secure it without a loss of time, and if the corporations know it has none, they will fight you every time. And so it is a plain proposition; are you in favor of paying into your own order or that of your employer? You have certainly got to pay into his when he knows your own is down and out.

I believe you are all able to decide which one is working to your interest. And another thing, there is now, both on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and the Canadian Pacific, outstanding obligations to brothers who fought for all of us when they waged their battles that must be paid; there are contracts in the Journal for January that are worth a great amount of money to members of the order, and yours may be in there next. Another thing, this organization is no better nor worse than the members make it. This is also a fact with the locals. It should be in the front rank and will be if you help put it there. The locals, in this district, are getting into shape again and if anyone comes along here and does not have a card he will find Nos. 12, 139, 317 and 444 very much alive; and I ask of all of you if you meet anyone from this city who has not got a card, make him pay up, for there is no reason why he should not have one.

You will also find here that the officers and members are working hard for their organization. Brother Wm. J. Hartsbeck, the district secretary; Brother Wm. Lornghennig, the business agent, and the local officers are doing all they can and their work is showing good results. Whenever I ask Red to go any place with me he is always ready and those of you who know him know he talks business when he gets there.

The brothers, on both the Missouri Pacific and the Terminal Railroad, have now got a new contract before the management of each road, and we hope to get them signed up in good shape in the near future.

The members of Council No. 2 met here in December and went over these books and found everything in good shape, and before they left they attended our meetings

and Brothers Reid and Van Dorns both And puts all his drawings in beer. made interesting talks. Brother Van Dorns did not like St. Louis as well as he did Pittsburg. I guess it was because the weather was too cold for him.

Indications point to peaceful times in the future, and I hope our members will back up their officers in every way and see if we cannot get a little more of the prosperity which belongs to us. (If you don't think we need it, ask your wife what she pays for meat.) And also help us to get new members in and make this order what it should be, and make it a case of "no card, no job," and, above all, do not let a man help you without a card or do not help one who has not got a card, year in and year out, and not try and get him to pay up and get one. For that does more, in my estimation, to cause discontent than anything else, and in the end will result in disorganized locals and poorly attended meetings, and finally broken contracts and shop rules. Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

Written for the Blacksmiths Journal.

THE MARVELOUS BLACKSMITH.

By J. W. Chilton.

Not under the spreading chestnut tree
The Railroad Smith he stands,
But in a pub, where they give free grub,
And you pay a nickel for a small-sized tub.
First he will talk of his wonderful work,
Where the Smiths by the score, had to go
through the door,
For none could repair the job on the floor.
When up came this marvel, this wonderful
man,
And with his big poker he started to plan,
For he was a wonder, this marvelous man.
The boss he did chuckle in wondrous glee,
And said to himself, "What a smith he must
be."
He just stood and gazed at this wonderful
sight,
For here he was planning and drawing with
might.
I tell you, the blacksmiths did every one
stare,
For that job was finished right there on
the floor,
With a part of the drawing just outside
the door.
And the sweat dropped off his nose,
And gracefully made a straight line down
his clothes.
I don't wish him ill, but a man with such
skill
Is wasting his time I do fear
When he starts to plan, this wonderful
man,

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

ANSWER TO BROTHER GEORGE PEACOCK.

In the December issue of the Journal was an article written by Brother Peacock, captioned "The Problem That Confronts Us." To me, at least, the question asked by the Brother is the most vital question that has ever been asked through the columns of the Journal. The question asked I shall endeavor to answer from a workingman's viewpoint, stating what seems most logically to be the correct answer in as concise a manner as is possible for me to do. In view of the confused state of mind of the workers regarding what may or may not be to their best interests, one must be careful to state clearly and to the point the object to be gained by such method of procedure. What is the direct cause of the uncertainty of the fulfillments of life in the needs of such things that tend to cause man to aspire to things which have a moral, as well as an intellectual worth? To the workers it is a question of wages, a reduction of hours, that they may advance in their mode of living and raise themselves to an intellectual plane that is unknown to the workers.

Why and for what reason is this advancement opposed by the lords of rule? Industry is the thread upon which hangs our national life. It furnishes two things, i. e., articles to be consumed, and work. These are the only factors worthy of consideration from our point of view. We are looking at the question from the viewpoint of what would be a benefit to us as workingmen. Let the other fellow look out for himself. We have had to do so long enough. As all will agree that industry must receive consideration from all and as we, as workers, are deeply concerned in what manner industry is conducted, let us observe its general makeup, and what are the essential factors that enter into it, to cause it to have dominion over the lives and welfare of mankind. Industry is composed of capital and labor—capital the superior, labor the inferior. This is, of course, only true taken from the employer's catechism. Capital as used today is the method of speculative production conducted within the domain of wasteful competition. Its profits are

gleaned from the surplus value of labor. When we analyze this last statement we find that it is the surplus of our own labor in the form of profits, each form of the surplus value forming links in the chain that binds us so strongly, to our present economic conditions from which we have so far been unable to extricate ourselves. This should not be understood to mean that it is the direct condemnation of individuals, although there are some to whom it will apply. But it is a picture drawn of actual conditions which force men to do which they would not do if it could be avoided. So long as we allow the present form of competing capital to war upon each other, we as workers, cannot expect to receive any recognition at the hands of the capitalists, only that which we will be able to wrest from them by the power of our organization, and of late, that has seemed to be little. The discontent that is so prevalent today within industry would warrant us in believing that some great change was about to take place. It does not speak well of present conditions to notice so much suffering, poverty and misery in a country so rich as our own. There are those who hold positions of great responsibility who are continually harping upon them without giving us a solution which we could follow in order to eradicate the conditions that have so long been the bone of contention.

To whom does the government owe the "Right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?" To the majority? Or to the minority? We have been led to believe that this right fell to the lot of the majority. If this is true then it falls by right unto the workers, for we are a vast majority and deserve by right of tradition to enjoy our rights with a freedom, insofar as we observed the rights of all alike, granting privileges to none.

So long as we allow the private ownership of capital, we must allow the private ownership of the mines, the mills, factories and railroads. This would mean, as all know who have kept their eyes open, the ownership of the jobs. This ownership is a confiscation of the workers' right to work, only upon the terms laid down by the owners of the jobs.

Again, if we continue the rights of pri-

vate capital, we endorse its right to buy courts, legislatures, and destroy human life as it sees fit; to send men to jail when they have committed no crime, but lock them up because they wanted them there.

To save ourselves from the ignoble tyranny that seems to be coming with the swiftness of the wind, we must aspire for the control and ownership of all productive capital that is used in every branch of industry, this ownership to be based upon a collective production, distribution and exchange, in which the workers will have a voice and vote in conducting the affairs in the different departments of trade.

This does not appear very hard for one to understand. It would be only substituting Democracy for the individualistic chaotic system of getting the best of some one, because that some one was a workingman.

If I have failed to perform the task which I have commenced, then I beg forgiveness of those whose time has been wasted in reading this article.

P. G. PHILLIPS,
Zenith Local No. 498.

FROM LOCAL NO. 262.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1909.

Editor Journal: It has been some time since Local No. 262 has been heard through the columns of the Journal; this is owing to the fact Brother W. F. Kramer has been the press agent of No. 262 of Pittsburg, Pa., for some time, and it is up to some of us to take a hand now that he has left us.

In the first place I cannot help from giving our "old stand-bys" too much credit for their continued interest in our meetings, because they are always on the job. Our membership is badly scattered; some of our members live 45 miles away from our hall, but their dues are always there. But if one of the old guard should happen to stay away, they all want to know the reason for his absence. I wish this feeling prevailed throughout our entire Brotherhood.

Since the last convention we feel we have been honored by having one of our brothers being chosen to the high office of general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood. Although this local misses him at their meetings and conferences, we are willing to sacrifice him to you all. So when word reached us that he would be in Pittsburg for Christmas, we called a meeting for December 24th to give him a good reception. The boys turned out well. Of course, the old guards were there. Brother Robert Walls—our genial, smiling "Bob" and vice-president, called the meeting to order, and turned the meeting over to

Brother Kramer, under the head of "good of the union." Brother Kramer insisted on a talk from all the brothers present. He is noted for this in all meetings. After going the rounds he finished with a talk himself, and I believe his remarks will bear fruit, for he gave the boys something to think about and in the very near future there will be doings in this district. Before closing, a rising vote of a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year was extended to our general secretary-treasurer, Wm. F. Kramer. With a good hand-shake all around, the meeting adjourned in proper form.

AN OLD WAR HORSE.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 457.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 29th, 1909.

Editor Journal: Since my last letter for publication, the members of Columbian Local No. 457 are feeling highly satisfied with the victory we have won. After a long and hard fight with the Denver & Rio Grande for ten months, we have completely won more than was expected. We have regained our agreement, gotten a five-cent raise and a closed shop, of which we feel proud.

The following men who broke our ranks and were fined \$150 and \$125, have paid their fines and have again joined our union:

J. R. Vincent, card No. 21162; Frank Como, card No. 32036; Hans Johnson, card No. 31681; Christ Johnson, card No. 37240; Geo. Anderson, card No. 33627; R. B. McLellan, card No. 21156.

We have received these men back as brothers and we wish the entire Brotherhood to know that they have done the right thing. But Albert Swartz still has the "yellow stripe" down his back, he having skipped the country, and having the encouragement of the late past we feel like publishing the following, entitled—

"PUSH!—DON'T KNOCK."

I.

Upon a door I saw a sign,

I cried a motto, and it's mine.

A wiser thing I never saw—

No Median or Persian Law

Should be more rigidly enforced

Than this from verbiage divorced—

Its logic's firm as any rock—

Push—don't knock.

'Twas simply meant to guide the hand

Of those who wished to sit or stand

Within the unassuming door

This weight of ceremony that bore.

'Twas never meant to teach or preach,

But just to place in easy reach

The ear of him who dealt in stock.
Push—don't knock.

But what a guide for life was that;
Strong, philosophical and pat;
How safe a chart for you and me
While cruising o'er life's restless sea.
Push! always push! with goal in view.
Don't knock—avoid the hammer
crew—

This rule will save you many a shock.
Push—don't knock.

IV.

When on the door I see the sign,
I say, "Great Motto," you are mine.
No stronger sermon ever fell
From human lips. No sage could tell
The hothead youth more nearly how
To point always his vessel's prow.
There are no wiser words in stock—
Push—don't knock.

And as we have taken the above as our motto, we should be glad to hear of all our brothers doing likewise.

Respectfully,
CHAS. E. HOPPER,
Recording Secretary.

FROM LOCAL NO. 336.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1910.

Editor Journal: Hurrah! I suppose you could hear No. 336 singing in Chicago on New Year's day, for Bro. Funk of No. 333 said he heard them in Buffalo, for he wanted to know what noise it was that he heard in Dunkirk. We told him it was No. 336 rushing in the new year. We had quite a program. The first was an address from the throne—it was an address of welcome. Next on the bill was a song by Washburn brothers. It was a dandy—"Coming Through the Rye." Next was an address from our foreman, Mr. James. He told the boys when they joined anything what kept him away so long was that he couldn't find the place. It being New Year's we excused him. Next on the bill to stick, and lots of nice things. He said what kept him away so long was that he couldn't find the place. It being New Year's we excused him. Next on the bill was a song by Bill Washburn—"Oh, How Fat I Am!" and then we had an address by the orator of the day, President Chas. F. Rahn of the Blacksmiths. He told the boys how our forefathers fought for our freedom, and what they gained and that we should hold it and gain more by sticking together; for, he said, take a single stick, it could be easily broken, but a bundle of sticks would take quite a lot to break them; so by joining together we would get better conditions, better pay and by attending the meetings, we would have a

more friendly feeling for one another.

Just as Bro. Rahn sat down there was an awful racket at the door. We sent Bro. Dewyer to find out what it was. He reported that it was Assistant Foreman James Henderson, trying to find his way through the smoke; so when he got to the front, we called on him for a few remarks. He said he was having a good time and he hoped there would be lots of work and good feeling among the men and foremen, and then we had a song from Jimmie, the hammer boy. He sang "Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye." Then the boys wanted Joe Polinskie to sing, so he did, and everybody understood it but Joe; and as Bro. Pat Mahony was on the program to sing, he rendered, "Looking Through the Knot-hole in Father's Wooden Leg." Now Pat is a good singer and also a good union man, and as the hour was getting late, there came a message that the dining-table was ready and we were all wanted there, so the meeting adjourned to the dining-room, where we all sat down to refreshments. Everybody partook of the refreshments so heartily that they could hardly get up from the table, but the janitor put them out. They all tried to find their way home in the dark, but many were afraid to go home at all.

Fraternally yours,
BRO. GEO. PEACOCK,

FROM LOCAL NO. 460.

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 4, 1910.

Editor Journal: Although we have been silent heretofore, it hasn't been from want of interest in the organization, but because we felt we had little or nothing to tell of general interest. Now we are pleased to state that with the able assistance of the third vice-president, W. G. Powlesland, we have met the management of the Intercolonial Railroad on different occasions and have drawn a schedule which we hope will serve as a truce to an amiable understanding between both parties.

Special mention, we think, ought to be made of the promptness with which our general president responded to our call for assistance, and we wish to congratulate him on his choice, for Brother Powlesland is certainly the right man in the right place.

It is surely a matter of consolation to know that we are working together in union, and that our interests are looked after by men who take a special interest in their work.

At a special meeting, which was also a farewell meeting, in appreciation of the work done by Brother Powlesland, the boys presented him with a suitable souvenir of

his first trip to Moncton, in connection with union No. 460. The evening passed pleasantly with music and song, and all went away quite pleased to have made his acquaintance and hoping it would not be his last visit among them.

Fraternally yours,

D. J. M'GILLIVRAY,
Recording Secretary.

FROM LOCAL NO. 159.

East St. Louis, Jan. 20, 1910.

Local No. 159 started the new year out right and is feeling proud of herself over the outcome of the fourth grand ball held at Central Park, Christmas Eve.

The committee, Brothers O'Brien, Ahlvers and Porter, worked like demons, not leaving a stone unturned to make it a grand success.

At 8 p. m. the ball was on, and old as well as the young, pranced around the hall like Marathon runners. Brothers Krause and Deutschmandy stood guard over the cash register and waiters, while three others were kept busy in supplying the thirsty multitude. Bro. Ahlvers and Bro. Hagen, with their big forms in the door, made it impossible to enter without the necessary two-bits, while C. Walsh tied on their masks and presented them to honest and reliable Messrs. Stewart and Stevens, the cloakroom models. Everybody was in their proper place and the floor committee, O'Brien and F. Walsh, were holding the crowd down good till their assistant, Bro. Robertson, arrived. He was late, but brought a brother with him whom we all longed to see. His button had on it, U. M. W. of A., the hero of the Cherry mine disaster, Bro. F. McClellan. That settled it. Everybody went wild to greet the man who lived seven days on thoughts. The crowd quieted down to listen to the remarks of the hero and it appeared as though they were hypnotized or dreaming about the Budweiser girl. Just then the music man started to play "Home, Sweet Home;" but no, they couldn't see it that way, and so we had to work another hour in order to give them eye-openers to see their way clear.

The days may come and go, regardless of the weather,

But to look at the brothers and books of No. 159 you say, "Well, she'll stand forever."

—Committee.

A wage scab works for a dinner pail which somebody else fills. He gets his finish as a hobo in the poorhouse.—The Union Leader.

FROM LOCAL NO. 80.

December 29, 1909.

Editor Journal: In honor to those who made the entertainment of District Council No. 1 a success! Brothers of District No. 1, right well have you laid one more stone for our great and noble Brotherhood. In the journey of life there are two trails—one lies on the summit of the Ridge Fraternity, and those who travel this trail walk in the golden sunlight and the light lingers long when their sun has gone down. The other trail leads far down into the darkened valley of "Wait Awhile" and they who walk cast their glances backward on the dark and gloomy road and the path is dreary and their footsteps falter and their shadow ends before their day is done. Which path do you follow, my brother? The higher or the lower one? Know ye that the trail in the dark valley is white with the bones of those who have perished by the wayside, and the valley of "wait awhile" end in despair and those that have perished there have hearts of stone, while those who die on the sunlit trail have hearts of gold and they lie in peace, where the pines sing a lullaby to the pale sleeper, and the sun lays bars of gold on their grave. The moss carpet covers them with a velvet robe and things he loved so well dance in the moonlight around his bier. Right well have the corner-stones been laid in our noble Brotherhood. Other stones have been placed from time to time in this noble structure and more will yet be laid as time goes on, till at last the swelling dome of perfect manhood will be built an everlasting monument for those with the golden heart who have traveled on the sunlit trail.

Respectfully submitted,

OLD ZICCETTY.

FROM LOCAL NO. 456.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 17, 1910.

Editor Journal: Just a few words from Local No. 456, to inform the Brotherhood that we are wide-awake, although it is a very hard, cold winter.

The switchmen's strike has put a number of our members out of work. How near they are to a settlement we don't know; however, many of the boys are going to work again.

Ex-President James Wilkes has just returned from Vancouver, where he was called on account of the death of his mother. He has started to work again at the Speculator.

President Allen, who has been in the hospital for some time, is with us again, at his

old place, swinging the gavel. We are glad to see him at the old stand.

George Robinson has come from Seattle and started to work in Butte. We hope we will soon have his transfer card in our union. Something should be done in regard to traveling transfer cards. There is too much delay in getting them. I am sorry to say that members of our Brotherhood may come here to work and have nothing to show that they are union men. It may be the cause of him losing a job. This is a union town and there is only one Blacksmith and Helpers' Union here. The initiation fee is \$20, and they are not given many days to make up their mind to come into the union or "hike."

7th Vice-President U. J. Evans gave us a pleasant talk last meeting night, concerning the Pittsburg convention and the new constitution. He also touched on the assessment. I wish I could write shorthand, I would have taken it down and sent it to the Journal. He was listened to very attentively and got the boys to thinking.

There are a few of the old "war horses" staying away from our meetings just now. I guess it is too cold for them to come out, but the big local is all right.

Brother Cadday has a new amendment to the local by-laws in regard to securing the treasurer without paying for bonds to a security company.

Brother De Lones has been a little on the "warpath." It don't amount to very much. He is a good fellow, all right.

Fraternally,

A MEMBER.

FROM LOCAL NO. 237.

Anaconda, Mont., Jan. 17, 1910.

Editor Journal: It is some time since I have seen anything from this local, but will say that we are holding our own. We have about thirty members in good standing and as fast as one drops we get another to take his place. We have three shops here—one at the Washoe smelter, one at the foundry and a railroad shop. The smelter and railroad shops are working full, but the foundry is very slack at the present writing. Wages are good, but the cost of living is high.

The election held last month by our local was a friendly contest and the best men won out.

Our new president, Bro. Nesley, is a man whom all know and respect, and from the remarks that he made, will give a good account of his stewardship when his time expires.

Our vice-president, Bro. Wm. Thomas,

is a young man who will ably assist our president in his work.

Our financial secretary, Bro. Arbitine, who was re-elected, is the right man in the right place, and our recording secretary, T. P. Fitzpatrick, was also re-elected. Our treasurer, Bro. Kieser, is one of the solid old stand-bys of the union, who was, after a term in the president's chair, elected as our treasurer—an office which he held with satisfaction to the union for two terms prior to his election as president.

Bro. Reily, as conductor; Bro. Mooney, as sentinel; Bro. Otterson, as trustee and Bro. Theo. Snyder, as organizer, are the right men in the right places.

I remain fraternally yours,

T. P. FITZPATRICK, Sec.

District Councils.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 2.

De Soto, Mo., Jan. 11, 1910.

Editor Journal: District Council No. 2 convened in annual session in St. Louis on Dec. 27, 1909, and transacted business for the year ending Dec. 31, 1909.

Thirteen delegates from seven different locals were present. The District Council was found to be in an excellent condition, which is greatly due to the splendid work of our president, Bro. John P. Reid, of Kansas City, Kas., together with the hearty co-operation of all the locals throughout District Council.

The following officers were elected for the year 1910: President, John P. Reid of Kansas City, Kan.; vice-president, L. N. Marseilles of Sedalia, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, W. T. Robertson, De Soto, Mo. Executive board—G. C. Van Dornes of Little Rock, Ark.; Robert Hamilton of Ft. Scott, Kas.

We had the pleasure of having with us our general president, Mr. Jas. W. Kline, who installed these officers. He also gave the delegates an address at the St. James hotel on the 29th, speaking words of commendation and encouragement, for which we extend to him our thanks.

"As a mark of appreciation for his excellent services, Bro. John Reid was presented with a handsome fountain pen by the District Council.

The welfare of every member of the District Council has been our aim in the past year's work and will continue to be the foremost thought throughout the coming year. All grievances that have arisen were either settled locally or taken up by the District Council and brought to a satisfactory termination.

We feel proud of the success of No. 2, for we started at the very bottom, but have climbed higher and higher until today we stand among the foremost ranks of District Councils in the organization. This success is the result of businesslike methods and careful attention to every detail.

I will say in conclusion, that we would like to see 1910 become a banner year for organization, and are ready and willing to do our part in making it such.

Yours fraternally,

W. T. R., a Delegate to St. Louis.

"WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY—"

By M. Grant Hamilton.

Without knowledge thereof the antagonistic employers' associations are performing a valuable service for the trade unions. Opposition of the character exhibited in the Buck Stove & Range Company's case indicates an irrational concept of human relations.

The objects to be attained by these associations is entirely predicated upon the destruction of unionism.

Experience unfolds a history that destruction of humane effort to elevate the standard of men for the purpose of gratifying purely commercial and selfish motives, finally meets out its own destruction.

Under the combined and persistent policy of bitter warfare our movement is becoming more thoroughly solidified. The purposes of these employers are becoming more apparent to the general membership, and the feeling is growing that the union is the only method whereby the interests of the wage earner can be protected.

While the Manufacturers' Association is conducting its "no quarter" battle, the unions are growing in efficiency and strength. Greater opportunities are presented to place our cause before the public, and with an increasing understanding of the objects sought by the unions, the future must declare them in accord with the highest ideals of American citizenship.

Condemnation and hostility for any cause founded upon justice and equal rights may for a time prove a temporary arrestment, but their influence will eventually fade and the efforts of the true stand out in greater relief.

The occupation of men engaged in an effort to deprive wage earners from retaining a fair share of their production is not a philosophy that will stand the test of time.

Political economists of the "me only" kind have no thought further than that

economy which brings to the manufacturer an ever-increasing profit. The economists of the genuine sort appreciate that ability to consume is equally as important as the ability to produce.

Increasing consumption of the manufactured products can only be attained by increasing the ability of the wage earner to purchase these products. The candle can be burned at both ends, but its light is not materially increased.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF LABOR.

By John B. Powell.

His face is so familiar, his life is known to all,

Upon the one is written the forward lines of truth.

The pages of the other are bright with noble deeds

That have stirred the soul within him onward from his youth.

No limit binds his glory won battling for the right,

For justice to the toilers, long yearning to be free

From cruel bonds that bind them, with unrelenting force,

As slaves, to heartless masters, in human slavery.

I worship not the warrior where conflict is for gain

Of might and injustice where the fields are strewn with wrongs,

My meed is for the valiant, the faithful and the true,

Who weary not in fighting for rights to make them strong.

God gave me a mind to think, a tongue to entertain,

In no base motives against my friend, my fellow man,

No arm to strike him down in the warfare of this life,

But unto him whatever do all my powers can.

I am proud he is the leader, strongest of them all,

One to stand by all in danger when the foe appears,

When the battle rageth fiercely and he leadeth on,

To strengthen all their powers and scatter all their fears.

As, then, the cause grows nobler, tis not for me alone,

But for the toiling masses, each my friend and neighbor,

For each has clear a duty, a tribute true to give

This faithful warrior old, our Grand Old Man of Labor. —Hamilton Home.

AGREEMENTS.

Piere Marquette Railroad Co.—Schedule of Rules and Rates of Pay for Blacksmiths and Helpers.

RULE I.

Any man who has served an apprenticeship, or has had five (5) years' varied experience at the blacksmith's trade, and who, by his skill and experience in his class, is qualified, and capable of taking a piece of work, and with the use of drawings and blue prints, prosecute the work to a successful completion, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered a blacksmith.

Forging, welding, sharpening, and tempering of tools shall be done by blacksmiths, as far as possible.

RULE II.

Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work; all time worked over the regular nine (9) hours, shall be considered overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Blacksmiths or helpers returning after the regular working hours in force, as per shop bulletin, to receive not less than five (5) hours' pay at Wyoming shops, other shop points three (3) hours' pay, overtime will be confined to emergency cases. When it becomes necessary for an employe to work overtime, he will not be laid off during the regular working hours to equalize time.

Helpers will be allowed one hour per day for building fires when required to be built before the regular working hours.

RULE III.

Blacksmiths or helpers, who may consider themselves unjustly discharged, or dealt with, can secure an investigation before the proper officials upon written request for same. If after an investigation has been made it is found that they have been unjustly discharged or dealt with, they will be reinstated with full pay for time lost.

RULE IV.

In shops in the United States, Sundays and legal holidays, including New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, shall be considered holidays. In shops in Canada, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day shall be

considered holidays. Employes working on these days will be paid at overtime rates. When a legal holiday falls on Sunday, the day observed by the State or Nation shall be considered a holiday, and shall be observed accordingly.

RULE V.

One (1) advanced helper may be allowed to every five blacksmiths, and one (1) additional to each shop, irrespective of the number of blacksmiths employed therein. Advanced helpers shall agree to work for a term of four years; each six (6) months they shall receive an increase of two (2) cents per hour until they receive the minimum journeymen blacksmiths' rate, 27c. to 31c., at St. Thomas, Ont., and 29c. to 34½c. at Grand Rapids and Ionia, Mich.

RULE VI.

When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, time shall be reduced to eight (8) hours per day, five (5) days per week; if further reduction is necessary by reducing the force, then the senior, if competent men, will be given preference, except that men who have served their apprenticeship with this Company shall be entitled to their seniority, from the time they were advanced.

RULE VII.

The Company will not discriminate against any man who may from time to time be delegated to serve on committees of any nature whatsoever, or who shall be elected to act as a delegate to any convention in the interests of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers. When requested to do so, the Company agrees to give free transportation over its lines to blacksmiths or helpers, delegated to confer with the Railroad management.

RULE VIII.

Blacksmiths placed for fifteen (15) days or more on a fire rated higher than his regular fire, shall receive the rate of such higher fire. Blacksmiths or helpers leaving the Company's service will be given a clearance, signed by the proper officials, which will indicate the cause of leaving the service and the period of employment.

RULE IX.

Blacksmiths or Helpers, who, by long and faithful service with the Company, have become unable to handle heavy work, will be given the preference of such light work as they may be able to handle.

RULE X.

This agreement to become effective January 1, 1910, and to remain in effect until changed; such change to be subject to thirty (30) days' notice in writing from either of the parties, of their desire to

Signed:

Approved:

W. D. TRUMP,

General Superintendent.

Recommended:

W. BOUGHTON,

General Master Mechanic.

JOHN LYON,

Chairman.

EDWARD PRICE,

CHAS. WEISENBERGER,

Committee.

EVANSVILLE & TERRA HAUTE AGREEMENT.

The following rules and regulations are issued for the government of the Blacksmiths and Helpers of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company:

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work.

Sec. 2. All time in excess of bulletin hours, Sundays and legal holidays, viz: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half per hour, to include roundhouse men and night men, monthly salaried men excepted. When a holiday falls on Sunday, the day observed by the State will be recognized as such.

Sec. 3. Blacksmiths and Helpers will not be required to work overtime when not absolutely necessary. When required to work overtime, time and one-half will be paid for the noon hour and prior to six P. M.. After 6 P. M. and prior to 7 A. M., provided such work consumes three hours and twenty minutes or less, five hours' pay will be allowed. If more than three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes are worked then time and one-half will be paid. The hours of the night Blacksmiths will be from 7 P. M. to 12 P. M., and 1 A. M. to 6 A. M., for which they will receive ten hours and thirty minutes.

Sec. 4. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses the time will first be reduced to not less than forty (40) hours per week. Any further reduction of expenses will be made by reducing the force, in which case senior proficient married men (and single men with families depending upon them) shall be given preference, and before new men are employed, all men laid off shall have preference of re-employment, merit and ability being equal.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Blacksmiths shall receive an increase of two cents per hour. Helpers shall receive an increase of one cent per hour.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. Apprentices shall be made by advanced helpers and shall serve a term of four years at the blacksmith trade; three hundred (300) working days shall constitute a year. The rate of pay governing the apprentices shall be as follows: The first year twenty-five (25) cents more on the day than the helpers rate, and a twenty-five (25) cent increase on the day each year. After and at the end of the fourth year if still continued in the service of the company he shall receive the standard rate of pay of the fire upon which he is serving.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. One Apprentice may be employed at each shop irrespective of the number of Blacksmiths employed and thereafter one additional apprentice may be employed for each five blacksmiths.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Should a Blacksmith or Helper be sent on the road, he will be paid straight time while traveling and time and one-half for overtime, and one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day for expenses, providing the time does not exceed ten (10) days, and when requested the time and expenses will be extended until he is relieved.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. A Blacksmith is considered competent when he is able to take any piece of work pertaining to his class and with drawings and blue prints prosecute the work to a successful finish.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. The rate of pay for the Blacksmiths and Helpers shall be as follows:

Per Hour.

1 fire	\$0.36
1 fire .....	.35
2 fires .....	.34
1 fire .....	.33

1 fire .....	.31
1 fire .....	.29½
2 fires .....	.27½
Helpers .....	.20

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. Blacksmiths shall be considered in line for promotion.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. Blacksmiths and Helpers shall enjoy the same privileges in regard to free transportation as other employees.

Sec. 2. When requested the Company will give leave of absence and free transportation over its lines to Blacksmiths who may desire to go before the management to adjust grievances.

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. The Company will not in any way discriminate against any Blacksmiths or Helpers who, from time to time, represent other blacksmiths on committees duly authorized to meet the management.

ARTICLE X.

Section 1. Blacksmiths or Helpers who, vanced from a lower rate fire to higher rate fire, he shall receive the rate paid on such higher rate fire, but should a smith be temporarily assigned to a lower rate fire, he shall receive the regular rate of pay belonging to him on his regular or higher rate fire.

ARTICLE XI.

Section 1. Blacksmiths or Helpers who, by reason of long and faithful service in the employment of the Company, shall become unable to handle the heavy work, shall be given preference to such light work as they are able to handle.

ARTICLE XII.

Section 1. No Blacksmith or Helper shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If discharged, clearance shall be given showing actual cause of discharge. If after proper investigation it shall be found that a Blacksmith or Helper has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated with full pay for the time lost. The investigation to take place within five (5) days after the discharge or suspension. The Committee shall have power to act and treat with officials in regard to said case. All grievances to be submitted to General Foreman, and if no settlement is reached the case should be referred to Master Mechanic or higher officials.

Sec. 2. After reinstatement said Blacksmiths or Helpers shall work for a period of not less than ten days.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. All Helpers shall be allowed thirty minutes per day for fire building when required to do so outside of regular working hours.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. The foregoing articles and section shall be known as the E. & T. H. R. R. Co., and Blacksmiths and Helpers Schedule and Rules, and shall take effect December 1, 1909, and shall not be abrogated or overruled without (30) days' notice in writing, accompanied by a statement of proposed change by the interested parties, or until a new schedule or new set of rules is adopted satisfactory to all parties concerned.

MAT WINDERBURG,
THEO. MAIR,
GROVER MUNDY,

For the Blacksmiths and Helpers.
G. H. BUSSING,
For the Company.

THE LIGHTENING LOAD.

(By Henry F. Cope.)

"Bear ye one another's burdens."—Galatians, 6:2.

It is an easy matter to talk dolefully of the burdens we must bear, to look out with the tearful eye and survey the whole race going on its way with bent shoulders, dropping to the vast chasm of the grave in the dim hope of a burden-free life. But to use our burdens as inspiration for poems of pessimism is to miss their purpose utterly.

Man is a strange creature in this matter of burden bearing, as in others. Take this man, for instance, who has been for years complaining that his load was too much for him. Now, at last, his burden has been lifted; it is gone, and what is the first thing he will do; what but go forth assiduously seeking new burdens? Men cannot be happy without them.

There is a fine art in burden bearing. Some people think it is the art of making another carry the load while you carry the tag, while others imagine it is a matter of blinding yourself to what is on your shoulders. But it is in neither of these ways. Strange to say, it is a matter of carrying the burdens we have by adding others to them.

Many a man has died of a broken life from the weight of one little burden, simply because he has borne it as a slave, while others grow ever more erect with increasing loads because they take them up gladly, eagerly choosing to bear them. Our burdens are our blessings when we choose them wisely.

The shrill laughter of childhood mellow

into calmer, deeper joys of later years as duty comes into our vocabulary; we take up our work and discover the meanings of living. For a moment we may envy the child's care-free days, but who would lose for them that enriching of our hearts that has really dropped into them from our burdens?

Look over the richest lives the world has known and how heavy have been their loads. Lincoln with a nation's woe upon him, Livingstone with a continent, and Jesus with a world. Who could bear more and yet who could give more than these? The world's stream flows richer because of the gift of their courage, hope, and love.

Their cares were not their own; they cared for others. This is the secret of joy in every way of life. A woman never knows the joy of living, nor is her life a blessing in itself, until she bends beneath the burdens of home and motherhood. The youth suddenly rises and enriches into manhood when he takes a home on his shoulders.

Taking up the burdens of others we not only lose the sense of the weight of our own, but we turn the whole matter of burden bearing into a process of strengthening, sweetening, and enriching life. In this the best is developed; here grow the fair flowers of sympathy, gentleness, forgiveness and mercy; all the ameliorating influences of life spring from the necessity of common helpfulness.

This is the higher law of life, that we should find ourselves in serving others, that we should learn love through helpfulness and sacrifice. This is what is meant by the way of the cross, not a punishment to be borne, but a ministry to be shared, a chance to enter into other lives by taking up their loads.

This would be a cold and desolate world if we never needed one another; if there were no drafts on sympathy, pity, tenderness, and help these fair blooms would soon perish; the godlike in us could never be but for our human needs, our weaknesses, and our cares. Like dull slaves we would lie inert under our own burdens, but for the call of another's need, bidding us arise and walk with him.

Look into the faces on the street; you find depth, joy, light, and cheer never in those who care only for their own needs and ever in those who take into the area of their own lives the cares and needs of others. They have learned the secret of lightening our loads, which is to bear the burdens of others.

You will not need to hunt for burdens; you need not become a professional uplifter. Simply keep the life hospitable to the lives of others, make living a business

of sharing strength and love. Never say to yourself, I have no strength to spare. Live for the life of all and you shall find all of life.

LABOR AND STEEL TRUST.

Plan of Action and Appeal.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1910.
To Organized Labor of America—Greeting:

Ten cents per member is hereby asked of every trade union in America. The object is fully stated in the accompanying circular entitled "Plan of Action and Appeal," the same having been adopted by a conference of representative labor men of America held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 13-14, and which has also been approved and endorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Contributions should be sent to Mr. John Williams, Secretary, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Little is necessary to be added to the general circular. These points, however, need to be emphasized:

The present contest in the iron, steel and tin plate trade was not begun by organized labor; it was started by the U. S. Steel Corporation. The trade unions are acting in self-defense and in protection of the American standard of life and of American institutions. The aggressions of the Trust upon union labor have been deliberate, manifold, insidious, and persistent. At every successive move these aggressions betray evidence of a comprehensive plot by the master minds of a nation wide monopoly bent on increasing dividends, no matter what the cost to American labor, to the country at large, or to human progress.

This campaign of the Steel Trust against union labor because of the latter's avowed objects of a normal work day and an American wage standard is but the manifestation of one scheme in a series which together form a conspiracy worthy a Caesar, a Napoleon, or a Bismarck against the American institutions of unrestricted production, fair dividends, just legislation, an impartial judiciary, a free and uncorrupted press, an unmanipulated market and the highest estate for labor that production can justify.

These counts against the Steel Trust are undeniable:

Its control of production is one of its established features constantly extolled as a merit by that portion of the press animated by Wall Street motives.

Its dividends are based upon not only its invested capital but more than half a billion of watered stock.

Its attorneys are notoriously present at or in every legislative body from which privilege may be purchased or advantage in some form be procured.

Its influence upon certain courts presided over by notably unworthy examples of the judiciary has been shown by the radical modifications of their unjust injunctions speedily made by higher courts.

Its close touch with certain infamous daily newspapers is exhibited upon every occasion when it is possible for editors to choose between prostrating themselves before its subsidy disburbers or standing up to courageously defend common rights.

Its systematic destruction of an open and honest market is shown by numberless methods, from pushing higher an already super-protective tariff against a contrary public opinion to the crushing out of rivals in any branch of the industries upon which it enters.

Its crowning criminality, however, is its bold and heartless enserving of labor. To disarm public indignation against its industrial and social crimes in this respect the Trust has instituted the so-called "profit sharing" system which even the slightest examination proves to be a transparent deceit, through which a small minority of its employees are sought to be bribed to help in daily sweating the vast majority, in preventing the others from joining labor organizations and in breaking down the spirit of manliness that has been a cherished characteristic of American Labor. The Trust methodically hires freshly arrived immigrants, opens or closes mills to dishearten communities of its employees and substitutes young lads in its work for fathers with families.

The Steel Trust's methods of dealing with labor lead to playing one set of its employees against another in ruinous competition, to suppressing trade agreements, to preventing the entire body of workers from expressing their opinion as to the terms of the necessarily changing conditions under which they would sell their labor, and so preventing in any way their taking part in the modern Labor movement, which is rapidly uplifting the wage-working masses throughout the civilized world.

The methods of the trade unionists of America, on the contrary, taken broadly, free Labor from a slavish dependence either upon the unstable philanthropy or the contemptuous labor trafficking which are features of to-day's multi-millionairism.

The trade unionists of America have now their choice between lying down and letting Steel Trust methods have their sway

or standing up and arraying themselves with men who intend to fight to maintain unimpaired the rights, duties and standards of the civilization that America's founders and preservers bequeathed to our generation and time.

Trade unionists, men of labor, friends, in this contest the Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Workers have made a great struggle and are heroically battling not only for their own rights but for the rights of all. Until the Steel Trust changes its present hostile attitude toward labor there can be no let up, even for a moment, in our activities in bringing it before the bar of public opinion. In this contest the moral support and financial assistance of all are necessary. Every dollar received will be duly accounted for and properly distributed to aid the men, their wives and children to maintain themselves during the contest.

Trade unionists and friends, in this contest on which side are you?

All are urged to contribute ten cents during the month of January; pay the same over to the secretary of Local Unions, he to forward it to Mr. John Williams, House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Earnestly urging all to united effort in this New Year to bring victory to Labor in this contest, we are

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL L. GOMPERS, President,

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

JAMES DUNCAN, 1st Vice-President.

JOHN MITCHELL, 2nd Vice-President.

JAMES O'CONNELL, 3rd Vice-President.

D. A. HAYES, 4th Vice-President.

WM. D. HUBER, 5th Vice-President.

JOS. F. VALENTINE, 6th Vice-President.

JOHN R. ALPINE, 7th Vice-President.

H. B. PERHAM, 8th Vice-President.

JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.

Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 14, 1909.

To All Organized Labor and Friends,
Greeting:

A crisis in the affairs of labor has arisen. The gigantic trust, the United States Steel Corporation, has used and is using its great wealth and power in an effort to rob the toilers, not only of a livelihood, but of their right of American manhood and of the opportunity to resist its further encroachments. Grown rich and powerful by the consent and good will of the people of our country, this corporation in its mad greed and lust for still greater riches and power sweeps aside, makes and unmakes laws, its enactors, interpreters, and executors and is now engaged in an effort to destroy the only factor—the organizations of its em-

ployes—standing between it and unlimited, unchecked and unbridled industrial, political, social, and moral carnage. If there exists any virile power in our time and life to check the absolute autocratic domination of civic, industrial, and political life of our people and our Republic, it must be found in the indomitable will and mission of the much misunderstood and misrepresented organizations of labor.

The United States Steel Corporation has declared war on labor. In its secret councils this corporation has decreed that the only obstacle to its complete sway—organized labor—shall be crushed. This soulless corporation represents nothing but dollars, knowing neither body nor soul. Its God is the almighty dollar.

The labor organizations consist of its employes, the workers (their wives and little ones)—human flesh and blood. It is by their labor that they live; they have no purpose other than safeguarding their lives, their character, their future, the safety of the Republic, and humanity.

These factors now confront each other. By their purposes, attitude, and actions must they be judged.

On June 1, 1909, the United States Steel Corporation proclaimed its decree of hostility toward labor. The right of the workers to associate for their common protection was no longer to be recognized or tolerated. Accompanying that decree was a notice of a further reduction in the already scant wages of the workers. The decree went into effect July 1, 1909.

Under these circumstances, what was left for the workers to do? Could they be expected to calmly submit to be bound hand and foot to the tender mercies of this moloch of grinding greed, this juggernaut of modern monopoly? The mere statement based on common knowledge forbade. The safety of the workers, their fellows, their dependents, the hope for their future, and the future of all the working people, and all the people, compelled resistance. They did resist and are resisting manfully, grandly, heroically.

This billion dollar steel trust controls more than 60 per cent of the total tonnage of the steel product of the country. According to its recent financial report, it has absorbed at the rate of \$600 per year profit on each of its employes on business secured during a year of industrial depression. The earnings of thousands of its employes, working eleven hours per day, amount to less than \$500 per year each, when working full time, seven days per week, Sundays and holidays included. The reports of the corporation show that these men receive in wages \$100 per year less for their labor

than the average annual profit per man to the corporation.

Why should the United States Steel Corporation's annual average profit yield \$600 from each of its employes, while thousands of these workers receive less than \$500 annually in wages? Where is the justice of the system? Why should the Steel Corporation seek to still further impoverish the men working in its plants? It is engaged in the industry that has received the greatest amount of protection from the Congress of the United States, through the enactment of special laws in its behalf, this special legislation being enacted upon the theory that American labor was to be protected and an American standard of life maintained.

It is, through the power of combination, monopolizing the iron and steel industry of the country, and while centralizing its powers it proposes to individualize its employes. It arrogates to itself the right of combination, but denies this right to its workers.

In view of these facts we urge that an earnest, systematic effort be made to thoroughly and completely organize all employes in the iron, steel, and tin plate industry, and subsidiary co-related trades. Owing to immediate pressing necessity caused by the present strike and the indefensible hostile attitude of the United States Steel Corporation, we earnestly call upon all National and International Unions of America to send at least one organizer to assist in this work; that the American Federation of Labor place as many of its commissioned organizers as possible at work in a like manner and for the same purpose. We further urge and recommend that in all places where mills are located, the central labor organizations appoint special committees with instructions to co-operate in this work. For educational purposes we recommend that this manifesto be made a special order in all central labor organizations at the first meeting in January, 1910.

We further recommend that the circular prepared and issued by this conference be printed by each National and International Union and distributed to their affiliated unions; that it also be published in the labor press; that the American Federation of Labor send a copy to every City, Central and State organization of labor with a request that it be printed and generally distributed to the end that the unwarranted and unholy war the steel trust is making upon the workers of our country may be fully understood and appreciated.

We recognize in this present condition of affairs between the workers on one side and the United States Steel Corporation on

the other, there are two transcendent factors, one the financial and moral support of the workers engaged in the present contest, to the end that they may be aided to maintain themselves, their wives and little ones, aye, even with the barest necessities of life, so that their independence, character, and American conception of manhood may be sustained, and the present contest brought to an honorable conclusion, and the other the further and complete organization of every wage-earner in the iron, steel, and tin plate industry.

We recommend that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor prepare and issue at stated periods a circular to all international, national, central and local unions of America, an appeal for financial contributions to aid the striking iron, steel, and tin plate workers.

We further recommend that the first circular calling for such financial contributions be issued January 1, 1910, and that the amount of such contribution should not be less than 10 cents per member, and that an appeal be made to all sympathetic and liberty-loving Americans to give their moral and financial support in this great contest for justice, right, and humanity.

We ask that all contributions be forwarded to John Williams, Secretary Amalgamated Association, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Every dollar received will be used in support of the men, their wives, and children engaged in this defensive and justified strike against the aggressions of the United States Steel Corporation.

In view of the great wrongs perpetrated by the United States Steel Corporation, not only against the workers, but the public generally, we recommend that a committee be appointed by this conference to wait upon the President of the United States, the president of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and such members of either House of Congress as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of laying before them the grievances from which labor suffers at the hands of this corporation. And that the committee herein provided demand a thorough investigation as to the legality of the actions and the existence under the law of the United States Steel Corporation.

At the instance of the United States Steel Corporation, officers of local, municipal, and State governments have unwarrantably tyrannized over citizens, denying them the ordinary rights of the use of streets, public and private meetings, invading the constitutionally guaranteed right of free assemblage and free speech, the right of protest and petition. Under the usurpation of power repugnant to the concept of the

liberty of the people in our Republic, numberless men have been subjugated and imprisoned.

We therefore recommend that committees be appointed by this conference to wait upon the governors of States and such other official representatives of counties and municipalities as are in control where the United States Steel Corporation has plants located, for the purpose of presenting to these officials the great wrongs inflicted upon the people of these communities, and that the committees demand an investigation of the complaints made and where charges made are substantiated by evidence the officers responsible therefor be removed and the wrongs immediately righted.

With the full consciousness of the justice of the cause of labor, and particularly the cause for which the iron, steel, and tin plate workers are so nobly contending against the aggressions of that giant trust, the United States Steel Corporation, we confidently appeal to our fellow-workers and all liberty-loving Americans for their moral and financial support.

The above plan of action and appeal was unanimously adopted by the Conference of Chief Executive Officers of the National and International Unions at Pittsburg, Pa., December 14, 1909.

The Committee drafting it consisted of James O'Connell, T. L. Lewis, W. D. Mahon, G. W. Perkins, J. W. Hays, Frank Ryan, T. Healy, Samuel Gompers, P. J. McArdle, and Chas. E. Lawyer.

The above plan of action and appeal was endorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL L. GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

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NOVELTY IRON WORKS, DUBUQUE, IOWA

SCHOOL TEACHERS NEXT.

The Colorado Teachers' Association, comprising a membership of 7,000, in session in Denver the latter part of last December, by an unanimous vote decided to send fraternal delegates to chartered central bodies of the American Federation of Labor. The State Labor Commissioner, Edwin V. Brake, was elected a member of the educational council of the association.

An address was delivered by Labor Commissioner Brake before the association, urging the school teachers to inform themselves as to the objects of union labor. That much interest was evinced is evidenced by the action taken by the association as noted.

Apparently it would not be a difficult matter to convince the great majority of school teachers throughout the country that they are "wage earners." Unfortunately, many of them, unwittingly, however, regard themselves as in the "professional" category. While school teaching may technically be assigned to be a "professional" vocation, yet the fact that "salary" or "wages" is received for services performed unerringly blends the "professional" with the "wage earner."

Much prejudice has been engendered in the minds of school teachers for reasons already referred to, but with the beggarly wages paid the pedagogue, coupled with the ever-increasing cost of the necessities of life, there is a growing unrest among the teachers.

As the Colorado school teachers have determined to give ear to the arguments of union labor, there can be no good reason advanced why labor officials of other states should not bestir themselves in interesting the school teachers of their particular section.

The aggregate number of teachers would be difficult to determine, but a conservative estimate places the figures at approximately 1,000,000 employed in the public schools of the United States. The field certainly presents an area sufficiently broad and attractive to lend interest to those who are anxious to assist in the great common work of uplift.

It is confidently to be expected that within the coming few years this class of wage earners will have awoken to the possibilities of concerted and collective effort. Legislation is needed, but legal enactment guarding the best interests of the teachers, can never be accomplished until they perfect an organization among themselves, based upon the material interests of its members. A higher education is to be in-

vited, but an equally higher standard of living must of necessity be co-ordinate.

ABSENT MEMBER IS MENACE TO UNIONISM.

Organized labor, by reason of its constantly increasing power and complexity, has assumed an importance that vividly reminds the wage-earner that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." In its constituent parts there are so many defects that must be remedied before it can fully accomplish its mission that it is difficult at random to determine which should be given precedence, but the average unionist will agree that the member who absents himself from the meetings and takes but little or no interest in its affairs is capable of much harm and greatly retards the progress of the movement.

The absent member falls an easy prey to the wiles of the hothead and the demagogue and seems ever ready to lend his support to wildcat schemes conceived in ignorance and born of inexperience, that always threaten the ability and many times the existence of the union.

The absent member considers himself the smartest man in his local, and he is sure to have at his fingers' ends any part of labor's history that treats of disaster and defeat. He can give you day and date for every mistake that was ever committed; he knows just where the worst riots occurred, the precise court that launched a death dealing injunction, the names of men who suffered imprisonment for failing to obey the legal writ, the exact sum in damages mulcted from trades unions at various times, and he is sure to point out why the whole labor movement is doomed to destruction.

He feels convinced that most labor leaders are corrupt, and if the policy of local officers or general officers of his union does not coincide with his views he immediately advertises his brother union men as "grafters," and in the event of an election no chicanery is too despicable for him to accomplish their defeat.

His morbid reasoning is never satisfied until with jealous eye he goes through the whole catalogue of unions and voices his condemnatory opinion of every man therein who in the past or the present has taken any active part in the work.

The absent member is also, as well as a member, a critic, a veritable Solomon. So profound, so wise, so far-seeing is he! And when he occasionally visits his local union and his views on union regulations are not adopted he is overwhelmed with surprise and gives this sometimes as a reason for not taking more interest in his organization.

The absent member unfortunately does not confine his carpings to things generally, but supplies them directly to the policy that tried leaders by experience have found to be correct. There is not a single thing done that suits him. Every rule that is passed is wrong, every one defeated is right, every plan adopted faulty, and his prediction of swift and sudden disaster sufficient to alarm all except those who know the pessimist at his worst.

The absent member is never satisfied with the officers his union selects, and if it should chance he accidentally attended a meeting on election night and his name was proposed and defeated his lugubrious prophecies are all the more nauseating.

He is not a pleasant or encouraging person for a non-union man to meet. There is nothing in his philosophy calculated to encourage a fellow workman to join a trades union, and he carries such a settled air of melancholia that it takes a courageous man to go into the same organization with him. If Providence, in perfecting the grand scheme of creation, left a niche for this kind of a union man, it has never been discovered, but until it is we must suffer patiently.—Labor World.

"DEADHEADS."

Men who know, state that there are millions of feet of logs "waterlogged" and strewn over the bottoms of various rivers and streams tributary to the Mississippi River, from St. Paul to its head. It is now proposed to make a million-dollar effort to recover them. In the spring of the year it is no common sight to see many thousands of logs sweeping along with the current. Many of them reach their destination, while many also become water-soaked, one end of the log goes toward the bottom, while the other bobs along on the surface for a while, until it finally is pulled down, being a loss to the men who launched it.

In the field of organized labor, we find many good "logs," represented by those men and women who are honestly and unselfishly doing their utmost to assist their fellows and all humanity.

They pay their dues into their organization, attend the union meetings regularly, patronize those articles in the marts of trade which carry the emblem of fair and honest labor.

They fully realize the value of keeping on top of the industrial streams and rivers, knowing only too well, that there is no present value in the effort of the "log" lying at the bottom in the realms of labor.

The water-logged individual is the fellow

who associates with the logs as they start out upon their journey, but only too soon become careless in their actions, and as a result, so far as their value in the labor movement goes, they are about on a par with the log lying at the bottom of the rivers and streams in the lumbering country.

Those logs which become water-soaked are known as "deadheads." The fellow who shirks his part in the industrial world and in the realm of organized labor, can quite aptly be termed as a "deadhead." He does nothing to help himself to better conditions—he has no care for his sons, daughters and wife; all his activities center about his own selfish and narrow-gauged sphere. He refuses to get in the swim for better things, possibly being of the opinion that it is none of his concern, whether there is a continuation of industrial serfdom and slavery.

It matters not to him whether he purchases things made in prisons, by children in the mills, or by leprous peoples of the Orient, or the slaves of the wretched tenements of the large cities. A self-centered creature, thinking not of the morrow, having no care about those things which would have for the making of a better country, a better state, a better municipality for those of the present day, and future posterity.

Organized Labor has spent millions upon millions of dollars in more recent years in an endeavor to secure an amelioration of the damnable conditions in the industrial world. They have waged a relentless war, with a colossal expense to themselves, in fighting for the "deadheads," who bob up and down in the workaday life. Like the lumbermen of the north, organized labor has endeavored to bring every "log" into rated with open-shop water and the non-union brine to such an extent that it is difficult to fully realize the danger there is in store for the workers of this land, were they to become so numerous as to clog up the rivers of industrialism. That they are a menace, any right thinking man will be compelled to concede. Like the "deadheads" in the murky waters of the rivers, they are going nowhere, have no value, and were an expense to somebody as far as they have gone.

That million-dollar company which proposes to rescue or recover the "deadheads" in the rivers, proposes to do just exactly what organized labor has been doing in the past. They have spent millions trying to keep the "deadheads" afloat, and will be compelled to spend millions more ere all the "deadheads" in the realms of labor awaken to their duty to their fellow and mankind.

Don't be an industrial log, much less a "deadhead."—The Chronicle.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN OUR GREAT CITIES.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzel.

"If city authorities were to put the unemployed on labor farms and shut up the cheap lodging houses and the Mills hotels, they would be doing both the loafers and their municipalities a good turn." So said a semi-society journal published in New York, recently, in discussing the unwillingness of the unemployed to go to the country.

The editor of this paper probably knows something about fashions in pink teas, but the problem of the unemployed is quite another proposition. He marvels because the out-of-works on the east side of New York and the down-town districts of other cities cannot be induced to go to the Hawaiian Islands, the home of songs and siestas, forgetting that the laborer on the plantation doesn't stand a ghost of a chance of getting anywhere near his shaded hammock and cherished lemonade.

There are several important considerations which are usually overlooked in the average discussion of this question. There are factors, both economic and social, which persist in asserting themselves in spite of the dilettante effort to send the immigrant and the city laborer "back to the soil," unmindful of the fact that very few of them came from the soil.

If the present tendencies continue, and there is little doubt that they will, we may as well make up our minds that the city will be compelled to solve the problem of the unemployed, without any thought as to receiving aid from the country, excepting, perhaps, in extraordinary circumstances and for a limited period.

Malthus, the great economist of former days, used to say that the time would come when we could not supply the people with necessary food because, he asserted, while the population was growing in geometrical proportions, food supply could be produced only in arithmetical ratios. That is, while the population increased in ratios of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, etc., food could be produced only in ratios of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so forth. Therefore he prophesied starvation for most of the human race, and he welcomed wars and pestilence as visitations of Divine Providence. But his theory hasn't worked out. Whereas, in former days, it required two-thirds of the population to raise the farm products necessary to supply the country with food, today, on account of the use of agricultural machinery, it requires only one-third. But while the introduction of labor-saving machinery multiplies the efficiency of those who remain on the farm, there has been

as yet no machine invented which will increase the eating capacity of the rest of the world.

Whatever may be the condition in some parts of the country, and whatever the temporary demand for men on the farm during certain seasons, the fact remains that economic laws have decreed that eventually most men must live in the city and there work, out their salvation.

How can it be expected that those who have tasted the life of the city which the countryman longs for, could be induced to forsake it for the loneliness of the field from which the farmer is fleeing.

But, it may be said, granted that the effort to colonize be futile, in view of the factors which are driving men to the city—what is there to prevent the people of the city from accepting temporary work on the farm during a period of business depression?

There are two classes of men who would be concerned in such a proposition; first, the skilled artisan, who is out of a job for the time being; and second, the unskilled laborer, who earns small wages even when he is employed. I can imagine the expert workman coming back to the city at the end of the harvest season, and attempting to get another job at his trade. "Where did you work last?" the foreman will inquire. "Oh, I was out on a farm," the mechanic will answer—if he wants to tell the truth. "On a farm! We're not hiring Rubes—we want skilled men." And no amount of persuasion can make the average foreman believe that the fact that the man before him went to work on a farm rather than loaf in the city is really to his credit. He cares nothing about the finer points in the matter; he wants men who can do the work demanded of them, and he must judge of their ability on purely surface grounds. To some, this may seem like a trivial barrier, but it is a very real one, not only as far as the foreman is concerned, but the shopman as well, for they have a feeling of contempt for the "hayseed," be he the original article or merely one who became such as a make-shift. And so the workingman tramps the streets, with all the pride of the skilled American workingman—some of it foolish, but some of it most commendable—hoping that tomorrow will find him at work at his trade.

The unskilled laborer hasn't this obstacle to contend with—at least, not to so great a degree. He could accept a job in the country without the sacrifice of very much pride. But there are even more serious reasons as to why he cannot go from the city to the country to help the farmer

get in his hay. Anyone who knows the man of the poorer tenement districts is familiar with a pale, narrow-chested individual, who simply could not stand a day in a hot August sun, using a pitchfork or even driving a team. It would be physically impossible for him to make good in a task which would be absolutely new and which would require more muscle than he ever possessed. With him, it would be a matter of endurance, aside from the social questions which are bound to influence him to a considerable degree, and he is not equal to the job.

After all, this whole matter is principally a question of human nature. We may find fault with it, and persuade ourselves that the city's poor and unemployed are fools, but whatever else they may be, they are human, and somehow they can't very well help that. What, then, is the remedy? Certainly not the labor colony, excepting for a peculiar class and for peculiar times. The labor colony probably has its place in our economic life under the present system. Nor yet shall it be found in the wholesale transfer of the city's poor to farm colonies. Many will, undoubtedly, find their way to the country, and there discover life and joy in the open air. But the vast majority will remain in the city. And since they are to remain there, they must be dealt with as citizens of our municipalities. If their lives are unreal, they must be trained to learn the true values. If they are living under conditions which debase and degrade, morally and physically, those conditions must be removed, so that even life in a tenement may be made sweet and wholesome. If they are in their present situation because of inefficiency, they should be made more competent. In any case, the fight will be lost or won in the city. We cannot shift the responsibility. The problem is ours, whether we accept it or not, for the weal or the woe of every man in the city helps to constitute the life and the thought of the world.

WERNERS "BROKE."

Another unfair concern has found the disaster of opposing American ideals of labor. The Werner Company, the \$2,000,000 Akron book publishing and lithographing house, Wednesday night was thrown into a receivership in the United States District Court at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Werner Company has been opposing organized labor, refusing to grant the eight-hour day and employ members of the I. T. U.

THE CHURCH'S DEMANDS IN BEHALF OF LABOR.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing the united Protestant Churches in this country with a membership of 18,000,000 and a constituency of 40,000,000, unanimously adopted, among other specific principles for which it asserts the Church must stand:

First: The gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.

Second: A release from employment one day in seven.

Third: A living wage as a minimum in every industry, and the highest wage that each industry can afford.

The Federal Council's Commission on the Church and Social Service accepts as the basis of its belief and action the entire program adopted by the Federal Council in its report on the Church and Social Service. For the concentration of attention upon concrete conditions, and because of the present keen interest in the three closely related propositions above set forth, it submits at this time to the Churches the following statement and recommendations, and urges that favorable action be taken upon them by individual churches, synods, assemblies, conferences, conventions, brotherhoods and other representative bodies, in the many communions which compose the Federal Council.

The Pittsburg Survey revealed to all interested in industrial conditions a state of affairs in many respects surprising. In the steel mills, according to the report of the Survey, twenty per cent of the employees, or about 14,000 men in Allegheny County, worked twelve hours a day, seven days in the week, at the rate of sixteen and a half cents an hour. Such employees, therefore, by working twelve hours a day every day in the week were enabled to earn one dollar and ninety-eight cents per day, any reduction in time involving a proportionate loss in wages. The high wages paid to a relatively small number of men in positions of responsibility—three or four per cent getting over five dollars a day—had heretofore misled the public as to the general scale of wages in this particular industry. An investigation of the living conditions showed that the wage actually paid to unskilled laborers in the steel mills was not a living wage; that is, not a wage on which a man with an average family could live respectably, under decent sanitary conditions and with a reasonable degree of comfort. The investigations of the Survey showed furthermore that, in pre-

cisely the regions where these low paid workmen were housed, the drink evil was at its worst and the general morality at its lowest. Saloons found this the most profitable region financially. While a fair proportion of workmen and their families were found resisting these influences, it was plain that the drink evil and the tendency of the population to immorality were connected with the prevailing industrial and housing conditions. For most men working twelve hours a day, seven days in the week, little is left except lethargy or stimulants. There was little enjoyment of life possible for them except the enjoyment of the senses. What the Survey revealed in Pittsburgh is true, we are advised, to a greater or less extent—often to the same extent—in other industrial centers.

The illustration is taken from one industry and one center. The range of the propositions, however, is far wider. For while it may be proper to omit from consideration the workers engaged in the professions and in agriculture, those should be included who are engaged in domestic and personal service, trade and transportation, and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

Moreover, with the increasing complication of the industrial situation, there has come the necessity of conducting many industries seven days in the week, and as a rule those industries conducted seven days in the week require the service of the individual employee seven days in the week, and the rate of wages is set not for a six day, but a seven day scale.

One Day's Rest in Seven.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America calls the attention of the churches of Christ everywhere to this condition and the menace involved in it, and urges upon all Christian churches officially, through their pulpits, their Brotherhoods and various other organizations, to emphasize and bring home to their members their Christian obligation in these premises, namely, that it is the right of every man to have one day out of the seven for rest and recreation of body, soul and mind, and that it is the obligation of every Christian employer so to arrange his business that each of the employees may have one day holiday in seven, without diminution of wages. The normal holiday is the Christian Sabbath, the Lord's Day, but where the conditions of industry or service require continuance of work seven days and the consequent employment of some part of the employees on the Lord's Day, then those so employed are entitled to receive a holiday on some other day in

the week; and furthermore that it is the obligation of every Christian employer so to arrange his scale of wages that the living wage of his employees is calculated, not on a seven day, but on a six day basis.

A Living Wage.

It is the obligation of every Christian employer, a part of the essential Christian teaching of the brotherhood of man, to pay every employee a living wage, that is, a wage on which not only the worker but the average family can live under proper sanitary conditions and with reasonable comfort. Normally the great bulk of the industrial work of our country should be done by the heads of families, and wages should be adjusted not to the cost of living of the unmarried boarder but to the family life in the home. The living wage differs from time to time and from place to place. The obligation remains unvaried, and no industry can be counted as properly conducted from the standpoint of Christian ethics which is not so conducted that all employees shall receive a living wage.

Reasonable Hours of Labor.

It is manifest that that industry which, employing its laborers six days in the week, compels them to work twelve hours out of the twenty-four, does not give to those employees a proper opportunity for sane and healthy living. Family life, intelligent social intercourse with one's fellows, are impossible under such conditions, and the laborer not only is not encouraged to develop upward, but, by the conditions of his labor, is held in an inferior and degraded condition, with no chance of development. Such a condition is, we believe, contrary to the dictates of the religion of Christ and a menace to the well-being of the State. It is an obligation resting upon Christian employers so to organize their industry that the employee may have reasonable hours of labor.

In view of present discussions and in view of the existing diversities of opinion, this Commission is not prepared to state, for all industrial conditions, what is a reasonable workingday. The movement for the standardization of reasonable hours at eight for all industries has not reached such a stage that, in spite of its own opinion that eight hours for labor is reasonable, this Commission is prepared to call upon members of Christian Churches to adopt that standard as a part of their Christian obligation, but it is the conviction of this Commission that anything over ten hours in any business or employment is an abuse which should not be tolerated in a Christian community, nor exacted by a Christian employer. This Commission

recommends to the official bodies of Christian churches, in order to standardize, as it were, the simplest Christian obligations in the industrial field, and to secure their recognition, the adoption of resolutions calling upon employers of labor within those churches to conform, in their industrial operations, to these three simple rules:

One day's rest in each seven.

Reasonable hours of labor.

A living wage based on these reasonable hours of labor.

F. M. NORTH,
Chairman.

CHARLES STELZLE, Secretary.

WHAT UNION LABOR CAN DO.

By M. Grant Hamilton.

Last summer the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees took up the work of organization in Kansas City, Mo. While the employees of the street railway were anxious and enthusiastic for organization, the company displayed a bitter antagonism and victimized many of them; so many, in fact, that it became necessary to relax the efforts being put forth for organization.

However, the company was negotiating with the city for an extension of its franchise. The franchise in existence does not expire until 1925, but with the usual eagerness of public utility corporations, it desired to extend its life until 1952, or a period of forty-two years.

The city council accommodated the company by endorsement, only a few members of that body voting against it. But franchises in that city have to be ratified by the people, and accordingly December 16 was the date selected on which the voters were to decide the question.

One of the active opponents of the granting of the special privilege was a member of the local Tailors' Union, Isaac Taylor by name, he being a member of the upper house of the city council.

Taylor was supported in his position by the Industrial Council and a forceful campaign was inaugurated by the latter body. Through the activities of the local unions a thorough canvass was made, and when the people had expressed themselves at the ballot box it revealed that organized labor had won a notable victory.

The franchise was defeated by over 7,000 votes.

And there are those who minimize the extent to which the influence of collective effort among working men reach.

The granting of special privileges is fundamentally opposed by the general movement, and the result in Kansas City should be kept in view in other cities where like circumstances prevail.

PULL TOGETHER.

An organization is like a household; we are all interested in each other's welfare; we are banded together, not for charity's sake, but as a purely business proposition.

Acting as individuals, we have demonstrated our impotency, and inefficiency to meet the conditions and circumstances by which we are environed, and have realized the futility of individual effort.

This applies to us nationally and internationally as forcibly as it does locally.

There is no one State, district or locality that is not interdependent one upon the other; we are all in one boat, and should all pull together, and all one way. It is not sufficient for us to pull together, unless we know all our strength and energy is exerted together in one direction for the obtainance of the object in view, and which should be the ambition of us all.

A policy of divided effort means disaster and failure to us all. We cannot one prosper and the other continue to suffer. It is either all do well, or all do bad. Division means all doing bad, union means all doing well; if a part sink, the other cannot swim. Those who go down as a result of lack of unity will drag down with them those who are in smooth water and think themselves safe.

Division means retrogression; unity stands for progress, hope, aspiration and better conditions. The lesson most essential to learn among the members of the craft is unity—unity of purpose, unity of thought, unity of action and effort, unity of heart.

As an organization, we are the family of the craft. As that family our interests should be so bound up in each other that while we might have difference of opinion, yet that difference should never allow us to forget that one is necessary to the success of the other. And an injury to one affects us all, and should be our concern.

What we should make our first business in life should be unity for each other, and all, and a mutuality of assistance that is beneficial and helpful at all times, and to all.

We say again, the duty of all members of the organization is to pull together. Not for an hour, not for a day, not for a month, not for a year, but for all time.

Those that employ you have as much room for division of opinion as you. In fact, taking into consideration their financial interests, they have more. They do have the same little frictions among themselves as do you, but they never forget the main chance, and that is their own financial interests, and can get together, and pull together, when those interests are assailed. Again, we say, pull together and for each other.—U. M. W. Journal.

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This particular offer will be confined to members and families of members of the Blacksmiths' Union in good standing and I will not be able to furnish any other sets at this special price after this lot of damaged sets is exhausted. If you wish to have a set of books in your home which will be appreciated and read by all members of the family and at a price and on such terms that you will not miss the money, this is the opportunity and the only one, perhaps, which will ever be presented to you. Just fill out this coupon with your name, address and Union card number, enclosing P. O. Money Order for \$1.00 and the books will be shipped to you at once with all charges prepaid.

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THE ENEMIES OF LABOR.

Who are the greatest enemies of labor? The first impulse would be to answer, the corporation, the trusts, or the employing class generally. But is this so? Is it not rather the non-union workmen? Who is it defeats every movement of organized workmen to better conditions? It is not the employer that the union need fear when entering into a conflict, but those who are of the same condition of life and who would be equally benefited by the success of the union as the members thereof.

Of the millions of workmen in the land, how small the portion of them are in the ranks of organized labor! Yet every improvement in present over past conditions of labor is due to the efforts and sacrifices of the brave men and women that compose the trade unions of the land and who are still struggling to further improve the lot of the worker and are daily making progress to a higher and better life for the toiling masses of the earth.

Every advance made and every advantage gained through the efforts of organized labor is shared by the unorganized, who have been the greatest obstacle in the progress of the movement. The general conditions of labor today over that of the past years can be directly attributed to the organizations of labor. Behind every legislative enactment in the interest of labor will be found the influence of the trade union.

In every State legislature, in every congress and law making body of the world, measures are being proposed to ameliorate the conditions of the toiler—to lighten the burdens of labor—and behind them will be found the trade union, and the nonunionist shares the benefits of those whom he has ever antagonized.

What a mighty power for good would organized labor be, could all workmen be brought to realize it, and to join hands in a common cause. There is nothing that could not be attained by united effort. Legislatures would then bow in submission to that mighty force, and instead of being willing servants of corporate wealth, they would be the servants of the people. The power of the people that made them would be the power that could unmake.

How can men with the least spark of manly self-respect bear to watch the struggle of their union fellow-workmen and accept the results and benefits accruing from such struggles, without lending a helping hand? Every workman owes it to his self-respect; he owes it to his fellow-workmen, to everything he holds near and dear, to join hands with the union of his craft and do his share in the movement that means

so much to all who toil. With what manly pride that trade unionist meets his fellow-workman, conscious of duty alone; of having done his part, and of still doing it; he looks every one straight in the eye, knowing that he is not enjoying benefits that some others gained for him; with his union card in his pocket—his certificate of honor—he knows he will meet with true and loyal friends wherever he may go. Should he be in search of employment he finds on every hand those eager to assist him, and, should injustice be done him, just as eager to defend.

Come what will, or what may, it is much better to feel that one is doing his part along with fellow-workmen to make the world better, than to, craven-like, accept the benefit of the other's efforts without doing anything to aid.—The Bakers' Journal.

AMERICA BOILED DOWN.

In the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and nine, we find the United States the most progressive country of the world. Its growth has been more than remarkable, and one who wants to boast of his country need only secure a copy of the "Statistical Abstract," a document issued each year by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

This particular publication, originated some thirty years ago in the Bureau of Statistics under the direction of John Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury, and which in its first issue was a thin pamphlet, has grown to be now an unwieldy volume crammed from cover to cover with masses of figures. At a glance such a document would seem very dry for summer reading, but after one has delved into it, the comparison in the growth or decrease of everything is fascinating.

Today the population of the United States is in round numbers 88,000,000. Last fall 14,887,133 individuals lined up at the polls to cast a vote for a Presidential nominee. And the last figures obtainable show that six thousand four hundred and sixty-six millions of letters and postal cards were sent through the mails. The table does not state whether the greater quantity of this fabulous number were post cards or not. At any rate, the quantity is two-thirds as much as the combined postal business of Great Britain, Germany, France, and Austria-Hungary, and twice as great as any one of them, notwithstanding the fact that France has the reputation of being one of the greatest letter-writing countries. The people, however, had a great many things to say quickly; and becoming fidgety over the "slowness" of the mail facilities, used slightly over one hun-

dred million telegraph blanks, in order to relieve their nerve tension and get quick results.

Of the 88,000,000 of population, practically one-third are domiciled in the thirteen original States, another third in the States created from the territory ceded to the common union by those States, and the remaining third in the area added by purchase or annexation.

It is interesting to observe that our total continental area, including Alaska, is about equal to that of all Europe; that while the area conceded to the thirteen original States by the peace treaty of 1783 was 828,000 square miles, their present area is but 326,000 square miles, forming in part or in whole thirteen other States, while the remaining twenty-four States and Territories were created from territory added by purchase.

Uncle Sam has some resources left. There is just 754,000,000 acres of land still left in his keeping, though it may be mentioned that all of it is not very desirable. Almost half of this acreage is in Alaska, and much of it in the Rockies. He also has other resources besides vacant lands. In his charge, there are 52,827 water wheels to be kept turning, but there is plenty of power for that purpose, for he is credited with having 5,360,000 horse-power from streams with which to keep them moving.

The estimated coal supply of the country is 3,125,708,000,000 tons, and during the last year almost a half billion tons were mined. The iron-ore supply of the United States is nearly five billions of tons, 52,000,000 tons being the amount mined for the last year reported. The wealth of the country in 1850, according to the figures available, was \$7,000,000,000, speaking in round numbers; in 1890 it was \$65,000,000,000, and the last figures show it to have jumped to \$107,500,000,000. The last report shows that the wealth production of farms amounted to \$7,412,000,000, alone more than the wealth of the country half a century ago.

There has been a steady decrease in the negro population since the year 1810, the percentage in that year being 19.03. In 1850 it was 15.68 per cent of the total population; in 1860, 14.12 per cent, and so on. Last year the percentage was 11.59.

Out of his \$107,500,000,000, Uncle Sam spent during the last year just \$197,000,000 for school teachers. The United States imported one and a half billions of dollars' worth of products, according to the latest figures, but half that amount was raw material for manufacturing. The exports amounted to nearly two billions of dol-sented manufactured goods. lars, about forty per cent of which repre-

This mass of boiled-down information presents a picture of conditions in the United States which is extremely interesting, not merely to the economist and student, but to those interested in the growth of the country.

THE LAY OF THE SAD ESKIMO ITOOKASHOOK.

Now what has become of the noble youth,
Ittookashook, Ittookashook;
And what has become of his gallant friends
Ah Welsh and the doctor, Cook?

The boreal echoes, stilled are they,
And the sad-eyed walrus sleeps,
While the igloo men have hurried away
To the Pole, where they'll stay for keeps.

O, sad the day when this doleful lay
Doth rise in the frozen land,
No gumdrop sweet this Christmas day
For the doctor's gallant band.

For the doctor's ducked with the cold hard
cash,
And the gumdrop tree is dead;
And the Danish King is a floundering
In the mire where he was led.

O, Cook! O, Cook! O, Ittookashook!
O, discovery to the punk!
O, Sugar! Gumdrops! Take a look
At us suckers! Bunk! O, Bunk!

—J. A. M.

NOTE FROM THE BASSWOOD BUGLE.

Somebody took the rope off the bell in the fire engine house to use for a clothes-line, and now, when there is a fire, the constable has to climb up into the tower and ring the bell with a hammer. Somebody took the hammer the other day, and, when Hank Purdy's corncrib ketched fire, the constable had to hurry down to Hilliker's store for to borrow a hammer. Hilliker had lent his hammer to Deacon Renfrew, who lives four miles out in the country, and by the time the constable had got there and hunted around in the barn for the hammer and got back to the engine house, the angry elements had done their worst and Hank's corncrib was a mass of smoldering ruins.—Judge.

Lady—"But poverty is no excuse for being dirty. Do you never wash your face?"

Tramp (with an injured air)—"Pardon me, lady, but I've adopted this 'ere dry cleanin' process as bein' more 'ealthy and 'igeenic."

WARNING OF A FORMER JUDGE.

The decision of the Federal Court for the District of Columbia in the Gompers-Morrison-Mitchell case and the comment thereon has brought to light many important documents, among the most important of which are excerpts from a speech delivered by Judge Seymour D. Thompson in an address delivered to the State Bar Association of Texas in 1896. Judge Thompson was an eminent jurist and at one time was judge of the Court of Appeals of Missouri, and later for many years was editor of the *American Law Review*. He concluded his address with the following warning:

"There is danger, real danger, that the people will see at one sweeping glance that all the powers of their government, federal and State, lie at the feet of us lawyers; that is to say, at the feet of a judicial oligarchy; that those powers are being steadily exercised in behalf of the wealthy and powerful classes, and the prejudice of the scattered and segregated people; that the power of superintending the action not merely of Congress, but also of the State legislatures; the power of superintending the judiciary of the States, of annulling their judgments and commanding them what judgments to render; the power of denying to Congress the power to raise revenue by a method employed by all governments; making the fundamental sovereign powers of government, such as the power of taxation, the subject of barter between corrupt legislatures and private adventurers; holding that a venal legislature, temporarily invested with power, may corruptly bargain away their essential attributes of sovereignty and for all time; that corporate franchises bought from corrupt legislatures are sanctified and placed forever beyond recall by the people; that great trusts and combinations may place their yokes upon the necks of the people of the United States, who must groan forever under the weight, without hope; that trial by jury and the ordinary criminal justice of the States, which ought to be kept by the people, are to be set aside, and federal court injunctions substituted therefor; that those injunctions extend to preventing laboring men from quitting their employment, although they are liable to be discharged by their employers at any time, thus creating and perpetuating a state of slavery. There is danger that the people will see things all at once; see their enrobed judges doing their thinking on the side of the rich and powerful; see them look with solemn cynicism upon the sufferings of the masses, nor heed the earthquake when it begins to rock beneath their feet;

see them present a spectacle not unlike that of Nero fiddling while Rome burns. There is danger that the people will see this at one sudden glance, and that the furies will then break loose and that all hell will ride on their wings."—*Railroad Telegrapher*.

THE SHIPS OF THE DESERT.

In his book on "Tunis, Kairouan, and Carthage," Mr. Graham Perie describes the characteristics and manners of the camel and the many useful services which that faithful animal performs:

He draws the carts, he treads the wheat, he grinds the corn, and he carries such enormous burdens of hay and fodder that one wonders if, indeed, his poor humped back would not be broken by adding the proverbial straw.

Although his occupations are menial, although his figure is grotesque and ungainly, although his eyes are often covered with blinkers and his mouth enclosed by a nose-bag, although his neck is denuded of its long, handsome collar, and his body is clipped and shaved till its skin is as bare as a plucked ostrich, although he is lodged in filthy stables and beaten with sticks by heartless boys, he never loses his dignity of bearing.

The manners of the camel are generally perfect, as is noticeable when one sees a score or more drinking at one of the many wells outside the town. Arranging themselves in regular and orderly rows on either side of the trough, they stretch out their long necks and suck up the water with a solemnity and orderliness that would do credit to the formal etiquette of a Chinese mandarin. There is no rude hustling for place, no indecorous haste, no selfish and ill-bred disregard of neighbors' needs, and the rights of others.

When a camel has assuaged his thirst, he quietly withdraws, and with a graceful motion of the neck which suggests a courteous bow of thanks, another takes his place.

Everyone knows that a camel is able to carry a store of water which will last him for many days when crossing the desert. One day, as I was watching some camels lying in the sun, I learned how the store was utilized. I saw a small iridescent bubble appear from the mouth of one of them, which rapidly expanded till it was the size of a football. For a moment it hung there, looking quite beautiful, if a little uncanny, as it reflected all the colors of the rainbow in the brilliant glare of the African noon. Then there came a liquid, gurgling sound as the water passed down the throat into the stomach. It is really quite a pretty spectacle.

BAD EFFECT OF LONG HOURS ON MORALS.

The effect of overwork on morals is closely related to the injury to health. Laxity of moral fibre follows physical debility. When the working day is so long that no time whatever is left for a minimum of leisure or home-life, relief from the strain of work is sought in alcoholic stimulants and other excesses.

Massachusetts Legislative Document. House, 1866, No. 98.

Overwork is the fruitful source of innumerable evils. Ten and eleven hours daily of hard labor are more than the human system can bear, save in a few exceptional cases. . . . It cripples the body, ruins health, shortens life. It stunts the mind, gives no time for culture, no opportunity for reading, study, or mental improvements. It leaves the system jaded and worn, with no ability to study. . . . It tends to dissipation in various forms. The exhausted system craves stimulants. This opens the door to other indulgences, from which flow not only the degeneracy of individuals, but the degeneracy of the race. (Page 24.)

Relations Between Labor and Capital, U. S. Senate Committee, 1883. Vol. 1. Testimony of Robert Howard, Mule- Spinner in Fall River Cotton Mills.

I have noticed that the hard, slavish overwork is driving those girls into the saloons, after they leave the mills evenings . . . good, respectable girls, but they come out so tired and so thirsty and so exhausted . . . from working along steadily from hour to hour and breathing the noxious effluvia from the grease and other ingredients used in the mills.

Wherever you go . . . near the abodes of people who are overworked you will always find the sign of the rum-shop.

Drinking is most prevalent among working people where the hours of labor are long. (Page 647.)

A passenger on a New York and Chicago limited train, upon looking under his berth in the morning, found one black shoe and one tan shoe. He called the porter's attention to the error. The porter scratched his woolly head in bewilderment.

"Well, an' don't dat beat all!" he said. "Dat's de second time dis mawnin' dat mistake's happened!"

More men fail through ignorance of their strength than through knowledge of their weakness.

RICH AND POOR MEET TOGETHER.

The strike of the shirtwaist makers in New York, involving some thousands of girls, has had many interesting developments, but none so startling as the enlistment of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the wealthy society leader, and Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, under the banner of the strikers. That these women, who have been reared in the enjoyment of the greatest luxury, should leave their homes to direct the movements of a body of their uneducated sisters, is a phenomenon that certainly could not have been produced in any previous age. Mrs. Belmont and Miss Morgan have not been content merely to lend their names to the cause. They have attended meetings, furnished bail for arrested pickets and presented themselves as witnesses at sessions of the night court. Their action has directed the attention and won the support of the whole nation for the girls.

Instances of this kind continue to multiply, and their significance cannot be misinterpreted. They are indicative of a growing sense on the part of the rich of the responsibilities that wealth involves, the stirrings of a social conscience in those who in all former ages have been content merely to enjoy their wealth and disregard all obligations to humanity.

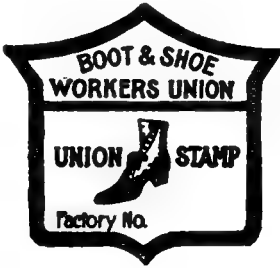
An old negro man was taking a trip on the train. Falling asleep with mouth wide open, a mischievous drummer came along and, having a convenient capsule of quinine in his pocket, he uncorked it and sifted it down well onto the old negro's palate and the root of his tongue. The old darkey, awakening, began to spit around and called for the conductor, saying: "Boss, is dere a doctor on dis here train?" "I don't know," said the conductor. "Are you sick?" "Yes, sir, I sho' is sick, I sho' is sick." "What is the matter with you?" "I dunno, sir; but it taste like I busted my gall."

ALWAYS ANOTHER.

Most Southerners are gallant. An exception is the Georgian, who gave his son this advice:

"My boy, never run after a woman or a street car—there will be another one along in a minute or two."—Everybody's.

If we would only do our thinking before acting we would save a lot of brain fog later on.



NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY
MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

DON'T BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name unless it bears a plain
and readable impression of this UNION STAMP

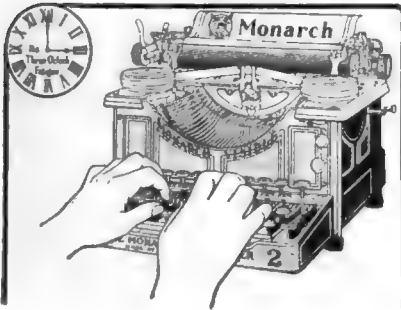
All shoes without the Union Stamp are always non-union
Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

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Obituaries.

From Local No. 66.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman,

CON. FRAWLEY,

a worthy and respected member of our Local Union; be it therefore

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official JOURNAL for publication.

**FRANK WHALEY,
D. H. CLARK,
E. KAREW,**

Committee.

From Local No. 323.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Death, the grim reaper, has removed from our midst our beloved brother,

HUGHIE McNALLY;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local hereby tenders its most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that the same be sent to our JOURNAL for publication.

**LAWRENCE O'KEEFE,
EDWARD MAHONEY,
PATRICK LYNCH,
JAMES RYLE,**

Committee.

From Local No. 66.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

MOTHER OF BROTHER ARROWSMITH

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good Things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our JOURNAL, also to the family of the deceased and be recorded in our minutes.

**FRANK WHALEY,
D. H. CLARK,
E. KAREW,**

Committee.

From Local No. 258.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

N. F. McFARLIN,

a worthy and respected member of our Union. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the most merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this meeting and a copy sent to the family and also to the JOURNAL for publication.

**J. W. BRICE,
J. W. TILLMAN,
J. W. CLAY,**

Committee.

From Local No. 193.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly to her heavenly and eternal home the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER JOHN VAUGHN;

Whereas, We believe the family has been bereft of a good wife and mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction. And we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

**FRANK M. SPICER,
WM. GOODIN,
JOSEPH A. ALTHOFF,**
Committee.

From Local No. 488.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER W. B. FRANCIS.

Whereas, We believe that the family has been bereft of a good wife and mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

A. G. NEWMAN, Secretary.

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Place and Time of Meeting, etc.**

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TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished
by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report,
or an incomplete one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report
any changes which must reach us by the 22d of the month.

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City, Tenn.

18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM—Pres. John Vaughn,
507 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W.
Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.

19 NORFOLK & WESTERN—President,
Wm. McDermott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E.
Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Mithan, 316 Rat-
ton ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.

20 BOSTON & MAINE—President, George H.
Sawyer, 6 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Rob-
inson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.

21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL—Pres.,
—; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton
st. East, Savannah, Ga.

22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM—
Pres., W. L. Enlow, 1013 Grand ave.; sec.
J. B. Nightingale, 1802 S. Stewart street,
Sedalia, Mo.

23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT—Sec.

24 DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM—Pres.
—; sec., A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st.,
Denver, Colo.

25 GREAT NORTHERN & NORTH PACIFIC
Pres., R. F. Matek, 403 Tuscarora ave., St.
Paul, Minn.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 430 Ran-
dolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Penelope 527 Eleventh st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 500 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WARASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 218 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—Pres., J. Breto, 486 Aylwin st., Montreal, Que.; sec., F. Cahill, 74 Mullin st., Montreal, Que. Can. Business agent, F. Cahill, 72 Mullin st.; Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Canada
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—Pres., H. C. Brown, 26 Roberson st., Montgomery, Ala.; sec. Fro. Tem., A. S. Johnson, 41 Rimschart st., Waycross, Georgia.
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., F. A. LaBee, 1701 N. Pendleton ave.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 5338 National Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo.; Business agent, Wm. Langehenig, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, Wm. Berry, 50 Williams st., Somerville, Mass.; sec., David J. Berry, 43 Fountain st., Medford, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 35 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—Pres., John L. Heller, 27 Race st., Cumberland, Md.; sec., S. S. Hopple, 908 S. Biddle st., Baltimore, Md.
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, ———; sec., ———
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Council hall, corner Ellicot and Huron st. Pres., Frank Beacherer, 218 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURGH DISTRICT**—President, T. J. Thomas, Bigelow st.; sec., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosemore ave.; Bus. Agent, B. F. Halde- man, office room 10 Maloney Bldg., Pitts- burg, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., W. R. Golden, 218 Meane st.; sec., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., Harry J. Maynard, 157 Elm Place; sec., Ira Landrum, 256 East Cooke place; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Pres., W. L. Hood, 421 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 4 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., W. T. King; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Pres., E. C. Britt, lock box 262; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311, Deer Lodge, Mont.

- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets second Monday of the month at 506 Center ave. Pres., David Donovan, 506 Center ave.; sec., John Morrissey, 610 Cottage Grove ave., Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3d Sat. at Old Masonic Temple, Maine st., Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpec, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mon- days at Varley & Bauman hall, 1910 N. avenue. Pres., Arthur Gladhill, 721 3rd 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., F. W. Dodd, 146 Davis st., Woodlawn, Ala
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor Hall, cor. Whitaker and Broughton sts. Pres., C. D. McCardel, 15 Liberty st., W.; sec., G. M. Oliver, 766 Anderson st., Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Sat- urdays at 1235 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 730 A. Euclid ave.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednes- day at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., A. Anderson, 2899 Johnston av., Chicago, Ill., fin. sec., P. G. Schwinn, 6422 Laffin st., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thurs- days. Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clin- ton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREESPORT**—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Socialist hall. President, Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freesport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Odd Fellows hall. Pres. T. G. Lowery, 311 S. Clark st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. R. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. B. Funk, 1008 W. Markham; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1415 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Pythian Castle. Pres., W. L. Habermehl, 1204 Lee st.; sec., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st., Houston Texas.
- 36 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fri- days at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewas, No. 25 B. U.; sec., H. H. Gersiah 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 38 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple, Pres., T. J. Thompson, 512 Stuben St.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bartenders Hall, 206½ 1st street. Pres. C. E. Gardner, 423 Lamhill st.; sec., Rob- ert Tracy, 922 Missouri ave.; fin. sec., Wm. Seeborn, 720 Powell st., Portland, Oregon.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tues- days at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Cambell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., John Doyle; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 43 **ST. PAUL**.—Meets every 2d and 3d Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, B. J. Schmid, 371 E. Robie st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LAFAYETTE**.—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 48 **STOCKTON**.—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Hausel Bldg, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. K. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, between 13th and 14th sts., on Douglas. President, Geo. Minzies, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood St., S. E. Pres., J. A. Lind; sec., Elsa E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., J. E. Larson, 1012 E. 4th st.; sec., J. E. Dunn, 919 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **SELMA**.—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 68 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 51 **WHISTLER**.—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., W. E. Johns, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **TAR HEEL**.—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, R. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **BLACK HAWK**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. Pres., A. O. Schutzman, 437 Bratnobe st.; sec., Geo. W. Wolverton, 125 Logan ave., Waterloo, Iowa.
- 66 **KANSAS CITY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Nation Hall, 7th st., and Central ave., President, C. D. Hobbs, 812 Tenney ave.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **BIG SPRINGS**.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at W. W. Cook's residence. Pres., David Phillips, box 81; secretary J. H. Hoefler, box 251, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BEAMOUNT**.—Meets second and fourth Friday, at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearsal and Bowie streets. Pres., E. J. McFadden, secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 73 **FLOUR CITY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., J. C. Iserman, 2322 Tailor st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22nd ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**.—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3006 Villet st.; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at W. O. W. hall Pres., E. D. Reardon, 5206 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN**.—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., Edward Christman, 810 West Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1306 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **CENTRAL**.—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4123 Lake st. Pres., James W. Kline, 555 Monon Bldg.; sec., Wm Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 82 **VICTORIA**.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Robertson, 1338 Gladstone Ave.; — sec. James Dougall, 610 Fort st., Victoria, B. C.
- 84 **VALLEY**.—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **HUNTINGTON**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Davis' hall, cor. 5th ave. and 20th st. Pres., Henry Chapman, 815 20th st., secretary, J. P. Barr, 1340 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **MARSHALLTOWN**.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Brackett and Broughton sts. Pres., C. I. Richardson, 817 E. Brockett st.; Sec., E. J. Sander 520 Sycamore st., Sherman, Texas.
- 89 **ENTERPRISE**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at I. O. O. F. hall, Charleston ave. President, J. E. Baker; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., R. H. Ellis, care of Car Shops; sec., C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson st., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., R. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1108 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 93 **COLONY CITY**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave. President, R. J. Kearney; P. O. box 545, sec., G. L. Mills, General Delivery, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 95 **DUBUQUE**.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomborg and Conler avenues. Pres., Louis Hauth, 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **JACKSONVILLE**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 W. Forsyth street. Pres., M. J. Hoolahan, 1100 W. Monroe St; sec., J. H. Cates, R. F. D. 1, Box 27 A, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**.—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, J. E. Hough, 917 Tazwell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **OAKLAND**.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, Geo. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave. Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 527 11th St., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**.—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Coken, 1417 1/2 ave.; sec., John G. Miller, 1020 22d st., Rock Island, Illinois.
- 103 **RICHMOND**.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. D. Farnell, 511 N. 22d st.; sec., S. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Joe Pierce, 1702 W. 12th st.; sec., Louis Lundy, 6th and M sts. Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA.**—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Eifeldt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 737 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budde hall, Biddle and Willard sts. Pres., W. Hatchford, 37 W. 15th st.; secretary, Joe Kelly, 215 Warren st., Covington, Ky.
- 112 **FRISCO.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., Arthur McGuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR.**—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S. A. Taylor, 315 N. Mirick ave; secretary, C. Garner, 310 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS.**—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczyski, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM.**—Meets first and third Mondays at 224 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 204 Jennings ave; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., Patrick H. Gaul, 340 W. Carson st.; sec., Jas. W. Purdie, 1342 N. Garfield, Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton ave.; fin. sec., Ed. Tegmeyer, 6132 Langley ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 123 **DUNKIRK.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall. Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD.**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. at Fortunis Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1524 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 125 **PISCATAQUA.**—Meets 2d Fridays at G. A. K. hall, Daniel st., New Hampshire. Pres., Martin Daley, 33 Lincoln ave., Portsmouth, N. H. Sec. Percy Durgin, Kittery Maine.
- 127 **CHEYENNE.**—Meets every fourth Thursdays at K. of P. hall. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 915 E. 9th st.; sec., Richard P. Keelan, 300 E. 24th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliott sts. President, Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **TUBAL CAIN.**—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schoenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., B. G. Smith, 1625 County st.; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall. President, Albert Smith, 537 Sherbrook st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS.**—Meets every first and third Thursday. Pres., Geo. Atchison, 10 Maple st.; sec., Robert Glanville, 137 Baladava st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 508 E. 10th st.; sec., H. W. Brown, 1406 N. Michigan, Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER.**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, W. H. Taylor, 1301 Howe st.; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 155 **ALGIERS.**—Meets every 3d Saturday at Ronecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 302 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS.**—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave., Pres., Joe Hagen, 1017 Bond st.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A. St. Clair ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **PORT SCOTT.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209 1/2 E. Wall st. Pres., W. E. Bryant; 503 So. Coach st. sec., Tiffin Jenkins, 734 Burk st. Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA.**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., C. A. Eakins, 312 Wabash ave., Ottumwa, Iowa.
- 163 **HAVELOCK.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., W. J. Seydlitz; sec., John McKinney, box 427 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL.**—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., J. C. Henan; sec., Frank W. Davis, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. President, Chas Baldwin, 1005 West Garfield Ave.; secretary, Chas. Schultz, 537 S. 7 west, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., F. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., J. Czarnecki, 4213 14th st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2728 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY.**—Meets second and fourth Tues., at Labor Hall, Madison ave., Pres., G. M. Langford, care of Western shoes; sec., Frank Martin, 675 Mildred st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., I. M. Hind, 916 H st.; sec., John B. Dutton, 2730 Magdalena ave., Oak Park, Sacramento, Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at old K. of P. hall, on Fourth ave. Pres., J. S. Nunmy; sec., Bob Nal-smith, Teague, Texas.

- 176 BELLEFONTAINE**.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 105 Buckingham st.; sec., A. R. Black, 502 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine, Ohio.
- 179 ALTON**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, O. L. Dixon; sec., Chas. G. Moser, 127 E. 8th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 NEW HAVEN**.—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Egan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 36 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 PARLOR CITY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Sheffer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 BAKERSFIELD**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., R. E. Robison, 517 E st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 DES MOINES**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades Labor hall. Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 1836 S. Fourth st.; secretary, pro tem., Jerry Poahy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 189 HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at Brick hall, 315 Lion st. Pres., Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec., Albert Sampson, 455 Leopard st., Dunsirk, New York.
- 190 MARBLE CITY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. D. Trainer, 1028 Callaway st., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., D. W. Morgan, R. F. D. No. 1, Lonesdale, Tenn.
- 193 STAR**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 207 Cottage Grove avenue; sec., J. A. Althoff, 401 S. Grove st. Urbana, Illinois.
- 194 BREMERTON**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at Eagles Hall. Pres., O. D. Rue, Box 1083; Act. Pres., John P. Oliver; sec., Ward Kenney, Bremerton, Washington.
- 197 DROP FORGERS**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at K. of C. Hall, 147 Barret st. President, I. M. Flanagan, 372 Carrie st.; sec., Wm. Bunkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 JACKSON CITY**.—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forrest., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 SCIOTO**.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman Hall. Pres., Jerry Dixon, 1305 High st.; secretary, F. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 GATE CITY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 1112 Loenat st. President, Lawrence D. Davis; 2619 Howard ave., sec., James B. Smith, 21 Wyandotte st., Rosedale, Kans., fin. sec.,
- 202 HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**.—Sec. N. O. MacDonald, 836 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 PADUCAH**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. Pres., B. B. Cleary, 915 Jackson st.; sec., J. T. Hutchen, 1228 Jackson st. Paducah, Ky.
- LIBERTY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 740 Albany st., at E. Leiderkranz hall. Pres., J. Kapwiski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wiese, 8 Wendell ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 205 GRAND CROSSING**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. President, Thos. Walsh, 6950 East End Ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 753 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 CLINTON**.—Meets every fourth Tuesday at K. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., J. E. Matthews, 320 N. Mulberry st.; sec., J. R. Cooper, 208 S. Wilson st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 BOSTON**.—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Eliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Thos. Heffer, 48 Wenham st., Forest Hills, Mass.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 MERIDIAN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at B. of L. E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., J. T. Jones, 369 40th ave.; sec., H. A. Schrock, 3910 South street, Meridian, Miss.
- 212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor Temple, 533 Maple ave. Pres., G. L. Baker, 2014 Huron street; sec., F. J. Briggs, 3523 Stephenson ave., Los Angeles, California.
- 213 SPOKANE**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane. Pres., J. P. Sanders, 3018 E. Iudiana ave.; sec., C. G. Sandoz, 207 East Crown ave. Spokane, Wash.
- 15. SEATTLE**.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Labor Temple. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3023 J. B. Beacon ave., S. sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 BROCKTON**.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlop, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 833, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 FORT WAYNE**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., C. Snyder; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 TWIN CITY**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joe McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.
- 226 PASUMPSIC VALLEY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinist's hall. Pres., H. E. Colby, Lyndon Centre; sec., H. H. Butterfield, box 419, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 229 NEW ORLEANS**.—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, William Carey, 2526 Thaleia street; sec., Peter Aines, Galatip and Bauacks st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 WASHOE**.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Wm. Davis; sec., W. M. Jones, Box 416, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 DECATUR**.—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Machinist's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfelt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 GREAT FALLS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., Wm. Gilchrist, 316 2nd ave., S.W.; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 502 7th ave., S. Great Falls, Montana.
- 234 PROVIDENCE**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong ave.; secretary, O. E. Jackson; 7 Young ave., Providence, R. I.
- 237 COPPER CITY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Hesley, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.

- 230 **BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Union hall, Chicago Heights, Ill. Pres., A. G. McCalmont; 1725 West End ave.; sec., J. F. Balletto, box 38, Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 241 **QUEEN CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Eagles hall, E. Commercial st. Pres., J. W. Gast, 1809 Sherman st.; sec., Daniel Willby, 2055 Peirce st., Springfield, Mo.
- 242 **CAPITOL**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Latt & Lyons' hall, 144 Frazer ave. Pres., Harry Black; sec., Thomas McClymont, 22 Short st., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- 245 **CONNEAUT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., J. W. Kivin, 555 Main st.; secretary, Walter Stevens, Box 52, Conneaut, Ohio.
- 243 **ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **McCOMB CITY**—Meets on every third Monday at Council Hall, 2204 Main street. President, John A. Truex; sec., F. W. Smith, box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., L. A. Neyle; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1012 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. Pres., J. I. Miller, E. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1923 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.
- 257 **FLORENCE**—Meetings on the 9th of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Giberson, 306 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 11404 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 123 16th st.; sec., W. H. Levensder, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Will Davis Jr., What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Tues. at Morrison's Hall. Pres., G. Wpbuckle, 1727 N. Arsenal ave.; sec., C. A. Brockway, 1140 Dawson st., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Blacksmiths & Helpers hall, cor. Grant and Diamond sts. Pres., Henr Steding, Jr., 504 Gearing ave., 18th ward; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 589 Spring St., St. Clair Boro, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 264 **PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Sunday at the homes of members. President, J. W. Axley, 319 N. Pleasant st.; sec., R. H. Jones, 134 N. Marine st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 81 Mulberry st. Pres., Daniel Donague, 106 Mather st.; sec. Peter Hensen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Blacksmiths hall, cor. Grant and Diamond sts. Pres., B. F. Haldeman, 6455 Deam st.; sec., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosemore av., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 270 **QUEEN CITY**—Meets third Tuesday, at Worman's hall, 1820 Walnut st. Pres., Chas. Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 701 Second st. Pres., F. M. Uter, 701 Second st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. E. Nicholas, 512 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall. Main st. President, S. S. Crabtree, 6 Cottage ave.; sec., W. M. Dellis, 7 Debard st., Palestine, Tex.
- 274 **LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 734 St. Catherine st. East President, John Whittaker, 66 Marlborough st., Hochelago, Montreal; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., E. N. Rice, 103 W. Jefferson st., Marion, Ill.
- 277 **LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John Chaney; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G St., Livingston, Mont.
- 279 **CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres. W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward ave.; sec., W. Schraft, 15 Davis st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 281 **VULCAN**—Pres., John Barnecut; sec., Edward Jackson, 525 12th ave., E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 286 **FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at E. 10, 185 Main st. Pres., W. E. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., William Barrett, 22 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 288 **WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., E. P. Ford; sec., J. C. Osborne, Box 117, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 182, Galeton, Potter Co., Pa.
- 286 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, at member house. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave. St Augustine, Fla.
- 290 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every second Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 280 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 285 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2114 Mulberry st. Pres., Jesse Smith, 1009 McRaven ave.; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Tuesdays at Catholic O. F. Hall. President, J. F. McKinney; sec., Samuel Darrow, P. O. Box 156 Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. From st. Pres., S. D. Bidwell; sec., Chas. Fryman, box 297, Horton, Kansas.
- 295 **COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academy st.; sec., B. S. Lyon, 256 North Seminary st., Galesburg, Ill.

- 290 **JUNCTION CITY.**—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Morgan Jones, 355 2nd st.; sec., J. W. Walters, 2824 Lincoln ave.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 51st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 **BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Joseph Lundgren, 738 VanBuren st.; sec., Fred Kern, 750 Blair st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays in Blair St. hall. Pres., Eli VanSchaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veedu ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 305 **PULLMAN, ILL.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Maddrum Hall, 110th place and Michigan Ave; Pres., Nick Yorker, 945 111th place; sec., Ernest Erickson, 1006 Perry ave., Washington Heights station, Chicago, Ill.
- 306 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS.**—Meets at Gehr's hall. Pres., John James, 126 110th st., Roseland, Ill.; sec., M. A. Comisky, 7040 Parnell ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 3013 15th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 233 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., M. Hannell, 910 Brooklyn st.; sec. W. J. Hartbeck, 5336 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo.
- 323 **WALSH.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney, 5119 Wentworth ave.; sec., James Eyle, 5438 Shields ave.; fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 5026 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 325 **HOMESTRAD.**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1006 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223 W. Congress St.; fin. sec., J. J. McCabe, 1007 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., Ed. King, 9321 Burnside ave.; fin. sec., George Clark, 3561 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Newton Belgum, 7406 Champlain avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor hall, W. 4th st. Pres., Chas. Block, 707 E. 13th street; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 12th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmiller's hall, corner Breamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 120 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 226 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **McCOMB CITY HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220 1/2 Main st. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.
- 336 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS.**—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James st.; sec., H. Kethro, 230 Rietta st., Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY.**—Meets 1st Thursday and 3d Sunday at Union Builders hall, E. Second st. Pres., Geo. Peacock, 318 Robin st.; secretary T. Tillotson, 126 E. Second st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 339 **LABOR HOME.**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salom avenues Pres., H. L. Franklin, 438 8th ave., S. W.; secretary, T. J. Matthews, 727 11th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS.**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 169 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhombert's hall, cor. Kniest st. and Rhombert ave. Pres., James J. O'Brien, 623 Blomberg ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammerand, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 400 **ZONE LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, E. M. Flossell, Gorgona; sec., Thos. G. Roth, Empire, Canal Zone, Panama. Box 133.
- 404 **COLBERT.**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd fellow's hall, Montgomery Ave. Pres., J. W. Dodson; sec., Henry G. Hanlin, box 4, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **WATER VALLEY.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple, Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., L. M. O. Kelly, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **DEVINE.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at K. O. T. M. Hall, on east side of Square. Pres., D. M. Lyle, care of C. B. Shops; sec., Geo. A. Hewitt, 320 East Line st., Tyler, Tex.
- 407 **REVELSTOKE.**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Belkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **LOOKOUT.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Eight street Pres., T. A. Bryson, Ridgetale, Tenn.; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 409 **PARSONS.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., J. E. Capoa, 715 N. 15th st.; sec., Wiley Fugh, 2512 Chess ave., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 **ALLIANCE.**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 43 Stewart st., sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 **LA FAYETTE.**—Meets every 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Chas. Weller, Charles st.; sec., Eugene Feehin, 509 Central ave., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **LOCOMOTIVE.**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., E. Wright, 40 Second ave.; sec., J. E. Smith, 457 Adams st., Maisonneuve, P. Q. Can.
- 413 **CHOCTAW.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Chrisney hall, Pres., D. E. Burt, 205 N. Beard st.; secretary G. E. Jones, 311 N. Market st., Shawnee, Okla.
- 415 **FOND DU LAC.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., G. B. Hanish, 509 Indiana ave.; sec., Wm. Conaboy, 236 Banister st., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **HICKORY.**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **DUNDEE.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Lake ing; sec., B. M. Rogerson, Box 27, McAdam Junction, New Brunswick.
- 423 **MOBILE LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Granapa; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.

- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., E. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton place, Ont., Can.
- 428 **EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, A. R. McDonald, box 209; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 431 **PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., Charles Owens, 4 Liberty st., Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**—Pres., G. A. Burries, 583 Chicago ave; sec., Jas. Martinson, 110 Oak st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at German Veterans' hall, 153 Bloomingdale street. Pres., G. P. Nuras, F. D. 7, Box 55; sec., Chas. Chamley, 706 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **SUNSET**—Meets 2d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., W. P. Self, 227 E. 2d st.; sec., Wm. J. Dillon, 133 E. Front st., Salida, Colo.
- 435 **PANHANDLE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Carpenter hall. Sec., J. L. Pittman, P. O. box 623, Childress, Texas.
- 436 **HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall. Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Richmond, Va. Pres., P. McCormick; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit ave., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 **TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday afternoon, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., Joe Gordon, 237 Johnson ave.; sec., W. R. McCutcheon, 1218 Linden ave., Trinidad, Colo.
- 439 **MARQUETTE**—Pres., Alfred Swanson, W. Harrison st.; sec., Lawrence Oleson, 802 Adams st., Marquette, Mich.
- 440 **HARRISBURG**—Pres., F. M. Spayler; sec., J. T. Threkefeld, box 406, Harrisburg, Illinois.
- 441 **NORWOOD**—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., John Wyman, 84 S. Main st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., Patrick Tobin, 3432 Park ave.; sec., Jas. O. Dillon 1908 N. 9th st. St. Louis, Mo.
- 445 **TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 323 East 12th st.; sec., John Steigler, 720 S. 2d ave., Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474 1/2 Sussex St. Pres., H. Hamilton, 172 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurtbise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **JOHN BROWN**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., John Jenson, box 453, Osawatomie, Kans.
- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 906 Broad street. Pres., W. D. O'Mahoney, 508 4th st.; sec., Theo Buckley, 247 Walker st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec. John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Collinane, 58 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., John F. Mueller, 508 Harriet st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., M. J. Allen, 406 Warren ave.; sec., Harry Mankirell, box 838 Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., Geo. Kuykendall, 656 Galapago st.; sec., Chas. E. Hepkins, Englewood P. O., Colo.; fin. sec., E. E. Tucker, 538 Galapago st., Denver, Colo.
- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 24, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; secretary, G. F. Quarstrom, box 511, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., John Hayes; sec., D. J. McGilliory, 1532 Main st., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, W. M. Cannon, 823 E. 6th st.; sec., Geo P. Ganser, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., J. L. Jenkins, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Dezell, 23 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 138 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 466 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 401 Dakota ave., Chickasha, I. T.
- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall. President, John Van Ernst, 28 Driberg ave.; sec., Henry Witt, 271 10th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets every 4th Monday at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rao, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1119 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al Prosser, 613 W. 53th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 2443 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.

- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. E. Maxwell; secretary, C. E. Stiteler, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d Mondays at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., D. C. Evans; sec., C. W. Coy, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 523 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets every 3d Sunday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., C. D. Hunter, Cristobal; sec., Wm. M. Rosteck. Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**.—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, R. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevin ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John E. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 108 Erickson st.; sec., Tavis Bratsberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., R. C. Taylor; sec., W. T. Arrington, 81 Folk st., Waycross, Ga.
- 480 **CUMBERLAND**—Meets third Sunday of each month at No. 6 Engine House, Arch st. Pres., J. B. Lemon, 178 Grand ave.; sec., Samuel H. Anderson, 25 Humbard st., So., Cumberland, Md.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall 1156 Boonville st. Pres., Wm. Aldrich, 927 W. Walnut st.; sec., J. M. Hoffelt, 629 New St., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **DUQUENSE**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at cor. Grant and Diamond sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Pres., John Tapkin, 406 Island ave.; sec., Benj. McElhiney, 411 Alexander st., McKees Rocks, Pa.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at 504 Diamond street room 11. President, Hugh McCallum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave., North Side; secretary, Robert McCarren, 242 Carroll st., North Side, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall. Pres., John Albrecht, 129 Middle ave.; sec. A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 490 **POTTSVILLE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Brewery Workers Hall, 110 N. Center st. Pres., John A. Scherbehut, 624 W. Arch st.; sec., John E. Stephenson, 401 Hotel st. Pottsville, Pa.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. President, Arthur McGrew, P. O. box 680; sec., William McKee, P. O. box 680, 480 Havre, Mont.
- 493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 615 N. Fourth st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **LAKE COUNTY**—Secretary, Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.
- 495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriech's hall. Pres., Harry C. Hoagland, P. O. Box 504, Alamosa, Colo. sec., —
- 496 **JEROME**—Meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Bruce Butler; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz.
- 497 **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 612 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave.; sec'ty, P. G. Phillips, 3823 Magellan st., West Duluth, Minn.
- 499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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OFFICIAL SUPPLY BLANK.

Union No. _____

19

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Name _____

Recording Secretary.

Address _____

No. Ordered	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
.....	Due Stamps at 40c.....	\$.....
.....	Monthly Due books with Initiation Stamp attached, at \$1.00...*	.....
.....	Duplicate Due Books, at 25c. each .....	.....
.....	Renewal of Due Books at 5c. each .....	.....
.....	Assessment Stamps at (according to assessment levied).....	.....
.....	Strike Stamps (on proper application).....	.....
.....	Constitution, English, at 5c.....	.....
.....	Rituals, at 25c. each .....	.....
.....	Seals, at \$3.50 each.....	.....
.....	New Style Ledgers for Financial Secretaries, 100 pages \$1.00—200, \$2.00 .....	.....
.....	Day Books at 75c.....	.....
.....	Treasurer's Cash Books, at 50c.....	.....
.....	Minute Books, at 50c.....	.....
.....	Treasurer's Receipt Books, at 50c .....	.....
.....	Warrant and Voucher Books, at 50c.....	.....
.....	Financial Secretary's Receipt Books, at 50c.....	.....
.....	Letter Heads, per pad of 100, 50c .....	.....
.....	Envelopes, (large or small) per 100, at 50c.....	.....
.....	Application for Membership Blanks, per doz., at 10c.....	.....
.....	Pedigree Blanks, per doz., at 10c.....	.....
.....	Notice of arrears, per doz., at 10c .....	.....
.....	Notice of Change of Officers, per doz., at 10c.....	.....
.....	Secretary's Monthly Report, per doz., at 20c.....	.....
.....	Withdrawal Cards, at \$1.00.....	.....
.....	Traveling Cards, at 5c.....	.....
.....	Display "Union Shop" Cards, 10x14, suitable for framing, at 25c.....	.....
.....	Anvil Punch, at 75c .....	.....
.....	Gavels, at 75c.....	.....
.....	Official Canceling Stamp and Pad, at 75 c .....	.....
.....	Reversible Parade Badges, (official I. B. of B. & H.) at 60c each.....	.....
.....	..... If ordered by the dozen.	.....
.....	Official Buttons, at 40c each, or \$4.50 per dozen.....	.....
.....	" " Solid Gold, \$1.25 each.....	.....
Total.....		\$.....

All Unions will be governed by the above price list in ordering supplies. Cash must always accompany the order. Express or postage prepaid, except on badges.

All stationery of first-class quality, and MUST be secured at General Headquarters as per Constitution. Art. VI, Sec. 1.

In forwarding money, make all orders payable to

WM. F. KRAMER,
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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

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No. 3

Workingmen's Insurance and Benefit Funds in the United States.

The great extent to which aid is extended by the workmen to each other through co-operative insurance and benefit funds or societies in cases of disability, death or other adversity and the tendency of employers to assist in the support of such funds and to grant pensions to superannuated and disabled employees are shown in the twenty-third annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, just published. In connection with this report about 1,200 such funds were investigated by the Bureau of Labor.

The two kinds of benefits most frequently found in operation are the death benefit and the temporary-disability benefit. The death benefit in the greater number of funds is designed to be an amount only sufficient to pay funeral expenses. Some funds, however, offer a life insurance of a considerable sum. The temporary-disability benefit is intended to compensate in part for the loss of wages occasioned by sickness or accident. The continuance of this benefit almost always is limited to a definite period. Frequently no benefit is paid for the first few days of a disability due to sickness, and in many funds a certain length of membership is required before benefits are given.

A number of funds pay a permanent disability benefit, designed to provide for a member who becomes totally incapacitated, or who suffers the loss of eyesight or of some part of his body. The superannuation benefit for members incapacitated by age is not developed as yet to any great extent, but appears to be increasing in favor. Quite a number of funds pay a benefit on the death of the wife of a member or of some other dependent.

National Labor Organization Benefit Funds.

In 1881 there were about twenty national or international labor organizations in the United States; in 1907 there were 125 or more. While collective bargaining

is the feature of labor organizations that most often comes to public attention, the report shows the benefit or relief feature to be one of great magnitude in many labor bodies. Since the formation of national unions followed that of the local unions, the payment of benefits by national unions did not begin so early as in the local unions. In the majority of the early national trade unions benefit features were not instituted until many years after such national unions were organized, while in many of the national unions organized since 1880 benefit features were instituted either at the time of organization or shortly afterwards.

The report covers eighty-four national labor organization benefit funds, all of which pay death benefits. The amount of the death benefit varies widely, ranging from as low as \$15 to as high as \$4,500. The amount occurring more often than any other is \$100. About one-half of the organizations pay varying amounts, according to class and length of membership.

Nineteen of the organizations pay temporary-disability benefits. The benefits are small, there being only two instances in which they exceed \$6 per week. One-fourth of the organizations pay permanent disability benefits, usually varying according to the nature of the disability.

Four national unions have superannuation benefits in operation, and five others have this benefit instituted, but not yet operative. Seven organizations pay benefits on the death of members' wives. Other forms of benefits paid in a few instances are shipwreck, unemployment, and tool insurance.

Local Labor Organization Benefit Funds.

The report covers 530 local labor organization funds, representing about ninety trades, paying benefits to members. Many other locals paying benefits were not canvassed. In some few organizations members receive benefits from both their national and local bodies.

Of the 530 local unions investigated, 346 pay temporary disability benefits; 401 pay benefits on account of death of members, eighty-six on death of members' wives, and forty on death of other dependents; ten pay unemployment benefits, and ten pay permanent disability benefits.

A few of the locals of the more highly paid occupations pay a temporary disability benefit as high as \$10 or \$15 per week, while others pay as low as \$1 or \$2 per week. The rate most frequently reported is \$5 per week. The average length of disability paid for per member of the funds was about two and one-half days. The average period of disability paid for per beneficiary was twenty-seven and one-half days, and the average payment per beneficiary was eighty cents per day of disability. About nine per cent of the members received benefits some time during the year.

The lump-sum death benefits most frequently paid are \$100, \$75 and \$50. Another frequent death benefit is the amount obtained by assessment of \$1 per member. A number of unions pay much larger amounts. The average amount paid per death in the local union funds investigated was \$116.88. The predominating benefit paid on the death of a member's wife is \$50.

Railroad Relief Funds.

Information in regard to fifty railroad funds is included in the report. Of these, fourteen are pension systems maintained entirely by the employing companies. Pensions are as a rule based on age and length of service, usually on the basis of one per cent for each year of service of the average pay for the ten years next preceding retirement. In most of the systems pensions for superannuation are granted to employees retired at 65 or 70 years of age, after from ten to thirty years of service, and for incapacity to employees 60 to 65 years of age.

Employees contribute all or a large part of the revenues of the remaining thirty-six funds investigated, eight only being contributed by the companies involved. One company contributes fifty per cent of the revenue, and the remaining seven amounts varying from twenty per cent to less than one per cent of the amount contributed by the employees. In these eight funds there are provisions for relieving the funds from all claims for benefits if a suit for damages is brought against the company. Thirty-one of these thirty-six funds pay benefits for temporary disability, ranging from \$2.50 to \$20 per week. Thirty-four pay death benefits, the average payment per death having been \$588. Several of these funds pay benefits in cases of permanent

disability, and one pays a superannuation benefit.

Establishment Benefit Funds.

The bureau obtained reports from 461 funds in manufacturing and other industrial establishments, including mines, stores, street railways, etc. Many other funds of this character were known to be in existence, but were not canvassed.

Of the funds investigated, 341 are managed by employees, thirty-two by the establishments, and eighty-eight jointly. The funds are maintained mainly by the contributions of the employees; 139 receive more or less aid from the employers. Membership is made compulsory by employers in seventy funds.

Of the 461 funds investigated, 429 pay temporary disability benefits; 419 pay benefits for death of members, 101 for death of members' wives, and forty-nine for death of other dependents; fifty-four funds pay permanent disability benefits, and five pay superannuation benefits.

The weekly rates of benefits in cases of temporary-disability benefits range from 50 cents to \$25, the predominating rates being \$5 and \$6. The average period of disability paid for per member of the funds was 4.7 days. The average period of disability paid for per beneficiary was 22.2 days, and the average benefit payment per beneficiary was about 86 cents per day of disability. About twenty-one per cent of the members received benefits during the year.

The lump-sum death benefits most frequently paid are \$100, \$75 and \$50. Amounts obtained by assessments of \$1 and of 50 cents per member are also frequent death benefits paid. Several funds pay large benefits, in some instances as high as \$1,500. The average death benefit paid was \$209.76. The predominating amount paid on the death of a member's wife was \$50.

Hospital Funds.

Several railroads and industrial establishments operate hospital funds, which differ from the ordinary benefits, in that the benefit consists of hospital or home medical treatment, rather than a money payment. Some funds include in their benefit treatment for members' families.

The greater number of hospital funds continue treatment without limitation as to period; others limit the time for which treatment is furnished.

These funds are maintained principally by contributions of members, such contributions being generally deducted from the members' wages.

Industrial Benefit Societies.

The industrial benefit societies investi-

gated are societies of workmen generally restricting their membership to a certain trade or industry, but not making membership dependent on membership in a labor union or employment in any particular establishment. The benefits conferred in these societies do not differ materially from those of the other classes of funds described.

Laws.

The report gives a summary of the common law and the statute law of the several states and of the United States governing workmen's insurance and benefit funds. The three principal common-law topics discussed are the nature of such organizations, the conditions of membership and the question of acceptance of benefits as a bar to actions for damages.

THE UNION LABOR MOVEMENT, THE ULTIMATE RESULT, AND WHY IT HAS STRUCK BATTLE CREEK.

The expected, or unexpected, according to the anticipation of the expector, has happened. As the result of the wholesale attacks upon organized labor, emanating from an alleged resident of Washington, D. C., though all the while directing attention to Battle Creek, Mich., unionism has centered its energies in this city for the time being, at least, and there is a possibility, yea, even a probability, that many local workmen will join in the movement. If Battle Creek should become a unionized town, the city will owe it to that arch enemy of the union cause, Mr. Charles W. Post, who must have mistaken the universality of human nature.

Human nature is pretty much the same, all the way from "the grave architects of Greece and Rome, down to the mender of the farthing broom." No self-respecting man, or body of men will stand by for any length of time and take such abuse as has been heaped upon union workingmen by Mr. Post, ostensibly in behalf of all Battle Creek, without some kind of resentment. Battle Creek has been held up before the labor world, a sacred spot which unionism dared not enter and attempt to organize, but somehow, it seems, the leaders have accepted the challenge. The result remains to be determined.

Years ago, about the time of the Grand Trunk strike, unionism lost its hold in Battle Creek, and the manufacturers even then determined to keep it out. However, it was a peaceable resolution. The proposition was to keep up the wage scale, and grant workingmen conditions under which they would not consider unionizing a ne-

cessity. The workingmen accepted the situation, and for years it remained stable, the local industries enjoying an unquestioned measure of "industrial peace." The manufacturers have for the most part made good, the average local wage standing third from top, we believe, of the cities of the state, according to the report of the labor commissioner. However, this has not been sufficient to overcome the resentment to the attacks, emanating from here, via Washington, D. C., against the great army of unionists throughout the nation.

A few years ago, less than a decade, if we are correctly informed, the Master Bakers applied to the Postum factory, with a proposition to organize its "work people." They were told to "skiddoo," by Mr. Post, which was in perfect accord with the local understanding. Had he stopped there and quietly maintained his defense union labor would have known little or nothing of Battle Creek's "open town" policy, and perhaps cared less. But just then Tom Lawson broke into "Everybody's" with his "Story of the Amalgamated." As a muck-raking proposition, it was a decided success. Mr. Post caught the spirit. He is entitled to credit for his originality. He conceived that organized labor was a "labor trust," and determined to Lawsonize himself by going after that "system" after the fashion that Mr. Lawson went after "Frenzied Finance."

But Mr. Post didn't get into "Everybody's" or "Anybody's" with his articles, so he had to seek another avenue. He lacked the literary elegance of Tom Lawson, his vocabulary consisting mainly of such terms as "labor skates," "murderers," "anarchists," et cetera, with a remarkable lack of distinction between anarchists and socialists. Failing to find a publisher, due to the unpopularity of his cause, he took to hiring his articles printed in various newspapers, instead of being paid for the privilege of printing them. This found out, it sapped away the literary merit entirely. Finally to keep the ball constantly rolling he started the "Square Deal," a magazine devoted to fighting unions, and gave Battle Creek as the seat of publication. From that moment organized labor centered its attention upon this city, with the determination to capture it if possible.

The "Square Deal" and the Post articles have been a standing and frequently reiterated challenge to organized labor to touch Battle Creek if it dared. The effect has been just like flashing a red flag in the face of a mad bull. The American people, even American workmen, do not take dares, as a rule, even though in their resentment they sometimes fall into the

way of Mark Twain's school boy, who ate an angle worm rather than be branded as a coward. And now the resentment has centralized. Battle Creek, all of its manufacturers, and perhaps even its merchants, are to be made the victims, if vic-tims it may be called, and if plans do not miscarry, of Mr. Post's self-Lawsonizing. By this time it is perhaps beginning to dawn upon the approvers of the Post Prop-aganda, that the best way to have main-tained an "industrial peace" in an "open town," would have been to have indulged in less fireworks and less brass band display.

As near as can be learned the final cord was broken early this winter when the Enquirer, another Post publication, hung up the sign that on a certain date all union men would lose their jobs, and hence-forth only non-union men would be em-ployed. That went over the country and was accepted as the Post idea of an "open shop," which, as generally understood, sig-nifies a shop open to union and non-union men alike, with no questions asked. Per-haps, too, the union men did not distinguish between Post and Battle Creek. To them the two were synonymous. It appeared to them that henceforth the "open shop" in Battle Creek would mean the "closed shop"—against the members of the vari-ous union orders. It is a great mess Bat-tle Creek has been gotten into through the over-zeal of the man from Washington, but then the preachers say, "All things work together for good"—sometimes.

Anyhow the representatives of the American Federation of Labor are here, representing a multiplicity of crafts, and the campaign is on. It seems that Battle Creek must have some kind of a campaign on pretty near all the time. If it isn't a local option campaign, it is a mayoralty campaign, or an aldermanic campaign, or a revival campaign, or a garbage can cam-paign, and now we have a union labor cam-paign. There is no use of being sour about it. Perhaps the M. U. R. in its attitude to-ward its local trainmen last spring had something to do, as well as the Post prop-aganda, with hastening the day. It would be a heap nicer if local workingmen could organize without outside affiliation, but the outside affiliation seems to be their strength and the largeness of their union their main hold. One, too, might suggest that they organize the Post factories and go away, if to prove their resentment to his course is their leading object, but of course they deny that, and render additional assurances that even if it were, organization of a single craft would be quite useless, as it would lack the strength to maintain itself

in a crisis, in the absence of alliance with other trades.

Whatever may be one's private view on the subject of organized labor, this much must be admitted, that the cause of labor is just as dear to the workingman as is the success of capital to the capitalist. Labor is the workingman's capital and it earns him nothing when he is out of a job, and less than it might earn him when he works for small pay. Battle Creek workmen have small complaint along that line, but the outside workingmen are saying this, and with a semblance of justice: "The Battle Creek standard of wage is set outside of Battle Creek by union labor in other cities. To keep out the unions, Battle Creek manufacturers are paying approximately the outside scale, and their workingmen profiting thereby, and without contributing anything to the cause that keeps wages up." This sense of injustice is what the organizers give as their main excuse for coming here, and while we have the ut-most confidence in Battle Creek manufac-turers, Mr. Post included, that they mean to be square with their employees, yet there is little doubt but that if organized labor were to drop out of existence and the wage scale were to drop in other cities, Battle Creek would soon follow suit.

At the same time, it is our judgment that unionism, as at present conducted, will not solve the big problem of capital and labor, with which it is confronted. But unionism is still in its infancy, and grappling with a situation older than the hills, it cannot be expected to iron out all the kinks at the initial stroke. Maybe it will one day evolve itself into proper shape—a tendency that is seemingly be-ginning to manifest itself. We read of the big strikes in the steel mills, the coal districts, the tin plate factories, and the switchmen's unions, etc., and it dawns upon us that strikes and lockouts abound on every hand, but we know little or noth-ing of the differences that are adjusted between employer and employees through unions, in the most peaceable way, and the best of humor. "Strike only as a last resort, when you are sure your cause is just, and that public opinion will support you," is the advice of the leaders, and when public opinion backs a strike it is most certain to be just, and quite sure to win, for capital, no more than labor, cares to back public opinion for any great length of time.

A specimen of this recently developed right here in this city. Say what the di-rectors of the Advance shops will, or what their frightened employees like, and call the organizer a "walking delegate" or "la-bor skate" as you see fit, but the Advance

shops would have had a strike before now, and a strike from unorganized workmen, had not one of those "labor skates" arrived in the city in time to call it off, or at least advise the men how "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Men who have studied the situation, economists in the great universities, and sociologists who make social conditions their life work, are united in proclaiming the lack of anxiety for strikes and boycotts on the part of the labor leaders, and that it is more trouble to them oftentimes to prevent a strike than it would be to let the local unions precipitate one, their resistance frequently resulting in unfounded charges of "selling out," and other brands of corruption.

Neither are all the charges of violence against unionists during strikes well founded. On the contrary, it is most universally discouraged. The writer of this editorial personally knows of an instance where an employer hired men to precipitate a riot, in order that some one might get hurt, and public opinion turned against the cause for which his employees were striking. It was a grand success. The police rained down upon the strikers with clubs and gunbutts, until they thought they had been struck by a Kansas cyclone. It was the pleasure of your humble servant, as a lawyer, to defend one of the men who precipitated that riot, and see him convicted and sentenced to a term in the Detroit House of Correction. Somehow, it seems there are two sides to every big question, and some time, somehow, the truth always leaks out.

This paper holds no brief for the unionists, and it holds no brief for the anti-unionists, or any one else for that matter, except the Journal—and the truth as it sees it. We have always maintained an "open shop," meaning a shop wherein the only question asked of an applicant for a position is, "Can you do the work?" By "open shop" we have meant not a "closed shop" against union men or non-union men, but open to all men insofar as their services are needed. We dislike to anticipate the day when any man or any union of men can say to us what men we shall employ or not employ, but if the worse come to worse, presumably we will have to take our medicine along with other Battle Creek employers—victims of the Post propaganda.

The right of free American workingmen to organize for legitimate purposes must never be denied. Bankers have their national associations, their state associations, and in practically every city and village, with more than one bank, there seems to be an understanding. Manufacturers have their state and national organizations,

and among others one for "industrial defense," making resistance to organized labor the central purpose. Trusts and monopolies exist on every hand, and the maintenance of high prices, and piece pinching of labor, feeding the purses of industrialists from both ends of the horn, is as proverbial as the rising sun. These things that the late Mr. Harriman called "causal understandings between gentlemen," are small evidence of a philanthropic spirit, such as will extend to workingmen a square deal, without their insistence. Besides it's not philanthropy that labor is seeking. It is the privilege to work without working himself to death, for a little better than a living wage, in order that he may have something laid away for his declining years. The workingman can never accomplish that purpose single handed. Time was when he could, but times have changed. With the rise of the corporation and the combine, capital and labor have lost their acquaintance, except in the relation of master and servant—distinguished as certainly as the ancient feudal lords from the serfs. And out of this condition of things the rich are getting richer, and the poor—barely holding their own—poorer in comparison. "There is something rotten in the state of Denmark." Organized labor may not, probably will not, solve the problem, but through education, agitation and legislation, shadowless right and absolute justice—or at least more nearly a semblance of it—will prevail.

The old American ideal was that the law should leave the private affairs of men alone to the largest possible extent, and the old ideal remains, except that society is coming more and more to learn that the safety and welfare of all is making that "let alone" policy more and more inexpedient. Remove the Sherman anti-trust law from the federal statute books, and doubtful if even Providence can guess what capital would do to the consumer—of whom laboring men are far in the majority, at least as concerns numbers. Now railroad legislation is proposed in Congress as much needed, along with other regulatory measures, and there is no telling where it will end; some say, in virtual government ownership of the factors of production and distribution. And as organized labor becomes more powerful, it will be taken in tow by the government, recognized and put to work along proper channels, and under proper restrictions that will give the workingman his rights. Organized capital and organized labor are alike conditions in modern society. Not destruction of them, but recognition and regulation—much as we despise paternal-

ism—after some sort of program, will eventually be the solution. When labor gets a hump on itself, and intelligently entrenches itself in law and behind law, as capital has done, then and not till then will its purpose be realized.

THE LABORING MAN.

Some one asks, "Why should there be so much interest, discussion, writing, speaking and legislating with reference to the laboring man? Why should he demand so much attention? What has he done that he and his interests should be so much to the front?" to all of which we reply that he is the brave, sturdy fellow who has built our New World. He has dug down the hills, filled up the valleys, trestled the chasms, bridged the rivers, tunneled through the mountains, criss-crossed the earth with railroads, making modern travel and rapid transit a possibility. He has cut the canals, dredged the channels, built the ships, erected the dykes, breakwaters and warehouses that has given birth to modern commerce. He has constructed the delicate and powerful engines, holds the lever, shovels the coal and directs the electric currents which furnish the forces that move the mechanical world.

His genius and muscle have brought to our tables the products of the ends of the earth and the depths of the sea. He has stretched the telegraph and telephone wires and ocean cables from nation to nation, touching city, town, hamlet and obscure country places, until the news of the world of yesterday is laid upon our table early this morning. His busy, nimble fingers fashion the letters, set the type, make up the forms and drive the press that turns out all of our papers, books, magazines, pamphlets, tracts, charts, maps, dodgers and posters. Everything that gives the leaf of paper power to convey knowledge has come to us from the laboring man.

He plows the cotton fields, attends the sheep, spins and weaves, cuts and sews the cloth that makes the garments we wear. His hard, strong, willing hands clear away the forests, break the soil, plant, cultivate, reap, thresh and grind the grain that makes our bread. He digs the mineral and hidden treasures from the earth. He dies by scores and hundreds in the coal pits that we may have fuel. He works in the mud and filth of our great cities, laying our water pipes and sewerage systems, making comfort, health and life possible. He braves the stormy seas, fights the ice and cold, sweats in the glaring heat of factory and furnace that our wants may be supplied.

Go look at your great cities. A city below the earth, a city on the earth, and a city in the air. His mighty arms created and welded them together and made them stand erect and beautiful. He tossed every shovel of dirt, pressed and laid every brick, hewed every stone, wrought all the intricate iron, steel and wire work, constructed and fitted the apparatus for heat, water, ventilation and light. Look about you everywhere and you will see the witness to the strength, skill, industry and heroic faithfulness of the laboring man.

He is a brave, independent, democratic fellow. He believes in equal rights for all and special privileges for none. He is reading and thinking as never before in his history. He is awakening to the power there is in him; he can lay down his hammer or shovel or crowbar and make you a speech on social economy and the just and equal adjustment of the affairs of civil government that would surprise you. He knows in the strong, fearless heart of him that he is worth more to his country and the strenuous times in which he is living and battling for bread for those who depend upon him, than all the indolent, lazy sons and daughters of the nation who luxuriate off of unjust legislation and eat their bread from the sweat of the other people's faces.

The laboring man knows if he will stand up and stand together he can relegate worthless men from public trust and make congressmen and senators. He has the balance of power to tilt the political scale for or against any one of the great political parties. The laboring man is opposed to war. He knows the men who make war will not go to the firing line, but while they sit in luxury at a safe distance, the sons of toil must go out and kill each other and when the conflict is ended they must go back to their endless task in the sod and grime and grind for bread.

The laboring man is threatening to make war on war. He says if kings, rulers and legislators rush recklessly into war he will go on strike and tie up all the ships and railroad trains, stop the manufacture of arms and ammunition, shut up the telegraph offices, turn off the electric lights, shut down the coal mines and leave the men who made war without means to prosecute it, and the laboring man could do this if he made up his mind to do it. When you think of all these facts you can begin to appreciate the power and importance of the laboring man. You see at once that he should have a comfortable home, good clothing and healthful food. That he should have practical education, that he should be sober, that every temptation to drunkenness and impurity which can be removed from his path should be

swept away. You see that every statesman, educator and minister of the gospel and lover of the human race must become interested in the laboring man. If he can feel that he is treated on the square, that he receives due reward of his toil, that his sweat is not wrung from him in injustice for the support of the selfish and indolent, that his interests are duly considered in halls of legislation, and that he has a square deal, then you may count on the laboring man, provided he can save wages enough to own his own cottage, keep a good suit for Sunday and wear it to church, reads his Bible and lifts up his song and prayer to Jesus Christ.

But you can't fool the laboring man always. He has no faith in Pierpont or John D. He knows that the Payne tariff bill is a falsehood and a farce, so far as he is concerned; that it was framed for the benefit of the rich and not for the great masses of the people. He has no faith in the patriotism of Aldrich. He believes him to be set for the protection of the indolent rich and the oppression of the working poor. The laboring man is losing faith. He saw the government measure arms with Standard Oil and Standard Oil march through the meshes of the law unpunished, triumphant and defiant. Yes, the laboring man is losing faith. He has seen Christ put out of many of the great universities, the Bible torn to fragments by a host of theological professors and preachers. He has seen Christ rejected in the Senate of the United States and on the front doorsteps of the White House of the nation. He looks upon the beraking up of the foundations of our whole system, and with the rest of the race he looks with bated breath into the oncoming future with wonder and anxiety.

The great need of the hour is a powerful, aggressive evangelism among laboring men. Oh, for ten thousand hearts on fire to carry the old gospel of full and free salvation with songs of gladness and shouts of joy to the laboring man. If he could be caught in the full gospel net by the hundred thousand and by the million, his great heart filled with the love of Christ, then the world could take fresh hope, the clouds would clear away, the white banner of faith in Jesus Christ would float with the Stars and Stripes once more over the national capitol and the ship of state would settle for another half century voyage of peace and prosperity.—Rev. H. C. Morrison in *The Pentecostal Herald*.

Blacksmiths and helpers stay away from Bethlehem, Pa. Strike at Bethlehem Steel Co.

EDITORIAL.

By Samuel Gompers.

Out of Weakness, Strength Supreme.

The unparalleled strike of the shirtwaist makers of New York, great as has been the success for the girls themselves, has its highest value as a sign of the times. It promises coming victories in other industries often regarded as fruitless fields for labor organization. Every leading moral and social element that has contributed to unionizing the shirtwaist workers and the consequent bettering of their conditions may confidently be expected to play a part in the approaching uprising of the steel workers against the Steel Trust.

The majority of the shirtwaist workers for years paid slight attention to the efforts of the trade unionists among them—the case with the steel workers.

The employers of the shirtwaist trade persistently disregarded the protests of their employees against low wages, tyrannical treatment, harsh discharges, and the taking on of newly arrived immigrants to compete with American labor or labor already well on the way to being Americanized. So with the Steel Trust.

The employers in the shirtwaist trade grew over-confident, depending on their supposed knowledge of their employees' aversion to labor organization, on the "loyalty" of their higher paid hands, and on an inexhaustible supply of serf-like laborers fresh from Ellis Island. That's what the Steel Trust relies upon.

The shirtwaist girls—and men, of whom there were 6,000 among the 30,000 strikers—spontaneously at the propitious moment took up with trade unionism and the strike idea. That's what occurred in the anthracite coal region in 1902 with 150,000 men. The same move will be expected in the steel trade when the hour of climax is due.

Among the shirtwaist makers the most untiring, courageous, faithful strikers were the employees among the highest paid, upon whom the bosses had relied as being sealed to them by the bonds of self-interest. What revelations of a similar kind may not be awaiting the managers of the Steel Trust who devised the sham profit-sharing scheme?

The shirtwaist bosses found out that while on strike the foreigner—in America—knows how to strive gamely, fight vigorously, and negotiate wisely. The Jew and the Italian joined hands. In the great coal strike the Irishman and the Slovak and a score of other nationalities formed

American trade unions—and have stuck to them ever since. The foreigners among the steel workers have it in them to do the same.

The shirtwaist employers' association, by some underhand management, started off with the New York police and petty magistrates on its side. Today the tables are turned, and New York is overwhelmingly backing up the girls' union. Let not the Steel Trust rest on the crutch of Pinkertonism and injunction makers. This country is going to see fair play, under the law.

The shirtwaist manufacturers' association was astounded at finding out that civic societies already organized were assisting the girls with cash, legal advice and personal service.

They were equally astounded on seeing many prominent people well placed in life coming out in support of the poor workers, and declaring that labor in America must not go down to the European level. This element, whose strength and assistance are not unknown to strikers among the older unions, embraces many persons having the big American heart and the true American spirit. They are helping to show that love of our republic's principles and the stimulus to continued human progress have their origin in every walk of American life.

The shirtwaist manufacturers cherished the foolish belief that their impoverished and apparently spiritless toilers would tremble at the thought of going to jail or bearing the marks of a police bully's club. They, and all the country, learned that when going to prison becomes a merit the candidates to gain the distinction always rise by squads and battalions.

The Steel Trust in prosecuting its war against the trade unions is closing its scattered mills to open up its colossal state's prison workshops and "workmen's dwellings" at Gary. Once upon a time a man did much the same thing at Pullman!

Can You Help?

Reader, are you a member of organized labor? If not, and you are qualified to join a labor union, why not? Put that question to yourself. Think it out. Yes; you may have a grievance with regard to some union that once failed to meet all your expectations or some union men whose methods were not all that you would deem the best and wisest.

If you hold off because of such experiences, act consistently and never associate yourself with any human institution that has a flaw. Keep away from insurance of any kind; there has never yet been a perfect system in practice. Don't join a building and loan association; many of them

have failed. Throw down all forms of co-operation; numerous instances of loss through them can be quoted. Never go to church or take part in any congregational work; there have been sin, prejudice, slander and hypocrisy in church, chapel and synagogue. Keep your offspring away from school; other people's children are wicked, schoolrooms are badly lighted and ventilated, too much time is given to fads and frills. Don't look at a newspaper; full of lies. Keep off the street cars; they are slower than automobiles. Take no books from the public libraries; full of germs that kill. Never travel by the railroad; accidents occur every day.

But there is little danger that any rational human being will carry out his argument against human institutions in general because of their occasional imperfections. An indictment of every one of them, like the oft-quoted indictment of a whole nation, can be based on their petty flaws.

Labor organizations, despite their drawbacks, due to weak men, poor methods, or any other cause, are carrying on a great work in our social life today. Don't you think, reader, that you have need of membership in some organization that is doing its work in your neighborhood? If so, why don't you join? Go, man, and help organize.

CHICAGO JUDGE DENIES AN INJUNCTION.

One judge has been found in Chicago who does not believe that a trade union is a trust and a strike conspiracy. He is Judge George A. Dupuy, in the Superior Court, who has just handed down his decision in the injunction suit against the Ladies' Tailors' Union, denying the restraining order to the Ladies' Tailors' Association.

This is the first case on record in Chicago where a Republican judge has decided in favor of a labor organization. "The mere fact that a union has ordered its men out on strike," said Judge Dupuy, in rendering his decision, "and that meetings are held under the direction of the union to decide on measures to carry on the strike, does not of itself constitute an illegal act. Such actions cannot be construed as being a conspiracy."

THE DIARY OF A MESSENGER BOY.

Monday, 8 a. m.—Hired.
Tuesday, 8:30 a. m.—Tired.
Wednesday, 9 a. m.—Fired.

EDITORIALS.

The Labor Situation in Philadelphia.

The Carmen's strike is on in Philadelphia at this writing. The Street Railway Company of that city has forced a strike on their union employes, knowing full well that it means trouble. At this day and age of the world when labor unions have been recognized by the honest employers as well as by the greatest of men in both church and state, it seems strange that one man, according to reports, has the influence of turning the heads of all of the directors of that company from a conservative stand to that of absolute defiance against the spirit of conciliation and fair-mindedness of the people of Philadelphia.

Mayor Reyburn represents the City's interests in the company; Mr. Clay, his Chief of Police, appears to be one of the most brutal officers that has ever come down the pike, and we presume he is carrying out the orders of his superior officer, Mayor Reyburn.

They have sentenced a union sympathizer to jail for six years for throwing a brick through the window of a car run by a strike-breaker. They have killed and maimed boys on the street for minor offenses.

The city government of Philadelphia is so corrupt that it smells to heaven. The Street Car Company, backed by this city administration, has also called upon the State Constabulary (an imported system), hatched, no doubt, at some millionaire's banquet, and thrust upon the poor trust-ridden State of Pennsylvania.

While this disgraceful scene is going on, the Federal Government is investigating the Beef Packers and the cold storage system in the State of New Jersey. They are carrying on a business in such a way that only the State of New Jersey will grant them charters, and in open defiance they are asking the government what they are going to do about it, and we predict as heretofore the result will be immunity baths.

They can send a boy to jail for throwing a brick or kill him for standing in the street, but a coterie of high-toned highway robbers can make it impossible for the working classes to live in a manner that would enable them to educate their children and have some of the good things of this life. There is one thing that can be said truly,—there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

If some man in Philadelphia, like Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, would rise up and take the lid off the city hall of Philadelphia, and another off the State Capitol of Harrisburg, we believe that the people of this country and especially of Pennsylvania would get sick at the stomach.

They have paid Thirteen Million Dollars for a State Capitol, where it was only a Four or Five Million Dollar job; and with the trust controlling State and Municipal politics, it is no wonder that they have a poorhouse in every county well filled.

We are ashamed of our native state, and found it years ago one of the best States in the Union to move away from.

We have had telegrams from the Daily Press of Philadelphia asking our opinion in regard to a sympathetic strike. The Blacksmiths Organization does not approve of strikes only as a last resort. Sympathetic strikes have been denounced heretofore as unjust toward the innocent employer. As to that, we wish to declare that if

that employer has taken sympathetic action either financially or otherwise with that concern that has been struck against, we have just as much right to declare a sympathetic strike as those employers have to take sympathetic action.

The time is fast passing when the people can be hoodwinked and misled by arguments along these lines. What is fair for the employer should be fair for the employe.

We believe this to be one of the most unjust attacks on organized labor of recent years. It was premeditated, and their plans were well laid. This Company was active in their efforts to organize a rival association in their street car service. They knew full well that the organized working men are not going to give up their rights as union men. They expected trouble and prepared for it, and they are the ones that should be held responsible for the bloodshed.

J. W. K.

The Bethlehem Steel Company

We wish to call your attention to a circular letter in this issue in regard to the Bethlehem Steel Company. This Mr. Schwab owns. There are about nine thousand men employed in the plant. It is said that he has about Forty Million Dollars worth of public work outside of his private work. Mr. Schwab takes a trip abroad frequently. He is many times a millionaire. The Armor Plate scandal we remember. His millions have been made, but how? Possibly these figures will give you some idea.

The following is the average rate per hour:

Pattern Makers, 27c; Molders, 21c; Machinists, 21c; Steam Fitters, 16c; Laborers, 12½c; Blacksmiths, Hammer-men and Helpers average 19c; Polishers and Buffers, 17c; Electrical Workers and Cranemen, 17c; Riggers and Iron Workers, 17½c; and with these rates they are working ten hours and twenty-five minutes for a day's work, no extra pay for overtime or work on Sundays and holidays.

No wonder that Mr. Schwab can hobnob with royalty at Monte Carlo.

In the face of these figures and with the price of beefsteak, he has the coal and iron police, the Pennsylvania State Constabulary in his plant in South Bethlehem, and closed it up before he would raise the wages of his employes.

In Chicago Hammer-men get from 50 to 60 cents an hour, Blacksmiths from 40 to 60, Helpers from 23 to 30, and in many other places the same.

It is a wonder that the government would allow its work done by a man with such a miserable little soul.

TEACHING AND TRAINING AMBITIOUS MEN.

Parents universally desire that when maturity arrives their children will be so educated as to be competent to earn a living for themselves. Means are not always at command, but every free opportunity will be accepted to send the child where it will receive learning and instruction, whether the place be a common school, institute or classical college, private, semi-private, public or semi-public. Opportunity and facilities to acquire the English language, written and spoken, are exceedingly liberal in this country. Our population,

however, is so rapidly increasing, in the natural courses, that trades and industrial occupations are burdened with demands to yield more time and attention to those of ambitious industrial desires than they can afford; therefore, necessity seeks the instructional offices of our educational school system to supply industrial education.

Additional force is given the demand for such education by the fact that the average age of the child in its school years sees it vague in conception of trade terms, technique, and actual and possible responsibilities. Every parent will insist upon at least rudimentary English being first taught and learned. Placing upon the child the heavier

and more serious studies of labor calls for serious thought from both parent and teacher, as neither muscular nor physical development presents, in such early age, strength great enough to cope with severe exertion in adult accomplishment. To force the young age and strength is to employ the methods and means of a power as despotic as it is barbarous. Necessity is often an ordinating colleague and hardly ever permits the interference of a relieving law, and none know and take advantage of this unfortunate feature of conditions than those who gain from child labor while the child suffers. For this, if for no other reason, all humanity, with the exception cited, will, we believe, answer that industrial education should not begin in the tender years of childhood, certainly not until maturity is rounding out its powers and possibilities.

Parents, I believe, will not fail to realize the harm that would fall upon the youth of the country desiring industrial education, were their children to be placed in institutions where teachings encouraged child labor. It would, however, be absurd for any one institution to control or teach any one instruction, or anything of such a class to control any one school. As a private or public enterprise the former would, with the latter, be not recognized as of general benefit and hardly tolerated anywhere; in fact they would be looked upon as injurious to both communities and ambitious minds intended to magnify the power of capital over labor and the laborer.

So young is the average age of the pupil, vague his conceptions and slight his comprehensions of trade terms and techniques, that no adult person will insist upon industrial instruction immediately following a rudimentary or primary education.

Ability to undertake heavy adult accomplishment is rarely developed in early school life. The vigor of desire may be present, but delicate nature or a hesitancy to venture may resist or at least retard physical strength, while care and judgment will aid in the preparation to assume the responsibilities of maturer life. But to use undue urgency is, we insist, only the method and means of a power as barbarous as it is tyrannic.

Concede that teachers in our public schools, college instructors and professor of learning and science are theoretic, well read, well educated and diligent in their respective assignments, there is still an apprehension that none of them can be relied upon to teach, demonstrate and master the broad techniques and cold realities of work, labor and toil.

As a rule few have any such experience;

the favored ones are not many, generally those who have performed the severer service in order to obtain means to educate themselves for entering and performing the higher, intellectual efforts. All may, undoubtedly do, have an inspiring influence; but teachers of scholastic courses, especially women, can hardly be expected to be reliable and effective in explaining and demonstrating, or of knowing the names and adaptability of tools and terms and the wonderful possibilities, surprises and various intricacies that come almost daily to actual workers; indeed, such things are revelations to many, and many keenly feel the stab of humiliating ridicule and caustic comment of those who have passed through hard, practical labor or had been permitted to observe or attempt the severity of such service. Again, it is a question whether oral, written or printed instructions do or can ever cover the amplitude of original, broad-gauge and successful industrial education and training.

In some of these reasons lies cause to oppose private and semi-private, public and semi-public schools and institutions teaching branches of labor, from which wage earners derive their means of living, unless the earners or their representatives be accorded a co-operating service in advancing the intelligence, understanding and knowledge, in the industrial sense, of the laboring masses.

We all desire to improve ourselves in intellectual culture, recognizing the fact that it is one of the great evils of society that there are weak minds that intellectually lack the aids of education in grasping general truths and broad and fixed principles. Only the low and base will reject education as a moral benefit. But were this general, it would be a curse to all civilization, and if divorced from rectitude, it would prove nothing more than the spirit of a demon god. So would we be degraded if we encouraged no higher intelligence of labor. These are the ennobling principles of organized labor and for them all should our best efforts be exerted.

J.W.K.

HER MESSAGE.

This is the message a telegraph messenger handed a young man: "Come down as soon as you can; I am dying. Kate."

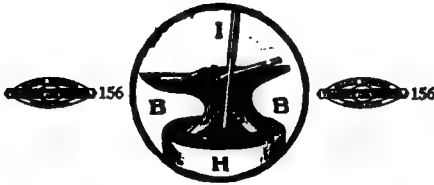
Eight hours later he arrived at the summer hotel, to be met on the piazza by Kate herself.

"Why, what did you mean by sending me such a message?" he asked.

"Oh!" she gurgled, "I wanted to say that I was dying to see you, but my ten words ran out, and I had to stop."

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



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JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc., in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 25th of each month, if intended for current publication.

BY THE WAY.

Stay away from Galetton, Pa., and Rock Island, Ill.

"Longer wages" and shorter hours—Nuf sed.

Never scheme, but plan. Plans are safer and last longer.

Read the editorial of Mr. John Henry Zuver in this issue.

Poor Paddy Hughes sees his dear bunch slipping away from him.

Never try to succeed by unfair means. Experience proves that honesty is the best policy.

Never refuse advice. Take all men's opinions, and season them with your judgment.

When you go in to see the barber for a clean-up, see that he uses a razor with HOT STAMP on it.

First Vice-President Dougherty has sent in for another charter, having organized the locomotive shops at Paterson, N. J.

Blacksmiths and Helpers should stay away from Rock Island, Ill., as a strike is on at the Davenport Locomotive Works.

Second Vice-President C. N. Glover is in the Northwest and reports everything in good shape. He has re-organized the local at Oelwein.

Local No. 101, of Rock Island, has placed fines of \$50 each on Tony Funness, No. 36116, and Erwin J. Kane, No. 30252, for ratting.

Brother Bill Hipner of old Iron City No. 262 is the first member of the Pittsburgh District to pay the DAY'S PAY assessment. Who's next.

Third Vice-President Powlesland is doing business in the stronghold of "Peanut Post's" at Battle Creek, Mich. The several organizers have him (Post) on the run.

Quite a number of the local financial secretaries have failed to send in their reports for the month of January. Kindly do so as our report system is not complete without it.

Local secretaries should make use of the OFFICIAL ORDER BLANK on the rear of the Journal. Simply tear it out, fill in what you require and mail with the amount to cover the order.

Business Manager F. C. Bolam of District Council No. 38 has been an busy man of late, attending the convention of the Longshoremen, relative to men of our craft who are carrying cards of the Longshoremen organization. Stick to them, Fred; they rightfully belong to us and we want them.

Otto Schuetze, foreman, Miles City, Mont., has been transferred to the new Tacoma shops, and Brother Dave Donovan has been appointed foreman at Miles City.

Theodore Werner, No. 3226, expelled January, 1908, with a fine of one hundred (\$100) dollars for assisting in the formation of a dual organization in the city of Chicago, has paid the fine and has been reinstated in the Brotherhood.

Don't be a stay-at-home member. Get busy, attend your local meetings, take an active part in the affairs belonging to your craft, get into office, if you are dissatisfied with any action taken in the meetings, talk it over in the lodge room; don't take it to your shop and hash it over. The lodge room is the proper place. Encourage your local officers by being regular in attendance and help to do business in a business way.

Vice-President Glover has been up around St. Paul and Minneapolis for some time, and has located old Chief Crazy Snake and his two or three braves. The old chief has been trying to convince the Brotherhood in the Twin Cities that he is a union man, but his past record of strike-breaking and other deceptive work with organizations who are trying to destroy unionism stands out so glaringly that we wonder how men can allow themselves to become contaminated with him and his treacherous work. However, we can expect opposition, but we would expect the men who wish to desert the ranks of organized labor to come out and declare themselves opposed to union labor and quit openly, than to follow one who is so crooked that he could not sleep in a round house.

We wish to make mention of Brother Schmidt, a loyal member of our Brotherhood, who, with Brother Bob Donovan, felt the weight of the big stick on the Santa Fe Railroad in Cleybourne, Tex., several years ago. Brother Schmidt has not been working at the trade for some time, but is in the harness, carriage, wagon and automobile business, and has possibly the largest store in Palestine. He is doing well, still keeping up his dues and assessments with the organization for the good it will do. He hardly expects to work at the business again, but some time ago paid an assessment of ten dollars on the Southern Pacific, possibly more willingly than many others, knowing that it would do him no personal

good. These are the kind of union men that make things go. May we have more of them.

If that blatherskite living in Minneapolis tried half as hard to break into an insane asylum as he does into other people's business, our local at that point would not be pestered with his trying to force himself into their union meetings. He has failed in his efforts to convince the General Executive Board that he is "smart," and as one of them expressed it to the writer, "It would be well for some humane individual to take a hammer, chisel, monkey-wrench, and a hack-saw and tighten up the nuts in his head. He has been expelled from the organization twice; he has scabbed on two different occasions, according to his own voluntary testimony, and he said he would scab again. In the face of all this he claims to be a constructionist and not a disruptionist. According to medical expert testimony this is strong evidence of a diseased brain, and we are of the opinion that if some of his letters sent to the General Executive Board and the General Office were placed in the hands of the proper authorities, the chances are that he would be sent to some sanitarium, lest a violent spell attack him and he wipe the Twin Cities off the earth. We refrain from using his name for the reason that it smells.

As a matter of precaution, also for information of the Brotherhood, the strike is still on at the Davenport Locomotive Works, Davenport, Iowa. We take this means of warning men to stay away from that place. Edwin J. Kane, a helper, and T. Turness, blacksmiths, have been expelled for strike breaking at the Davenport Locomotive Works. Keep this information handy for use. A fine of \$50.00 has also been placed over these "rats."

COMMUNITY.

In the hereafter the man encountered a single group of animals—two or three beavers, an otter and some seals, all shivering, though the climate, to say the least of it, was mild.

"We were skinned for your wife's furs!" they explained civilly, upon observing his perplexity.

He started and broke into a loud laugh. "So was I!" quoth he, and joined them; and henceforth they wandered on together. —Puck.

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after January 1, 1910, no more out-of-work stamps will be issued without the sanction of the general executive board.

The new law will take effect January 1, 1910. By that time we will have the constitutions and minutes ready for delivery.

REPORT OF GENERAL PRESIDENT J. W. KLINE.

On the Road, Feb. 20, 1910.

The Pittsburg convention made a few changes in the Constitution, and such changes as were made are very important ones. Realizing that circular letters do not explain all to the satisfaction of every one, I thought it a good idea to visit as many locals as possible, and have a heart to heart talk with our members.

Starting south in the latter part of January, I went to Murphysboro, Ill., where our members were recently on strike. While there I attended a very enthusiastic meeting. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad is one of the roads that seems to be hard to jar loose from the old path. The boys of No. 500 are thoroughly aroused, and think that the company has not been giving them a square deal for several years.

I left Murphysboro the same night, and before the crimson rays of Old Sol appeared on the eastern horizon, I landed in Jackson, Tenn., where I was met at the train by Brother Fail, who never fails when it comes to getting up early or staying up late.

Before I had a chance to eat my stack of oats and maple syrup, Brother D. C. Tucker, the only bachelor member of the General Executive Board, walked in with that genial smile that makes him noted in all of our conventions.

When Brother Fail returned to the hotel, we began a tour of the shops. We visited the Illinois Central, where Brother Albrecht is working; also the M. & O. shops, where Brothers Spencer, Jergenson and others earn their money by the sweat of their brow.

In the evening a special meeting was called under the head of "Good of the Order," at which Brother Tucker and myself explained the new changes in

the constitution, and we had a general discussion in matters pertaining to the organization.

I would say, however, that during the day we passed by a shooting gallery where Brother Tucker challenged the writer to a test of marksmanship, and the result was that "Dannie" was not in it, and would advise him to tackle something easy the next time. However, at the oyster supper in the evening Brother Tucker proved himself to be the champion, with Brother Spencer a close second. We also spoke at the machinists' meeting the same evening.

Next morning I started for Birmingham, Ala., while Brother Tucker went to Memphis, Tenn. Thanks to Brother Fail for the courtesies shown.

Trains being delayed, I did not reach Birmingham until nearly time for the meeting at night. Brothers Gledhill, president of District Council No. 17, and McGilvery, of the machinists' district, both of the Southern Railroad, met me at the station. From there we went to the restaurant; thence to the meeting hall, where I met old No. 9 with almost a full attendance. Here many of the old war horses of the brotherhood hold the fort.

Brother Gledhill took the chair and delivered a brief address full of enthusiasm and good sound logic. After my remarks there was a general discussion, which was very interesting to all present.

Interest is now centered on the Southern Railroad by all the crafts. It was on this system that President Finley decided to make the fight for a reduction of wages at the very beginning of the panic, but all crafts refused to allow it, and it did not take place: later statistics prove that the net profits of that system were very satisfactory to the management during the panic.

Next morning, off for Montgomery, where a meeting was called for the night, but as my telegram failed to explain satisfactorily, the time was so short that the boys did not have the chance to spread themselves as they desired, but we know it is in them, and thank them just the same. Met the boys in the A. C. L. shops, where Brother Cronier is foreman. Failed to get over to the Western to meet our old friend, Fore-

man Connors. This is a small bunch of big hustlers—always glad to see them.

Next morning I left for Selma, where we have a small local union, but always up to the front. In the evening a very pleasant time was spent at the home of one of our active members, Bro. Harris; we were entertained royally with refreshments and music. Our old pioneer, the hero of many battles, Brother Coffield, being present, spun a good many yarns which were enjoyed.

The next morning I left for Mobile, Ala., where I met the Mobile and Whistler unions, and as they do considerable talking about their oysters, we had a chance to test them after our meeting. Six coffee sacks filled with the bivalves were placed in the room, and it kept two darkies busy opening them. O'Rourke seemed to take the lead. A little cigarmaker who was present followed close. The cigarmaker claims to be able to eat eight hundred in one day. We don't know who ate the oysters, but the next morning there were none left, but we think the cigarmaker finished them after the boys had gone home, as he happened to be the janitor of the building.

The next morning we took a ride over to the Whistler shops, where Mr. Seabury is foreman, and where at this time things seem to be moving along serenely.

The same afternoon I took the train and landed in New Orleans on time, where I was met by Vice-President Flanagan, Secretary Goff and Brother Hunter. Being extremely tired, we soon sought repose in sleep.

The following morning (New Orleans being in gala dress on account of the Mardi Gras), Flanagan and I took in some of the sights of the city, this being the day when all of the city fathers and other great men go down the river to meet his highness, Rex, the King of the Carnival, who appears on the bridge of one of Uncle Sam's men-of-war, and as she steams into the harbor midst the din of tooting whistles and a salute of twenty-one guns from the battery, and led by a military band, Rex lands and is enthroned upon a magnificent float, and with his mighty scepter, like the magic wand, dispenses good cheer and blessings to his loyal subjects. Brother Flanagan being a loyal native, bowed low and long as his majesty passed, and in a low, smothered tone, exclaimed, "Oh, King, live forever!" whereupon the King threw him a lock of his hair.

This being the first of the several

great parades for the three days following, the keys of the city were thrown into the Mississippi River, and the New Orleaners went the limit and celebrated as no other people in this country can. Brother Goff took a couple of days off, and we enjoyed ourselves together.

On Wednesday night a joint meeting of Nos. 155 and 229 was held, and quite a number of our members attended, but not as many as should have been were present, on account of the strenuous days of the carnival.

Brother Flanagan, President Carey of No. 229 and myself spoke in the interest of our organization. We were glad at this time to meet with a couple of old-time blacksmiths for the first time—Mr. Bell and Mr. Stuart, our old friends and brothers, who we first met at and prior to the Buffalo convention.

Thursday morning Brother Flanagan and I started for Beaumont, Texas, where we attended a meeting with the boys—not many there, but they are mighty enthusiastic.

Early the next morning, left for Houston. Called a meeting for the night, and had quite an enthusiastic crowd meet us. Here I left Brother Flanagan to continue his trip west over the Southern Pacific, so that we will be able to put our boys in shape for business. Brother Flanagan went to San Antonio and organized that shop, which place has been a drawback to our brotherhood for years, and we hope now that they will see what it means to help support themselves in this great labor movement.

I left for Palestine, Texas, and was met at the train by Brothers Cary Groves, S. S. Crabtree and Secretary Dellas. After locating me, we visited the shops, met Mr. Deitz, foreman blacksmith, and some of the other officials. The boys here seem to be going along with but very little friction; the great trouble is they want more money, and they expect to get it, too.

In the evening after the meeting, which was a very enthusiastic one, presided over by President Crabtree, there was a banquet spread, which delighted the hungry. Just before taking out seats at the table, Brother Endell stepped forward and presented the writer with a can of home-grown tomatoes, stating that as tomato season had not yet opened, they would do the next best, and instead of the "sliced tomatoes" they would give me the canned. I was so surprised that language failed me. After recovering, however, I thanked them and told them

that, as I very seldom ate tomatoes myself, I would take them back with me to Chicago, and with their permission would donate them to the dear bunch.

A very pleasant evening was spent in Palestine. President Crabtree seems to have the right idea about unionism. He thinks that every man receiving benefits from a labor organization should pay to maintain the cause, and he is right. Secretary Dellar is one of the efficient secretaries, and Palestine is one of our most loyal unions.

On Sunday morning I was invited to accompany the union to church in a body, Mr. Deets also being in the party, and after the regular services, I was requested to give them a short address, which I accepted.

It was here I met Brother Schmidt, one of the strikers at Cleburne, Texas, several years ago, who, with Brother Bob Donovan, rendered valiant service for the brotherhood. Brother Schmidt drove me over the city in the afternoon, and I found him still loyal and paying dues, notwithstanding the fact that he has been out of the business several years.

Monday morning I left for Tyler, on the Cotton Belt road. They boast of having less internal strife than any other local in the brotherhood. Also every man keeps his dues paid up to date. President Lyle, however, says that he has to whip Cap DeVine every day or two, but that causes no friction whatever. One thing I notice, Cap don't stay licked.

Brothers DeVine and Myers met me at the train, and took me over to the Captain's residence about a mile distant—a very pleasant home on the hill. The delegates at the Milwaukee convention will remember Brother DeVine as being the best looking delegate there. Mrs. DeVine had a splendid dinner, and the writer was hungry. I was awfully afraid that they would take me to a hotel.

At the meeting at night the matter of money was the all-absorbing topic; they want money, and they want it bad. The writer had been talking only about two hours when President Lyle asked very modestly whether we could go and eat, for the caterer had sent word that the coffee was getting cold, to which I replied, "Certainly, we will have our lunch, and then I can continue my speech." After the feed we came back and at 1:30 we started for home.

Next morning, Brother DeVine, seeing that I was under the weather somewhat on account of a severe cold taken in Flanagan's town, called a taxicab and sent me to the station. I landed in

Marshall, Texas, at 1 o'clock the same day.

The Texas Pacific Railroad is all right, the boys are all right, and the officials are all right, but they all need a little fixing. The boys pay their dues, the management pays the money and the road runs, but the enthusiasm is not there among the boys. The meetings are not attended as they should be. The secretary and president do their level best to transact the business alone, but it is very discouraging, and there are reasons for all of this. One member is sore at the other. One member says, "I have married a wife and I cannot go." Another says, "I want to marry a wife and I haven't got time." May I say to the first that if it was not the union you could not keep the wife you have, as she ought to be kept, and to the other, you couldn't keep a wife if you had one, and I do not think it fair and just to treat your secretary and president in that manner. It is not pleasant to mention these things, and I know that really the boys in Marshall are loyal but not very enthusiastic.

Brother Noland met me at the train and entertained me until meeting time. I think Brother Behymer was a little suspicious of Brother Noland, and thought he was telling on him, and when he got to the meeting he got up and said that he thought Noland was one of the meanest boys he ever met, and this being all Greek to me, and being of an inquisitive nature, I began to ask questions, and really was surprised to learn the real facts. It is said that if you give one rope enough he will hang himself, and this was true with Brother Behymer.

I never knew of the Rose affair until Brother Behymer spoke of it, and I don't see where any one has any kick coming, for no one has any more right to wear an American Beauty rose than Brother Behymer himself.

I left Marshall the same night at 1:30 for Fort Worth, where I met Brothers Vinsant and Johnson at the train. Was taken to the hotel out of the rain and sleet until the evening, then met with the boys, except a few who were sick. Brothers Vinsant and Johnson hustled to notify all of a spread, and considering the cold weather (the mercury having dropped during the day about fifty degrees) a good meeting was held.

Brother Mitchell, foreman, has just returned to work after three months' lay off on account of losing an eye. Brother Johnson came 38 miles through the cold to meet the president. Secretary Vin-

sant boasts of No. 91 keeping up to date, and he has a brag coming.

Leaving Fort Worth the next morning over the Fort Worth and Denver road, I landed in Childress in the evening. Here our local is small but active. It is here that we had difficulty in getting our agreement signed, and not until the matter was taken to almost the highest court of appeal was this done. However, the boys feel good over their raise. Held an enthusiastic meeting, and the next morning early I started for Denver, but the severe cold that I had taken in Flanagan's town, instead of getting better, got worse, and when I reached Denver I was, as the saying goes, pretty nearly all in.

While in Denver I visited the different shops—had two conferences with Mr. Enright, superintendent of motive power of the D. & R. G. Ry. One was a matter of interpretation of the wage agreement, which was easily settled, and the other grievance came from Alamosa. The foreman of the blacksmith shop seems to be carrying the whole D. & R. G. on his shoulders, and it is my opinion that he should be relieved of the burden. Brothers Gaffney and Wilburn were the committee.

The boys on the D. & R. G. are feeling pretty good with the changed conditions and officials. Mr. Enright seems to be very congenial and eminently fair in his dealings with the men.

Mr. Powers, the master mechanic, who was in the conference, is very considerate in his handling of the men.

I had intended to go by way of Salida, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Butte, Deer Lodge, Miles City, St. Paul, thence home, but the territory was too large for one trip, and owing to illness I returned home.

My trip has been, I believe, very encouraging, and a great benefit to the locals that I have visited. I believe a heart to heart talk with the members and explaining a great many matters that seem to disturb some minds, is really necessary, and it is my duty to continue this plan. Conditions are not as good in the South as they are in the North, but the members of our craft are just as loyal, and in some instances, more so.

A majority will not stop at the minimum day's pay, but they are going to pay the full day's pay, showing their loyalty to the brotherhood in that way.

All of which I respectfully submit,

J. W. KLINE,
General President.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. DOUGHERTY.

Newark, N. J., February 23, 1910.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report I have had the pleasure of attending a smoker given by District Council No. 38, and it was one of the finest ever pulled off in Buffalo. No doubt they will have something to say in the Journal. It did me good to see Funk and Napotian in their Sunday best looking after the refreshments, and Brother John Coughlin was busy taking in the money. Brother Bolan was the man of the hour, and was ably assisted by Brother Beacher D. Coughlin and Brother Grimes.

The way the committee hustled was a caution. I was told District Council No. 38 was \$200.00 to the good on that night, so every one went home well pleased.

I had the pleasure of grasping some of my brother members of No. 128 by the hand, and it was a real pleasure, for I had not seen some of them in over a year. I left for the East, stopping at Schenectady and fixing up a grievance there, then on to Paterson, N. J., where the American Locomotive Company had two plants. I did not have any trouble in getting in one of the plants, but could not get into the other. I also found an independent local in the town, so I got busy, and after holding a few meetings I had the pleasure of sending in for a charter with 115 names on, so that meant \$115.00 for putting a local in Paterson. I finally got all the members who were working in the two plants into the local and elected officers and shop committee, so I then took the shop committee in to the management and we got from 2½ to 8c per hour increase. I also changed the system of working in Cook's hammer shop, and I think I am the first International officer of a labor organization that ever Mr. Cook did business with. Owing to the fact that I could not see Mr. Cook I had to take the case to the general office at New York City, and they arranged there to have Mr. Maloney, supervisor of all blacksmiths, to come to Paterson and be at the conference. Mr. Maloney, being a blacksmith, helped things along towards a speedy settlement, and I am pleased to state everything went off all O. K.

I had called a meeting for that night, so the men had the pleasure of having Mr. Maloney in attendance and were very pleased with his remarks and voted him a good fellow.

I wish to thank Brother Donnelly and a

few more of the brothers who stood by me, and as I was calling one meeting night after another it gave me lots of encouragement to see them at every meeting. A good many of these men were former members of our Brotherhood, and charter No. 160 was still hanging on the wall, but they never gave up holding meetings. There was a few of them, and although they did not meet very often they still considered themselves good union men. I was shown some financial report of our Brotherhood from the year 1904, but I simply told them I knew those reports by heart and that the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers were altogether a different organization in its personnel than what it was in the year of 1904. Well, I think we will have one of the best locals in the Brotherhood in Paterson, and they were fortunate in having such able men for office. Brother Lovell is an old hand at presiding, so he will at all times see that business is done in the proper manner. I was told that Cook's and Rogers' men could never be gotten into the same brotherhood. I not only put them in the same brotherhood but in the same local, and I believe they will be what they should be—brothers in every sense of the word—and a finer lot of men I never had the pleasure of meeting.

I then made several visits to the shop and I fixed up a few who had been overlooked and had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Brown, foreman of Cook's. I am very sorry that he is in the shape he is and he has my best wishes. I hope the operation will be successful in every way and the growth on his nose will be a thing of the past. I found him a good man to do business with and hope he will be there for a good many years.

I then came to Newark and have canvassed the shops from the outside and find a good many drop forgers here. I started right in to get them, when one after another informed me they were union men and I found a good local of drop forgers who have a charter from the machinists. Well, I am to be allowed to go before their meeting Monday night and hope I can convince them they belong to the I. B. of B. and H. and not the I. A. of M.

I was very much pleased while in Richmond, Va., while standing waiting for a street car, to have a great big, fine looking man walk up to me and call me by name. I sized him up and was glad to grasp the hand of one of our delegates from Roanoke, Va., to the Pittsburg convention—Brother McDormott. He informed me that in company with his honor, the Mayor, he was in Richmond looking

after the interest of the city of Roanoke, Va., he being one of the honorable members of the council. Well, it was a pleasure to meet his smiling countenance, and I had the honor of an introduction to his honor, the Mayor of Richmond, and all I can say is he reminds me of some of the pictures of the men who in the past fought and bled for our country. He is a soldier, every inch of him, and will command respect with whomsoever he comes in contact.

Brother McDormott informed me that all whom I knew in his city were well and that Pop Campbell was good—was not acting as he told me some people did—"scandalous." I was glad to hear from them and that they were all O. K. and sorry I had not the pleasure of meeting them. I wish to insert here that I would deem it a favor if some member of No. 103 would kindly remind Brother Whittlock that I wrote him a letter right after leaving Richmond, and I am still waiting for the letter that never came. Come, now, Bill, answer my letter.

Well, I went out about four miles to visit a shop here today, and at noon I finally got hold of one of our craftsmen. It was raining and freezing at the same time. When I told him who I was and what I wanted he said, "Well, you are foolish to come out here a day like this." The only thing I could tell him was that if there was not so many foolish men in our business it would not be necessary for me or any one else to go after them. So, hoping our Brotherhood will grow and prosper and with best wishes and kindest regard, I remain,

Fraternally,
W. J. DOUGHERTY,
First Vice-President.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT C. N. GLOVER.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 26, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

I herewith submit my report from January 24 to February 25, 1910.

My last report left me in Decatur, Ill., which place I left on the 28th for Moberly, Mo., as I was going over the Wabash system to straighten out differences among our members at the different points.

Arriving at Moberly I investigated the shop, and after spending five hours talking to the men, I discovered that there were dissensions among them, and found that the shop committee failed to perform their duties as they should do.

There are seven men who were now working joined our union, and about fifteen that were expelled through some petty grievances they had among themselves. I finally called an open meeting, and after a general discussion of their grievances, every man promised me that he would put himself right in our organization on pay day, the 20th of the month.

I then departed for Springfield, where I met with Local No. 124. Found the condition of their shop good. While spending the day there, I, with Brother Owens, visited the C., P. & St. L. shops, and got the promises of the blacksmiths and helpers there to join our brotherhood on the 15th of the month.

After a meeting of No. 124 I started on my way to Fort Wayne, Ind. There I found conditions to be the same as they were in Moberly, and after spending four days with them, I got the promise of every man in the shop, with the exception of two, to join our brotherhood on pay day. One man that happened to work nights absolutely refused to join our ranks. The information I received about this man was that he tried to rob one man in the shop the night before I arrived there. I immediately turned him into the master mechanic. The outcome I have not learned as yet, but I believe he will be discharged.

On February 6th I returned from Ft. Wayne to Chicago, which completed my trip on the Wabash system, and from now on, if the word of the men is any good at all, every man working on the Wabash will belong to our brotherhood after the 20th of this month.

Receiving instructions from General President Kline to go to St. Paul, Duluth, Brainerd and Superior to straighten out differences among our locals at these points, I stopped off at Oelwein, Ia. Spent two days there and succeeded in organizing a local of 39 members. Some of them were old members of the Oelwein local, but the majority never belonged before.

Arriving in St. Paul on February 9, I met the railroad department handling the switchmen's affair, and as our organization was not represented, I felt it my duty to render all assistance possible to try and reach a settlement for the striking switchmen of the Northwest. I attended all meetings of the department, and also attended meetings of the switchmen's union. I gave them as much encouragement as possible, the same as the representatives of the other crafts had done. Between times I had

the pleasure of visiting with Local No. 43 of St. Paul, and gave them a talk about the new laws, and particularly the day's pay assessment. Then I visited No. 300—a special meeting called for my benefit—and gave them a talk along the same line. I also visited Local No. 73, and gave them a talk along the same line. I also visited the shop of the Soo at Minneapolis, where there are a couple of Rose followers working. I asked them to meet me and try and straighten out the difficulties that they claim they have with the International Brotherhood. They refused to do so, but I am going to give them one more chance, and then if they refuse I will recommend the expulsion of every one of them from our brotherhood.

While visiting with No. 73 I found that the men in the employ of the Minneapolis & St. Louis shops presented an agreement to the company some two months ago, and that they failed to get a conference as yet. I visited the shops and went to the master mechanic to see what progress could be made for the officials meeting our men. Being satisfied with the information I received from him I went to the office of the general manager of the road and found out that he, being a new officer in the employ of the company, and that there were several agreements which he was taking care of as best he could along the lines of "first come, first served," but he assured me that the first part of next week he would meet our men, as he is now in conference with the engineers. Being satisfied with my visit with him, I then started out to arrange for a big open meeting of the three locals for Saturday evening, February 26. My object in holding this meeting was to get the members of the Twin Cities into our district council, and build up our district as it should be, and they are all very much in favor of doing so.

While I have spent considerable time with the railroad department, I feel that I have done my duty towards the switchmen's union, being that we are affiliated with the railroad department along with them, as a benefit to them would be a benefit to us.

I will not be able to leave here until about the middle of next week, as I am very anxious to get on the conference with our men on the M. & St. L. road when they go before the management.

Too much credit cannot be given the able assistance of Brothers Matek, Anderson, Hanrihan and Kern, as they have assisted me in my work here in St

Paul and Minneapolis greatly. They are good, staunch union men, and deserve all the credit that is due them, and I hope if I ever come this way again that I will have the honor of meeting these worthy brothers once more.

I have visited the Omaha shops, Northern Pacific and Great Northern shops, and find that the Omaha shops are organized to a man, but such cannot be said of the other shops in the Twin Cities. I would advise any of our brothers, if they intend to come this way in the future, that they better come with a good, clean card, or there will be nothing for them. What I expect to do in the Twin Cities is to organize every man, and I would be more than pleased if I could return to the Twin Cities in the near future and put in at least a month's time, which it will need to organize every man here, and the day is not far off when all men that are now working in the shops at Minneapolis will either have to get right or get out. This is from information received from No. 73 Saturday night; in fact, I was told it was the most harmonious meeting they have held for a long time.

After giving them the talk along the lines of organization and our new laws, they seemed not to be satisfied, so I had to exercise my vocal chords in my humble way, which seemed to be appreciated by all present. I have been doing that at the switchmen's meetings here right along and also in our own, and I feel that if I cannot organize our men by talking to them, maybe I can sing them into the Union. If such is the case, I will sing my head off to accomplish that end if necessary.

[Go to it, Charlie; any old way.—Ed.]

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. N. GLOVER,

Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Stratford, Ont., Feb. 24, 1910.

During the past month a concerted movement of the organizers of the Blacksmiths, Boilermakers and Machinists has been made to organize their respective crafts on the Grand Trunk system, and the campaign, so far, has been a successful one, especially when the many existing unfavorable conditions are considered.

The Grand Trunk has the unenviable reputation of having the lowest paid labor of any road on the North American continent, not only in the mechanical depart-

ments, but the transportation department as well.

There is only one cause that can be given for the condition of affairs, and that is the unorganized condition of the workers. If the question were asked, Why have they not become organized before this? many reasons might be given which would take up a great deal of valuable space in the Journal, and more harm than good would come of it. Whatever the causes may be, the fact remains, that in its present condition the situation, especially the wage question, is a standing menace to the men employed on the various other railroads in this section of the country where the men are organized and have about reached their limit, in the form of improved conditions, especially the wage limit, as they are at the present time paying from 10 per cent to 20 per cent higher than the Grand Trunk, and in our conferences with the managements of other roads we are continually being confronted with these unsatisfactory and deplorable conditions. However, we are determined to carry this campaign on regardless of the difficult nature of the work, and though the odds are seemingly against us, because of the apparent lack of interest on the part of some of the men, the timidity of others, and the general ignorance of practically all of them, as to the labor movement and what it has accomplished elsewhere, and to crown all this is the hostility on the part of the company, which has been shown by some of the petty bosses, who have gone so far as to call the men into the office and advised them to have nothing to do with the labor skates and agitators who were calling meetings in the town; especially was this the case in Battle Creek, Mich., the would-be stronghold of C. W. Post, the would-be union buster, in whose daily paper, the "Enquirer," we were all attacked in an untruthful and libellous manner.

Mr. Quesnel, the sixth vice-president of the Boilermakers and Helpers, and Mr. Dowd, special organizer of the machinists, and myself, held three mass meetings in that city, the last one being held in the largest hall in the city, which was packed to the doors, there being about 1,200 people present. In addition to this, I held two separate meetings of the Blacksmiths and Helpers, and succeeded in getting a number of them to sign an application for a charter and pay the necessary fee. Several more are expected to sign, so that we expect to shortly have a prosperous local at that point. I also held a meeting in Port Huron, Mich., and elected temporary officers for a new local there.

At Stratford we were joined by Mr. L.

Beuloin, second vice-president of the Machinists. I held meetings for the blacksmiths and helpers and succeeded in getting a local started there as well. While holding these meetings we are advocating the federating of the various crafts together, into a system federation under a charter of the Railroad Department of the A. F. of L., so that we will act jointly in securing a schedule.

During my travels I also visited St. Thomas, Ont.; Jackson and Grand Rapids, Mich. At Jackson I took up with the master mechanic a grievance existing in the M. C. shop there, caused by a smoke nuisance from the scrap furnace, which at times was almost unbearable. The master mechanic promised to take the matter up immediately and see that the disagreeable nuisance was removed.

At Grand Rapids I interviewed the master mechanic with regard to an increase of pay for the helpers on the heavy fire. He promised me he would take the case up immediately with the superintendent of motive power in Detroit, which I feel assured will have good results.

In my next report I hope to be able to report progress on the Grand Trunk, so that before many months have rolled around the conditions there will be on a par with that of other roads in this district.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS FLANAGAN.

Tucson, Ariz., February 21, 1910.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

While looking over the conditions pertaining to our craft in New Orleans, I received a wire from General President Kline in which he stated that he would arrive in the Crescent City on the evening of February 6.

I notified the officers of both locals of our General President's coming, and upon his arrival he was taken in charge by the committee in waiting. As our city at that time was in the midst of the carnival celebration, it was impossible for any one to talk about anything but Mardi Gras. So Brother Kline had to while his time until after the festivities were over in order to get a meeting with the members of our craft.

As to what Brother Kline thinks of our city in general, and the members of our locals together with the conditions of the trade at present, I will leave that for him

to say, and I will endeavor to let our members know of the work that has been done.

In the last few months our locals in New Orleans have shown a steady improvement, business is picking up slowly. Several new members has joined our ranks and many of the older ones who had fallen in arrears have squared up their indebtedness. Our contract shops are not very busy at present, but the officers and some few of the old reliable members of Local 229 are extending themselves to the limit, determined to bring their local to the front or die in the attempt. The conditions in the railroads is much better, due principally to the fact that there are more men working in these shops; and for this reason it is much easier to keep the members in line. The Southern Pacific and the Texas Pacific are both solid. The Frisco shop is also solid. Two helpers from this shop were brought into the local recently. In the Illinois Central shops, both at New Orleans and Harahan, all smiths and helpers are O. K., some belonging to Algiers local, others belonging to McComb City local.

At a joint meeting of Locals No. 155 and 229, held February 9, to which several of the blacksmith foremen had been invited, and I am pleased to say attended, the conditions of the trade throughout the country, the objects and aims of our Brotherhood, and the feeling existing between the different metal trades organizations, was explained in detail by Brother Kline and myself, after which Brother Carey, president of Local No. 229, called upon the visiting foremen for a talk. Mr. George Stewart, an old-time member of the organization, and the last foreman blacksmith of the Whitney Iron Works (this shop having lately gone out of business), being the first called responded nobly, telling what he knew of the benefits to be derived by the Union and advising all the men to stand shoulder to shoulder and work together as one. Mr. Robt. C. Bell, foreman blacksmith of Stearns' Foundry Co., and also a member of old No. 42, next took the floor and, after giving a rather neat talk on unionism, stated positively that all he wanted to know was the good members from the bad ones, and he guaranteed that the ones who were not in good standing in the locals could not work for him.

Such foremen as Messrs. Stewart and Bell are really a credit to the trade and a benefit to our organization and deserve the support of the workingman.

Leaving New Orleans, Brother Kline

and myself started over the Southern Pacific road, our first stop being Beaumont, Tex. This local is in extra good condition considering the times. Every smith and helper in Beaumont, with the exception of one smith, is to the good with the local, and I advise this man to make up his mind to come clean with Local No. 70 before it is too late. I hope some member of Local No. 70 will give this man a Journal, so that he might profit by what he reads in it.

On the night of our meeting in Beaumont it rained so hard that I thought it impossible for the members to get to the meeting, but by the time the clock pointed to the hour for opening, every member (excepting a few who lived far out of the city limits and could not be expected to venture out in such weather) was in attendance and expressed their satisfaction and pleasure with the talk of Brother Kline and myself regarding the work done by our organization, and with two such leaders as Brothers Proctor and Garrett, No. 70 is bound to forge her way to the front.

Leaving Beaumont, we next stopped at Houston, Tex. Our telegram to Houston was somewhat mixed up, which resulted in the committee from No. 32 putting in a great deal of unnecessary time watching the trains for our coming. However, a meeting was called, but I am sorry to say, as far as the number of members in attendance it was anything but encouraging. Some of the older members of No. 32, in whom I had so much confidence, failed to put in their appearance at this meeting. However, the younger members, who have been attending to the affairs of the local for some time past, were on hand and enjoyed the advice given to such an extent that when they heard that Brother Kline could not stop longer than one night, they requested that he leave me in Houston to look over conditions.

With Brother Beer of Local No. 32 as a guide, I made the rounds of Houston shops, and on Monday night following the meeting of Friday previous, I initiated twenty-one members. Some of these were old members reinstated, others were new members. Had I time to wait in Houston some three or four days longer I would have had the pleasure of initiating at least ten more candidates. The committee, however, has these men in sight, and before this article is read by our members these men will have taken their obligation in Local No. 32, making the shops solid with the exception of about three men, two smiths and one helper.

It is a common occurrence to hear the excuses offered by these men (these human parasites, these I mean who are enjoying the benefits of the conditions brought about by the organization and paid for by its members) for not joining the organization. Some have been ill treated by the local. For example, they have been forced to pay their dues, etc., others belong to other organizations and would lose the benefits of said organization if they joined the Union, and still there is another, who, it seems to me, has not manhood enough to make an excuse, but who promised me that he would attend the meeting, and after I left the shop this man was heard to say that he was not going to join the local, that in doing so he would only be paying out money for nothing. Brothers, before I would allow any man or organization to pay my way through this life, I'd get off the earth, and rather than let one, two or three men boast that they would not join the organization that is paying for the conditions they are enjoying I would get out of the shop or see that they got out.

Now, brothers in Houston, get busy, and when the time comes do as others have done, don't stop at first five men, for all blacksmiths and helpers look alike to this organization.

Leaving Houston I stopped at San Antonio, Tex., and succeeded in getting enough men together to get a charter, and by the first Wednesday in March there will be twenty-five or thirty names added to the roster of San Antonio local.

The men who attended this meeting at San Antonio expressed their appreciation of the work done by our Brotherhood, and through the efforts of their local officers, Brothers W. L. Badger, President; R. O'Connor, Vice-President; E. C. Enderly, Secretary, and J. C. Conway, Treasurer, expect to build up the local in San Antonio to such an extent that will do justice to themselves and the general Union.

I next stopped at El Paso, Tex., where I found the local getting along very favorably. Since my last visit to El Paso several new names have been added to their roster, and all the old members with one exception (he having gone into business for himself) have paid up, thus placing El Paso in the solid column with a membership that is willing and ready at any time to obey the orders of the General Office to the letter and in the spirit.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. FLANAGAN,

Fourth Vice-President.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.

NOTICE.

Editor Journal—Meet us face to face Saturday evening, March 12, at 8 o'clock sharp and have a good time. Locals No. 206 and 326 are giving a joint entertainment which is going to be the best that the two locals have ever had, so come prepared to laugh, eat and drink; come with an empty bread basket and the water gauge of your boiler at a low point.

The object of this joint entertainment is to create a good feeling among the brothers and also have a good time, and we hope that the brothers of the I. B. of B. and H. that are within the reach of our hall will come and swell the crowd.

I also will add that there is going to be a sofa pillow given away, with the emblem of the I. B. of B. and H. on it—see if you can't get it. This sofa pillow, I will venture to say, is the first one the brothers of the I. B. of B. and H. have had their emblem attached to, and we hope that the brother that gets it is a good worker for the I. B. of B. and H., and also that he will be present when the pillow is given out.

In conclusion I will say that Nos. 206 and 326 request the honor of your presence at an entertainment to be held Saturday evening, March 12, 1910, at Chandler's hall, 71st Street and Cottage Grove

Avenue, at 8 o'clock sharp. With best wishes we remain,

Fraternally yours,
Joint Entertainment Committee.
Nos. 206 and 326.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 299.

Ogden Utah, February 21, 1910.

Editor Journal—I missed my letter in last month's Journal on account of being called by telegram to Portland, Ore., on account of the serious illness of my brother, who is lying in the hospital, and was too late when I returned home.

Our president, Morgan Jones, and his wife went to Denver to spend the Christmas holidays.

J. W. Walters, our recording secretary, had his right thumb broken by working under the steam hammer, which laid him up about four weeks, but he is back to work again.

Brother Sprecker, of Pocatello, was down to Ogden on a visit for a few days; also Brother Dan Jabacson was here, having called on his return from Salt Lake City to his home at Montpelier.

Our due stamp committee is doing good work and our shop is pretty well lined up now. We initiated three at our meeting February 4—that is going some.

Brother J. A. Schelin, who went to Sweden on a visit, is back again and at work at the old stand, but looks a little bit the worse for the sea sickness he had while crossing the pond.

We are looking for our president to be with us shortly, also one of our vice-presidents, to straighten things on the Southern Pacific and Oregon Short Line, as they are in very bad shape just now on these lines.

Our foreman was called to Denver on account of sickness and was gone a week, but is now at his post looking after things again.

I expect to have something good to tell the Brotherhood at large in our May Journal with reference to our new wage scale and agreement.

Now it is time for us to load our guns, and when we get both barrels loaded we can hand it over to our president when he comes to us at his discretion. The shotgun policy is the only policy that counts in extreme cases.

If all of our brothers would pay up to

date we would have plenty of money in our treasury. Let us all get busy and put our shoulder to the wheel and No. 299 will do the rest.

With best wishes and good luck to the Brotherhood at large, I am,

Yours fraternally,

EDWIN PEAKE.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 55.

Selma, Ala., Feb. 20, 1910.

Editor Journal—This, my first attempt at composing a letter to the Journal, is somewhat awkward. I am only accustomed to handle the tongs and hammer—not pen and ink. Nevertheless, we would like to let you know that No. 55 is still in existence; also we had the honor of a visit from our General President, Brother Kline, on the 4th of February, which was a very agreeable surprise to all the members of No. 55. As there are not enough members here to keep a hall, we meet at Brother Harris' home. All were present except three brothers, Green, Vasser and Brown, on account of sickness; Brother Brown works at the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida; Brother Vasser works at Fulton, Ala., and they could not get here.

On account of the small number of us here and Brother Kline being tired, we dispensed with hall etiquette and Brother Kline sat and gave us a good old-time, heart-to-heart talk on the work the Brotherhood is doing under his able guidance and what could be accomplished if we had the necessary finances.

He impressed on us the great necessity of the one day's pay assessment and the early payment of same, after which Sister Harris served hot chocolate and cake, while her two charming daughters, Misses May and Katie, rendered us a duet on the piano.

After expressing our gratitude to Brother Kline and commending him on his excellent work as Grand President of our noble craft, we bid him God's blessing and he took his departure for Mobile, Ala.

Respectfully,

W. S. EAVES,
President No. 55.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 336.

Dunkirk, N. Y., 1910

Editor Journal—In your December issue I read with much pleasure the article by the editor, James W. Kline. I can hardly agree with Brother Kline on the subject that God had a hand in laying the foundation of this government and thereafter lost all interest in the future welfare of the government and his children, as the conditions, though slow at first, have been grow-

ing worse and worse ever since that great document, the Declaration of Independence, was first penned by our forefathers, and see all of the trusts growing up around us, and, as you say, the whisky trust and many other unjust institutions, have grown up under our present form of government. Is God the instigator of these things? Nay, verily, for the causes underlying all these wrongs are as plain as the noonday sun on a cloudless day. If there are great wrongs in our present system of government and God works through His children, as indicated by Brother Kline, then our first duty is to discover the cause of these wrongs. Then, in the interest of God and humanity, to labor to remove them.

Brother Kline states that the whisky traffic is the direct cause of nine-tenths of all the wrongs, misery and poverty. Now, while I deplore and denounce the whisky traffic, I know that back of the whisky traffic and back of all the wrongs that the human family suffer today there is a cause, and that these great wrongs are merely the effect of a cause, and in order to get rid of these great wrongs we must remove the cause, for as long as the cause exists the effects are sure. There is no man in the whisky business today who likes it as a business. Then what is he in the business for? What is our government in the business for? Because they love the business? I think not. The same cause is back of all our great trusts and combinations; the same cause was back of chattel slavery; the same cause is back of industrial slavery; the white-slave system; the sweat-shop; back of our awful mine disasters. You find the same cause back of our corrupt senators and legislators; you find the same cause. Is it necessary for me to name it? Yes. Well, it is the profit system. This system engenders and fosters in the mind of man a grasping, avaricious disposition, and as long as the system continues this disposition will increase.

So, brothers, if you think that men are the instruments through which God brings about the consummation of His will, is it not time that we cease to howl about the effect and get busy and remove the cause? The statements of John Mitchell, Second Vice-President, on the subject hit the nail right on the head when he says long hours of labor is the cause of many a man taking a stimulant to brace up a tired body and a fagged brain. So I say, brothers, get into a union and become a man. You have been letting the other man do too much of your thinking. So, I say, do some of your own thinking before it is too late.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. PEACOCK,

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 103.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 21, 1910.

Editor Journal—It has been quite a little while since our First Vice-President Dougherty was in our city and so magnificently carried out the instructions given to him, viz.: the harmonizing of factions here and the unionizing of the locomotive shops here also. Quite well was his mission carried to a successful ending. So much in fact that the boys of Locals 103 and 437 think that he might have epitomized his monthly letter to headquarters (as far as his work in this city was concerned) into the terse communication of Cæsar to his Roman friends, after the battle of Zela, forty-seven years before Christ. If "*Veni Vidi Vici*" was ever applicable to any situation, before Christ or since, in our humble judgment, it is deservedly so in this case.

And we beg leave to say, Mr. Editor, that he used no *bulldozing* methods, either. Stick a pin right here, Mr. Editor; perhaps some of the boys at the Pittsburg convention may still remember that remark.

Being responsible in a sense for Brother Dougherty's being in our city, naturally I would liked to have met him on his arrival and introduced him in the various shops here. It so happened that, when he arrived here, I was in Atlanta, Ga., hobnobbing with my old friends of No. 1.

If you will allow me to digress a little, I found no political castoffs or booze fighters amongst them (and there never was), Mr. Rose of Minneapolis, notwithstanding. But to return to our subject: Got a wire that Brother Dougherty was in Richmond, and "hiked" back on the first train out, found Brother Dougherty had mastered the situation for himself, as much so as if he had been born in this place. What Brothers Henry and Irving of No. 135 said of Brother Dougherty in Schenectady holds good in Richmond, and more so. He had the wages increased from 2½c to 10c per hour more, and that, too, without being asked to do so. (That's delivering the goods, ain't it?)

There was one thing the boys here did not like; that was they were unable to entertain him in any manner. They were unable to show any of our historical points or our beautiful parks, or drives, or entertain him in any way. You know Richmond is replete with points of historical interest to strangers, and we always like to let them know they are welcome. It is rumored around that the boys have chipped in and bought a watch as a slight testimonial of him.

Thinking possibly it may be of some satisfaction to him to know it, that what members of 103, working at the Locomotive Shops, who still had the fine for expulsion standing them, have since paid up and these works are strictly up to all requirements—as far as I understand it. In fact, the whole city is fully 98 per cent organized.

You have said, Mr. Editor, that you considered the members of No. 103 among your best friends. You made no mistake there, but Dougherty can, and I trust will, lay claim to the same, and he still has another scalp in his belt from this place, for every man Jack of No. 437 swears by him and, if please God, he comes this way again he will not only find our lachstrings on the outside but the doors also wide open. The boys will get together with the brown stone jug with the corncob stopper and we will paint the early morning hours a crimson hue.

I have just received a letter from a friend in Paterson, N. J., telling me that Dougherty has organized those lads up there. Sent in something over a hundred names (a hundred and fifteen, I make it out) on the Charter Application. That's going some more, ain't it? I will bet my chances of getting into the United States Senate against a pint of juniper beans that he had no time to sing comic songs, tell yarns or dance jigs while he was doing that piece of work. Take my word for it, socially he may not be a shining light yet, but for delivering the goods contracted for he is a wonder.

This is my first offense, maybe my last, Mr. Editor, and with all its crudities, I would not care to have the Pruning Hook put into it.

Fraternally yours,
W. J. WHITLOCK,
Local Union No. 103,
Richmond, Va.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 89.

Mattoon, Ill., Feb. 13, 1910.

Editor Journal—You seldom see anything under the correspondence head of the Blacksmiths' Journal from old No. 89; while we haven't been asleep by any means, we have been busy, but our absence from your columns is due to some negligence on the part of our Secretary—we will put it on him, anyway.

Our union is composed of a nice set of boys—all jolly as usual—and old No. 89 is running along in the same old rut with 45 members on her roll, all in good standing with the exception of a few who are always in arrears with their dues; but nevertheless we keep in touch with them

and expect to have them lined up soon. The members are all employed at either the I. C. or Big Four shops. The I. C. shops are working eight hours per day, six days a week, and while the Big Four has beat them some, they are working ten hours per day, five days, and nine hours on Saturdays.

The members of No. 89 would appreciate the service of some of the general officers, for the Big Four certainly is in need of a good organizer.

On February 11 Big Four District Council No. 18 was called, and three locals responded to the call out of seven, making a showing that something should be done.

Hoping this will find a place in the Journal, we beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

H. W. SMITH,
Secretary.
J. E. BAKER,
President.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 37.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 19, 1910.

Editor Journal—There are times when we all sum up the achievements and failures of the past and strike the balance of progress. Not only is this practice suitable for persons, but it is of equal application to labor organizations.

This finds Local Union No. 37 in better condition than ever before. Brother Mockler when here gave unionism a momentum that has not only kept it increasing in numbers, but in fraternal spirit also.

We believe that if the resolution of the law committee of the recent convention had carried, it would have had a tendency to further increase the interest of members as it would give them something to tie to. Let us hope that at our next year's convention we will be able to formulate some plan to care for our members when sick, pension or provide a home for them when old, and bury them when dead, if they have been a continuous member for twenty years. We would then have benefits that would appeal to the great mass of non-union smiths and helpers throughout the country. Such a scheme if adopted would be better than the system we have of Vice-Presidents traveling over the country doing missionary work that has no lasting effect. There are hundreds who would come in through this incentive, who would not do so otherwise.

We have recently succeeded in negotiating with the O. R. & N. and S. P. R. R. Co. an agreement establishing a nine-hour day.

If it were not for taking up too much space in the Journal, I would send you a copy of the agreement, as some one sent to the Journal for January a copy that was not correct, which had the effect of misleading our members who were employed on other divisions, and making it necessary for our Secretary to correct and explain the mistake.

While touching on this subject, let me correct the mistake made in spelling the names of those signing the agreement, and the order in which they should read.

For the company, J. F. Graham, Sup't
Motive Power.

Rob't Treacy,
H. C. Simmons,
Jas. Cranna,
Jas. Holmes,

Committee.
Fraternally yours, "CHUG."

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 155.

Algiers, La., Feb. 21, 1910.

Editor Journal—Locals Nos. 229 and 155 had the pleasure of entertaining our General President as our carnival guest. Although his stay was short, we accomplished a great deal by his visit. The Presidents of the different locals agreed to call a joint meeting on Wednesday night, February 9. This meeting did not come up to what we expected, although we had a good many brothers present, also a few invited guests. President Cary of 229 called the meeting to order, then introduced our General President, Brother Kline, and the remarks of General President Kline were well received, and the brothers that attended that meeting are satisfied we have the right man in the right place, and we hope we will have the pleasure of entertaining him at some future date. Fourth Vice-President Flanagan spoke on the troubles of our local unions, and he and President Kline explained to us how they could be overcome. President Carey of 229, President Hunter and Brother Prior of 155 made a few remarks on local conditions.

We also had the pleasure of listening to a few words from Mr. Bell, foreman of Sterns Iron Works, and Mr. Stewart, a retired foreman of the Whitney Iron Works. Both of these gentlemen said they were at our service to do anything that would benefit our organization. President Kline then explained to those gentlemen how they could help our organization, and then thanked one and all for their kind attention, and good-by to dear old New Orleans.

THOS. P. GOFF,
Secretary 155.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 38.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 21, 1910.

Editor Journal—Thinking that the readers of the Journal would be interested in hearing from Local No. 38, situated at El Paso, Texas, on the border of Mexico; also being situated in the great pass from the East to the West, they have the Juarez Mountains south and Mount Franklin on the north. The gap is only about one mile wide, and this is the trunk line passing through the famous Rio Grande River, which makes this a very interesting city.

El Paso is surely coming to the front as a commercial center of railroads; also as a union city.

There are sixteen different labor orders here, all in good standing. El Paso was a very hard city to fall into line until nearly one year ago, when Brother Walker came here and took up the work in a good way and finally brought out a paper and started the publishing of the Labor Journal, which has done much for the cause of the working man.

No. 38 has had a hard struggle to keep its head above water for some time, but our good Brother Flannigan telegraphed me from San Antonio that he would be with us on Saturday evening, February 19, so we put forth an extra effort and succeeded in getting all of the brothers out; Brother Flannigan gave them a straight talk, telling the conditions of the laboring man and what they must do to protect themselves. He urged every one of them to put themselves in line and stand by the grand officers, and they in turn would stand by us.

Thinking this will do for the first letter from Pass City Local No. 38, I will close.

Yours respectfully,
I. W. LUCAS,
1309 Wyoming St.,
El Paso, Texas.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 333.

Buffalo, Feb. 18, 1910.

Editor Journal—Local 333 is still doing business at the same old place. We all attended the smoker given by District Council No. 38 on January 29, and all had a good time except Brother Hank Dean, who did not attend. He was asked if he was going; he said no; that he would not go and if they came near his house that he would sic his \$1,000 prize dog on them, but some of the brothers who worked with him went to the butcher shop and got a ham bone, and led by Brothers Shoemaker, Mormon and Discher, they went to his house, and when he heard

them he put the dog on them, but when the dog saw the bone it was all off with Brother Hank, for they turned the house upside down and put poor Hank out in the snow, but Hank says that he will get even with them yet—once, aber nit.

We had with us our ex-treasurer, Brother Esemenwein, from Sayer, Pa.

Local 333 is getting along fine. January and February we initiated ten candidates, thanks to Brother John Bolam, Business Manager.

Brothers Caney and Forderer have a new leaf on the wagon until after Lent. Brother John says no more hops, but apple juice.

At our last meeting we had with us Brother John Coughlan, Secretary of Local No. 128, who spoke on the good of the order. Brother John is always a welcome visitor at Local No. 333, and a hustler for the cause. Brothers Loring, Schneider, Dean, of No. 333, Shoemaker, Mormon, Discher, Duchey and Frenchy, of No. 128, have joined a singing club named The 177 Mortimer Schweinnickels Club. They will sing the next time that President Kline comes to Buffalo.

Local No. 333 is doing fine since Brother Funk has returned. He has worn out two gavels. He is so strong. He told us not to tell President Klein that he had a game rooster and prize dog.

Brothers Bontempo, Christopher, Ross and Ricci say that they will start a singing club and will challenge the Mortimer Street Schweinnickels to sing on St. Patrick's Day for a \$100 prize; so the Schweinnickels better look out.

Brothers Roberts, Dollner and Boalch have joined the Yet Gates Close Club No. 42.

Brother Funk, our worthy President, has turned up at last. He was lost from our meetings for two months or more, but Brother Funk says that he has turned a new leaf and will attend every meeting of Local No. 333 for the year 1910.

Brother Chas. Boalch says that he has a dog that can lick any dog in New York state or any other state. He is a bulldog from County Cork, Ireland. He won't sell him for \$1,000. We will try and have Brother Forderer's game chickens in the next issue. Also Brother Esemenwein's Maltese cat.

Local No. 333 is working a new scheme; all brothers who bring in a member get a button, and it is working fine.

A few brothers of Local No. 128 have received buttons.

With good luck to the Brotherhood and Brothers Kline and Kramer, I remain, as ever,

Yours truly,
SHANTY HILL.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 437.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 26, 1910.

Editor Journal—Only a few words to inform the Brotherhood that there is now a full fledged new local by the name of Dominion No. 437, and it happened this way: First Vice-President Wm. J. Dougherty struck this town on the 9th or 10th of January, and, like all good men, wasn't long in getting down to business. First of all he didn't like the looks of the pay roll rating of some of the men, so he proceeded to do business along that line. I'm pleased to say his efforts were most fruitful in that he succeeded in getting raises for seventeen men, all the way from twenty-five to seventy-five cents per day. This done, he proceeded to instill unionism into the minds and heads of the men, and at the first meeting of No. 437, held under his auspices, the membership roll jumped from about ten almost inactive members to forty, and the truth is, it hasn't stopped yet, for we have on hand thirteen applications to be acted upon, with a few more to come.

Brother Dougherty was only with us for a few days when he was wired by President Kline to go to Galeton, Pa., but he made very good use of his time while here, and procured abundant results. I dare say No. 437 has come to stay and is prepared to do business.

Yours fraternally,

ALEX. L. ROSS,
Recording Secretary.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 237.

Anaconda, Mont., Feb. 9, 1910.

Editor Journal—Copper City Local is not very large in numbers, but we would ask the other unions in our Brotherhood to *sit up and take notice* that we have paid our assessment for our thirty-four members out of our treasury, and we are still in a good financial condition, and the members of the union are very proud to think that the officers of the union have been such good financiers.

We pay our Secretaries so much per month and pay their dues, and it is the means of having better officers, for when they know that if they make good they will be re-elected, at least, that is the way the members of our union look at it, and if they have a good man in office they keep him as long as they can.

As I said before, our membership is not large, but they make up in enthusiasm what they lack in numbers.

We are always pleased to have the officers of the general union to visit us, and can assure them a good time, as Brother Powlesland can certify, as he organized

this union and he was surprised at it when he came back to visit us.

I am, Yours fraternally,
THE OLD WAR HORSE.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 226.

February 18, 1910.

Editor Journal—We are small in number and isolated among the snowdrifts of Northern Vermont, but we like to be heard from from time to time, through the columns of the Journal. It was with some satisfaction that we read the editorial of our General President in the recent issue of the Journal concerning the Employers & Investors' Association. A short time ago, the employees of our railroad shops were requested to collect and listen to one of the agents of this association. He stated, with pathos that would start tears from the eyes of men whose whiskers had been growing for forty years, and with oratorical flights that were awe-inspiring to these men who work with the hands, "That railroads were being abused beyond belief." But his only following from the blacksmiths and helpers was one man who thought he had bought a block of railroad stock for the 25 cents he invested.

We believe that labor should regard all such advances of capital with suspicion—at least as long as the present generation of capitalists incumbers the earth, and until the coming generation have been given a thorough course in school that organized labor is building up and conducting in our country today that teaches that the best there is in man, morally and physically, is not brought out by oppression.

Yours respectfully,
H. H. BUTTERFIELD,
P. V. HARRIS,

Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 170.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 19, 1910.

Editor Journal—At our last regular meeting the members of this local decided that Local No. 170 was about due to be heard from again, so they instructed me to write an article for the Journal and let the boys over the country know that old No. 170 is still on the job and doing a little business every now and then.

Everything is in fairly good condition here, and membership includes every blacksmith in the city with the exception of two, and they had rather be out than in.

As far as we are personally concerned the panic hurt us very little, none of our boys were laid off and we were only on short time a couple of months.

On the third of this month we were very agreeably surprised by the arrival of our General President in our city. He wired our Secretary that he was coming, but through a mistake he didn't receive it, consequently we didn't have any idea that our General President was going to honor us with a visit until he dropped in. The membership regretted exceedingly the circumstance that prevented our learning of his intended visit, because of the fact we didn't have an opportunity to make any preparations whatever that would tend to make his visit a pleasant one. However, we did the best we could; we secured a hall and held a meeting, where we listened to a very interesting and instructive talk by Brother Kline. He touched upon the work being done by the Brotherhood in the North and Northwest and discussed at length the changes in our constitution and the reasons therefor, especially the day's pay assessment, which, by the way, meets with the approval of this local, and before very long the general office will be in receipt of our D. P.

Not wishing to consume too much of your valuable time, I will bring this to a close. I am in hopes of having something good to tell you next time.

With best wishes for the welfare of the Brotherhood, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JULIUS E. ALFARA,
Financial Secretary.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 300.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 23, 1910.

Editor Journal—It has been some time since Local 300 has been heard from through the columns of the Journal. This has not been through lack of interest in the Brotherhood, but because we have had little or nothing to say of general interest.

Now, owing to the switchmen's strike, the Second Vice-President, Brother Glover, has been with us the past two weeks. We have held three joint meetings, which were largely attended and which were very interesting. Brother Glover gave us a talk on the Pittsburg convention and the assessment. He also sang us a few Irish songs, which were appreciated.

The District Council of the Twin Cities was reorganized, all the lagers were prodded on and a class of ten was formed to be initiated after pay day.

Local 300 is in good shape, having 100 members in good standing. We were very glad to have Brother Glover drop in on us and hope he will do so again.

Yours fraternally,

FRED KERN.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 488.

Jackson, Tenn., Feb., 1910.

Editor Journal—This local is in a flourishing condition. It is composed of ten smiths and five helpers. It has added one more to its number since last report, Brother T. F. Stearns.

We had a very pleasant surprise on the first—it was a visit from our General President, James W. Kline, and Brother D. C. Tucker of Memphis. Brother Thos. Fail went to the depot at 6:30 to meet Brothers Kline and Tucker. He took them to the Southern Hotel for breakfast, and then to see the sights, first to the I. C. shops, where the force was slightly crippled by Brother "Pap" Alexander being laid up with the grippe. Then in the afternoon they went over to the M. & O. shops, where they found all of the fires in full blast.

A special meeting was called for 7 p. m., when Brother Kline gave some very valuable talk.

Brother Kline and all were invited over to the Machinists' Hall, where Brother Kline gave some good advice and a lecture which will be remembered for years to come. After, all were invited over to any oyster supper given by Local No. 488.

Thos. Fail is the oldest "war horse" we have. He has spent the past forty years behind the anvil. He is as spry as any member of this local.

A. G. NEWMAN,
Secretary.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 9.

Birmingham, Feb. 23, 1910.

Editor Journal—Just a few words from Local No. 9. It is not often we have anything to say, as we are not great kickers. I often think that there is not much gained by kicking, even if you happen to have a kick coming. I will say, though, No. 9 is in a good and prosperous condition; that is, taking everything into consideration, for we all know that the late panic was a severe blow to all working men. While our local suffered a little, I am glad to say that we have pulled through with our colors still flying, and I have no hesitation in saying flying a little bit higher than before. And we are living in hopes of seeing them fly higher still.

I consider it every working man's duty to belong to the organization of his craft, and if he does not he is simply enjoying the benefits that he has had no share in creating, and is receiving the good results that his fellow men have established at

their expense and often times a great amount of labor.

We had a visit from our General President, Brother Kline. I received a telegram from him stating that he would spend a night in Bham, so I called a meeting, and I am glad to say that we had a fine time; in fact, almost the entire membership turned out. Brother Kline spoke for one hour and a half, and he gave us a very interesting and instructive address, and, I must say, very much to the point. I think that every one of us was benefited by his remarks. After a few questions had been answered, and the boys chewing the rag a little, then passing the cigars around, we brought a very pleasant meeting to a close at 11:30 p. m.

ARTHUR GLEDHILL.

District Councils.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 38.

Buffalo, N. Y., February 19, 1910.

Editor Journal—It is quite a while since you have had any word from Buffalo. I wish to state that our city is getting along well in the labor world. Locals Nos. 117, 128, 333 are doing as well as can be expected in general. We are all increasing our membership, likewise treasury. I think the time is not far off when a man working at our trade won't get a job without he has a good paid-up card. There are very few of our members at large who realize the fact of the power we have behind us if we stick together and try to advance our interests in general. For one instance: let our brothers think of the conditions of their shops; are they in a sanitary condition? If not, why not? Make a complaint to the men that are representing them to try and force these conditions through the Health Department, factory inspectors or through the secretary of the tuberculosis committee which every city in this country has, to try and prevent this plague from spreading. The conditions means something to our health and ought to be looked into seriously. Hoping the brothers will think this over and see that something is done, for I can assure you the tuberculosis committee can do more for this cause than any other official head to whom you can present the facts.

I wish to state that our organization is busy in the city departments and have had a resolution put through the city council raising our men fifty cents per day. It is up to the Mayor to sign, and we have every assurance that he will sign.

District Council No. 38 held a grand

smoker on January 29, which proved a big success. We secured the largest hall we knew of for that purpose, had a good program, the best talent we could secure; Young Andrew and Kid Curley, four rounds; Jacob Obermyer and Peter Wheelwright, four rounds; Professor Obermyer, club swinger and trapeze performer; Wesley Miller, champion 122-lb. wrestler of New York state, and Joseph Watuskiewicz, champion Polish wrestler, finish match, won by Miller.

Sam Branar and Burt Sullivan, four-round bout.

Martin Lovern, the Irish piper, gave some good selections.

Stephen Zobriest and Chas. Zobriest put up a lively four-round bout.

Jimmy Curry, the newsboys' favorite singer, sang well.

The star match was between Peter Bieber, champion 135-lb. wrestler of New York state, and William Knapp, champion 135-lb. wrestler of western New York, to a finish; won by Peter Bieber. Fred Weldy, champion wrestler of Pennsylvania, refereed.

We charged 25c admission, had over 600 present, and we expect to clear up over \$200.00 for District Council No. 38.

I wish to state we had the Board of Business Agents of Erie county with us, amounting to 37, representing all different crafts.

We also had the pleasure of having our First Vice-President, William J. Dougherty, with us on that occasion. We also had John Coleman, business manager, United Trades and Labor Council; Albert Cunningham, business manager of Building Trades; John Clark, business manager of Garment Workers; Chas. Stephens, business manager Cigar Makers; also Mr. Joyce, general secretary of Longshoremen, and many other shining stars of the labor movement.

I am pleased to say the next time we have a smoker we will have to hire Convention Hall. District Council No. 38 intends to give the members of Nos. 117, 333 and 128 a smoker for members only, in about two weeks, to get the members together—get acquainted and talk over the good things for the betterment of our organization.

I am pleased to inform our delegates of our last convention that Brother Frank Funk, president of Local No. 333, was elected president of the Dredgemen a few months ago, and I hear his name is slated for General President of the International Dredgemen's Union. Good for Frank—that is going some. The convention takes place in Detroit this week and he is there with

all his war paint and feathers—of a noble
Tubal Cain.

There is one thing I would like to see
the secretaries of our locals do for the
betterment of the movement: when they
get a letter asking for information, in re-
gard to fair shops and other conditions,
answer as soon as possible and help along
the good work, as it is very necessary at
times to find out conditions in some places
to get them in others, and in doing so it
will help the movement along wonderfully.

I am fraternally yours,

F. C. BOLAM,
B. M. D. C. No. 38.

SECOND SPASM OF AN ORGAN- IZER, POETICALLY.

I started out one cold, dark night
To see what could be done
In the way of organizing men
To join us, every one;
I received my instructions
From our President Kline
To go and line up every man
Along the Wabash line.
I landed in Decatur,
Not many miles from home,
And got back four old members,
And also three new ones.
My next stop was in Moberly,
A grand, big show me town,
Where the cars travel so fast
They'd turn you upside down.
I paid a visit to the shop
Where I knew many men,
And talked straight unionism
To every one of them.
I watched them all perform their work,
And they can do it, too,
But when I stopped to talk to Bob,
Who works fire Number Two,
After bidding him the time of day
I saw he had a job,
One that was very difficult,
Patching up a broken rod;
And he was sweating blood that day
From a cold in his thorax,
And judging from the stack close by,
He'd used up much borax.
Now if you wish to see the job
Bob had for a fixture,
Just glance around through the Journal,
And see it in a picture.
I hope Bob knows who wrote this bunk,
I told him in Hannibal
That the cut goes to the Journal,
With a few remarks as well.
It makes no difference to Bob
What work he has to do,
He understands his business,
That's the truth, and he's true blue;
He always has a paid-up card,

A credit to any man,
And to work with him without one,
Just try it, if you can.
When I arrived in Hannibal
Bob met me at the train,
Escorted me to see his girl,
But I'll not give her name;
I spent a very lovely day
Along with Bob and her,
And they both done me up
At another friend's house,
In a game they called euchre.
I tried my best to win a game,
But, then, it was no use,
So I started for the depot,
As I had to vamoze.
Now, Bob, don't you get offended
What you see in these lines,
But the truth is all I'm telling
Of the incidents and times
In Moberley and Hannibal.
And if I go that way again
I'll give another call;
I know you'll say when you see this,
If I had that white head now,
I would send him after borax,
And let him show me how.
I am where it's 18 below,
And if you wish to call,
Address me at Foley Hotel,
In the city of St. Paul.

WHEN HUTTON CARVES THE DUCK.

We all look on with anxious eyes
When George Hutton carves the duck,
And Stapel almost always sighs
When Hutton carves the duck.
Then all of 484 prepare to rise
And held their bibs before their eyes,
And be prepared for a great surprise
When Hutton carves the duck.

George braces up and grabs a fork
And then he carves the duck,
And not a soul will talk
Till George has carved the duck.
The fork is jabbed into the sides,
Across the breast the knife he slides,
And very careful Stapel hides
While Hutton carves the duck.

The platter always seemed to slip
When Hutton carved the duck.
And how he made the dishes skip,
Potatoes fly amuck,
The squash and cabbage leap in space
We all get gravy on our face,
And George mutters "for heaven's sake,"
And then he carved the duck.

There were Stapel, Hosper, Gust and some more,
 Were crazy to see George cut some more.
 Some one shouted they wanted the breast,
 George was too tired—he wanted a rest.
 Some one shouted—he fainted, I think,
 But all he wanted was another (drink).
 He fainted quite often, so they say,
 But all he got was a big head next day.

George has gone—sorry to say,
 But hope he'll not carve any duck while away.

The duck that he carved was very bad,
 But hope that he will not carry a jag.
 Some one handed Hutton a cigar, so they said,

But he wanted to go home and go to bed.
 Next morning quite early aroused from his bed

He was hunting the duck to cut off his head.

Instead of duck bottle he found he was tickled to death that the duck wasn't around.

—ROBT McCURREN.

OLD EMPLOYEE LEAVES ROAD.

Foreman of Omaha Company Is Pensioned and Son Succeeds Him.

One of the most remarkable personal tributes ever paid to a man in St. Paul was that tendered yesterday afternoon at the German Hall, West Seventh street, to Peter Lynch, the retiring foreman of the Omaha railroad shops, by the officials of the road and the men who have worked with him.

Mr. Lynch has just passed his seventieth birthday and, in accordance with the rule of the road, retires on a pension. His friends took the opportunity to present him with a great leather upholstered chair and at the same time gave suitable expression of their appreciation of his personal worth.

What made the occasion more singular is the fact that J. J. Lynch, the foreman's son, takes his father's place.

More than a hundred men were present at the exercises, which occupied the entire afternoon. Among those present were General Manager A. W. Trenholm, Superintendent F. R. Pechim, E. B. Thompson, master mechanic, and a large number of other officials, including representatives of the Great Northern and other railroads.

Men Pay Their Tribute.

In addition to the musical features there were a number of addresses, many brief and some which occupied more time, but all of them expressing the deep feeling of the men with whom Mr. Lynch has worked for years.

Peter Lynch was born in Pennsylvania, July 3, 1839. When he was five years old he went with his parents to Watertown, Wis., when that portion of the country was yet a territory. His first labor was picking thorns for a woolen mill in Watertown which was owned by a man named Ford, whose widow still lives at Minnehaha Falls, and who has passed her one hundred and first birthday.

At twelve years of age he took a job as water boy for a railroad which was being graded between Milwaukee and Watertown, and which is now a part of the St. Paul system. Two years later he became apprenticed to a blacksmith, and after serving his time learning the trade he secured employment in the Watertown shops, where he worked the greater part of the time until 1881. Then he came to St. Paul and entered the service of the Omaha road.

Succeeded by Son.

Mr. Lynch is considered to be the oldest blacksmith in the state in point of active work, as he came here in territorial days and witnessed not only the growth of the state, but also of the railroads which then were only just building.

He is succeeded as foreman by his son, J. J. Lynch, who in a few remarks yesterday afternoon promised to follow out the lines which have made so signal a success in the case of his father.

PETER LYNCH.

December 26, 1909.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Fellow Shopmates.

When requested by your committee to speak here this evening, I was assured by them, all that was necessary, and all that was expected of me, was to say a few words about Mr. Lynch, and having upon these conditions consented to do so, I intend to adopt the Mayor Lawler policy and stick to the charter, so you have no occasion to become alarmed when I tell you that Mr. Lynch and his career is a topic that could easily be discussed for an hour and still have material enough left for a couple of "Chautauqua" lectures, which, I am sure, if handled by the right parties, could be made more interesting and more profitable to the audience than some of the subjects discussed upon these occasions, because they would be more modern and more pertinent to the affairs of every-day life, but I am satisfied that any effort upon my part to make a long speech upon this occasion would be untimely and out of place; there are others here who have been longer and more intimately associated with him whom we are here to honor this evening, than I have been; men

who are more competent to speak intelligently and entertainingly upon what is uppermost in our hearts tonight than I am, and who, I am sure, are anxious and willing to do so; but, I do wish that I had the ability of a "Gladstone," a "Daniel O'Connell," or a "Webster," so that I could convey to you in clear and suitable language the impressions formed upon my mind by Mr. Lynch's pure and lofty personality during the few short years I have had the pleasure of enjoying his acquaintance; but being unable to summon to my aid the spirits of these gifted heroes of the past, I am compelled to fall back upon my own resources, and in doing so I am reminded by the "poet" that—

Oft some shining April morn
Is darkened in an hour
And blackest griefs o'er joyous homes
Alas unseen may lower.

Gentlemen, the truth of that statement comes home to us upon this occasion with peculiar force when we stand face to face with the fact that the flight of time and the laws of the "Omaha Railroad" have made it imperative for Mr. Lynch, who has been our foreman in the blacksmith shop down yonder at the foot of Randolph street for more than a quarter of a century, to retire from active duty, thus the ties that have bound us together for so many years have been rudely and forever broken, and we were powerless to avert the blow, but I trust that what is our loss will be his gain, for released from the cares and anxieties of business he will have an opportunity to spend the declining years of his life in the quiet seclusion of his pleasant home or in the company of his many loyal and devoted friends in peace, pleasure and in rest, but I can assure him that it is with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret that we are compelled to part with the best, the kindest, and the ablest foreman that ever walked the floor of a blacksmith shop or issued an order to his men. Gentlemen, don't imagine for one moment that I am trying to throw phantom bouquets at Mr. Lynch this evening, and I trust that Mr. Lynch will not think so himself. I am speaking from experience, I am speaking from conviction, I am speaking from the heart, I am simply giving expression to a truth that has been endorsed and corroborated by almost every man with whom he ever came in contact; furthermore, in discussing his character, his ability, his methods and his success, I have heard it stated and stated in such a way that left no doubt about the sincerity of those by whom it was uttered, the statement was this: "That no duplicate of Peter Lynch could be found in this or any other coun-

try." Gentlemen, that alone is a tribute to the man's character that outshines in brilliancy the richest jewel that ever sparkled upon a monarch's brow. A tribute that the combined wealth of Rockefeller and Andy Carnegie cannot buy, and its beauty and its value lies in the fact that it has been honestly, honorably and nobly earned and no power on earth can ever deprive him of its possession. It is his, and his alone; it is his through the fleeting years of time; his through the endless ages of eternity, but allow me to mention a few traits of his character that have forever endeared him to us, and I am sure might be wisely and profitably imitated by every man occupying a similar position, for you all know that amid the gloom, the grime, the heat and clamor that is part of the equipment of every well-regulated blacksmith shop, and the "Omaha" is no exception, except that there was always one ray of sunshine, one buoyant and dauntless spirit that seemed to live upon a plane far removed and indifferent to the many petty and aggravating things that seem to be continually happening in every business, a truth that was beautifully and tersely expressed by Robert Burns many years ago when he said:

The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft aglee
And leaves us naught but grief and pain
For promised joy.

That is true in the blacksmith shop as well as in every other shop and in every other business, no matter how well regulated it may be, and it only complicates and makes matters worse when you get mad about it and ugly about it and say and do things that any sane and sensible man would be ashamed of. Mr. Lynch fully realized this fact, and it is one of the indisputable evidences that go to prove the bigness and superior quality of the man's mind, for no matter what happened, and I am sure there was many a time when his patience was tried to the limit of endurance, yet no frown ever darkened the calm, peaceful, kindly expression of his features, no vulgar language ever profaned his lips, no harsh or ill-timed criticisms that might have to be regretted in the future were ever uttered by him to rankle in the bosom of anyone, but conscious of his own ability and always equal to the occasion without any bullying, without any bluster and without any vulgar show of superiority, but firmly, calmly, kindly and as unerringly as the needle points to the pole he guided and directed to a successful and satisfactory completion every part of the work entrusted to his care, and we who have proudly labored

under his guiding and directing hand have long recognized his superior ability as a mechanic and are ready to proclaim to the world that he has no peer in the business to which he has devoted the greater part of his life and achieved a success that has seldom been equaled and never excelled.

But I have always been impressed with the idea that his success was simply the feeble effort of an intellectual giant in captivity, struggling to do the best that his opportunities and his environment would permit, for I am satisfied had he been permitted to devote his life to some of the professions or some one of the sciences where the brilliant talents given him by nature would have found a wider and richer field for their activities instead of being imprisoned within the four walls of a gloomy blacksmith shop with all its attendant hardships, and known only to his immediate friends, and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, there is no doubt in my mind but that he would have carved out for himself a name and a fame that would have become known and honored in every land, but being partly the creatures of circumstance and seldom able to break down the barriers of our prison house, it becomes the part of wisdom and of valor to make the best of what cannot be overcome. This Mr. Lynch has done in a remarkable degree, and with what success we are all familiar, but, being human like ourselves, I am sure he must have often looked beyond and longed for an opportunity to enter the wider and more inviting fields of labor of which I have already spoken, where fame's bright banners wave, knowing that he had the ability to compete successfully with the best and the ablest of those who were receiving the world's applause. But being deprived of these opportunities and having devoted his life to the work permitted him to do with a patience, an energy and an intelligence that have enabled him to acquire the complete mastery of its every detail.

He occupies tonight one of the most enviable positions ever occupied by man, standing as he does at the age of three-score years and ten, without an enemy in the land, loved, honored and respected by all who know him, marshalled among the victors of the present and the past, his life work beautiful and complete, as much entitled to the world's honor and applause as any man that ever tunneled a mountain, led an army to victory, painted a masterpiece upon the canvas or chiseled a Madonna from the pure and spotless marble. And for his devotion, faithfulness and loyalty to the interests of those by whom he

was employed, he deserves some substantial recognition, and we who labored under him and fully appreciated the kindness, sympathy and humanity that governed his every action and stamped upon him the seal of true nobility are here tonight to lay our tribute of affection at his feet and to assure him that so long as life and memory lasts and reason holds its sway his name and what he stands for will be enshrined in every heart and forever treasured with a miser's care, and I am satisfied that when the "Omaha" Company retired Mr. Lynch from their service because of his advancing years they retired the grandest old man of the system; the grandest, I repeat, because it makes no difference upon which side of his character you turn the searchlight of your investigation, it shines with equal brilliancy like a pure and polished diamond, and the man whose life and character has not been made happier, better and more beautiful by associating with Mr. Lynch as he moved amongst us from day to day, from week to week, and from year to year is dead to all the uplifting and ennobling influences that radiate from a pure, a perfect and a Christian manhood.

WILLIAM TODD.

Everything in this world is created by twos. In the beginning God said that it was not good for man to be alone, and woman was created. Light has its darkness, heat its cold, strength its weakness, knowledge its ignorance and work its rest,—everything in pairs. Work is honorable, rest is blessed. After six days of labor, the seventh day is, and should be, a day of rest. "And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it; because that in it he had rested from all his work which God had created and made." "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God. Let us labor therefore to enter into that rest."

The land of Canaan was a haven of rest to the Israelites delivered from the bondage of Egypt. The heavenly Canaan is typified as a perpetual resting place for the faithful of earth. "The sleep of a laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much; but the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep." Labor is necessary in order to properly enjoy rest. Prior wakefulness is indispensable to the full enjoyment of sleep. When God created the earth He placed the bulk of energy, vigor and wit in the green isle of Ireland, and there is no nation on the face of the globe so brimful of enthusiasm and readiness as the Irish nation. For nearly thirty years in the Omaha shops we have

had the honor of being associated with one who embodies in himself the highest type of the inhabitants of the green isle, our esteemed brother, Peter Lynch. This occasion is to celebrate his graduation from our shops. After long years of faithful service he enters into his well merited rest, and the committee has decided that the most fitting token of remembrance to offer him on this occasion is this comfortable, large, leather rocker, and, by means thereof, may our dear friend, Peter Lynch, be enabled to enter into well deserved and blissful rest. May he in it rock himself into the peaceful state of the blessed. We shall miss his genial countenance and cheerful presence around the shops, but we trust that by giving him this chair, we shall succeed in anchoring him in a comfortable place where we can readily find him in every time of trouble when we, all of us, get stuck on some difficult problem or intricate device pertaining to the machinery of the Omaha road. He will not be with us in the yards in person, but his gentlemanly and Christian deportment, in and out among us, for nearly a third of a century, will continue daily in our midst. May we emulate his illustrious example of self-control, of proper language on all occasions, of exemplary habits in the town, as well as in the home, and never forget his great heart of brotherly charity, whereby his profound knowledge and his wise counsel in all things, as well as his purse, were freely at our disposal. And may we freely emulate that trait of character, which stands out pre-eminently in him, of looking at the bright side of things and seeing the best that is in every man.

There is no use of multiplying words. Words, at best, are inadequate for the occasion. They are simply meager indicators of the wealth of feeling that permeates the bosom of every Omaha employe here this afternoon. Dear friend Lynch, I count it one of the brightest spots in my life to have this honor and great pleasure in behalf of your old associates, admirers and friends to present you with this chair as a token of love from your friends, and as a token of rest from your labors. May you have many years of earthly felicity in which to enjoy it, and may it be an earnest of the eternal rest which awaits you in your eternal home.

Sincerely yours,
THOMAS THOMAS.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—While it gives us a great pleasure to note the splendid send-off at the completion of long and active service

in the blacksmith department, we cannot but regret the passing out of active service Mr. Lynch, a true friend of the blacksmith craft. The men working for him would have been satisfied could his time of service as their foreman been extended, but the laws of a railroad company are like the laws of the ancient Medes and Persians—unalterable—and Mr. Lynch steps down and out well beloved by his craftsmen.

TO OUR CARNIVAL GUEST, J. W. K.

A stranger to our city came
On Sunday night, off the railroad train.
A grip in hand he marched in front
Down Canal street to a restaurant.
A waiter came with the bill of fare,
Jime looked it over and said, "Well, I declare,
I see everything but tomatoes there."
Then Flanagan said, "Try our oysters,
Jim,
They'll make you feel like you're in the swim."
He ate them raw, he ate them stewed,
Then Hunter said it was half past two.
We all went home to take a rest,
Then take Jim down to see King Rex.

From what he heard, and what he seen,
Made him feel like sweet sixteen.
We took him through our city's streets,
And what he saw was quite a treat.
Our next stop was at our City Hall
To call on the Mayor and Secretary Ball.
We all had a drink with our city's chief
[Except Jim.]
And wound up the day with something to eat.

When business was finished and he was ready to leave
He promised to come back on next Mardi Gras eve.
Well, goodbye, Jim, you are going West,
We know you are tired and need a rest.
You love our city you must confess?

—T. P. G.

BATTLE CREEK PROTESTS AGAINST POST'S SNEERIAL.

Following is an editorial from the Detroit News, which was boycotted by Post because it refused to print his advertisements against union labor:

"Unpleasant symptoms are being manifested by Battle Creek as a commercial and a civic center. The Battle Creek Moon has been free to speak its mind upon the matter. It points out that the promise of the city, its sturdy growth and good name have received a set-back from some

hand. The enthusiasm of the traveler, of the journeying workman, of the public in general, has diminished appreciably. Why? Because, says the Moon, the paid diatribes of C. W. Post in the public press, intemperately and viciously attacking union labor, have reacted upon the city.

"What other outcome could be expected? C. W. Post is carrying on a personally conducted campaign of loud, unreasonable abuse against what he terms the tyranny of union labor. He spends his money freely in display and reading advertisements, using language as extravagant as its cost, in a fight against the so-called oppressions of the laborers who to protect their slender wages, their homes and their families have formed voluntary associations. That there are union labor abuses worthy of criticism none can deny, but this man had turned his powerful weapons, not against those who prey upon society, not against the parasites, not against the potent influences which tyrannize over society through monopoly, but against the workingman, the man with the hoe. It is a shameless attack against the weaker whose slight efforts through trades unions for the protection of the produce of their labor, accompanied by errors in tactics though they may have been, are still all to futile.

"But the worm will turn. Mr. Post and Battle Creek are bound to earn their reward, the city an innocent victim of Post's intemperance and folly. The laboring man and his sympathizers are paying Mr. Post back daily with the animosity which he has so dearly purchased. And there are still newspapers which accept Mr. Post's vemon-tainted money, and publish his outrageous attacks upon organized labor, and yet hope to preserve the respect and the sympathy of the laborer so villified."

AID YOUR OFFICERS.

When a union elects a member to an official position, it does so not to make him a target for censure and abuse, but that he may be a center around which the members shall gather to make effective the work of the organization. This is a lesson that has not taken enough hold on the minds of union members. There is a peculiar perversity possessing many union people that makes them knock the men they have elected to office. They seem to have an idea that because they have elected a brother to office they have a right to dog him to their heart's content. They treat him very much the same way Indians used to treat their squaws,

only worse. The Indian made his squaw do the work, but he didn't have much to say, while some union men pile all the work of the organization on the shoulders of the officer and a heap of abuse on his head. If the union members who are guilty of this folly would have as much to say in the way of boosting as they have in the way of knocking, how easy would be the work of the officers and how successful the organization.—Ex.

UNIONS DESTROY POVERTY.

To understand what the trade unions are doing to combat poverty it is necessary to consider the causes of poverty. Poverty is the result of unemployment, low wages, disease, accident and misfortune. The trade unions have sought, with marked success, to remove poverty by securing for the wage-earners a rate of wages sufficiently high to enable workmen and families to live in a manner conformable to American standards. They—the unions—have accumulated large funds which are used to relieve workmen and their families who may be in distress as a result of accident, death, sickness or unemployment. Last year there were paid for the relief of the unemployed members of trade unions, out of the funds in the union treasuries, not less than five millions of dollars. These expenditures do not include several millions of dollars paid in strike and lockout benefits.

But perhaps the most remarkable feature of the methods pursued by trade unionists in their contest against poverty is found in the sacrifices they make for each other in periods of industrial depression, and when poverty is most general and acute. It occurs not infrequently that a union workman having a job will divide his work and his earnings with a workman having no regular employment. This system of dividing employment is quite general in mining communities. If an employer closes down one of his mines and continues others in operation, the union men in the mine that is running will invite their fellow unionists whose work has been stopped to share their employment with them. That is to say, the men who retain their jobs will remain at home three days each week. While this course obviously decreases the weekly earnings of the men having regular employment, it results in giving men who would otherwise be idle and in poverty enough work and enough money to tide them over their emergency.—John Mitchell in Metropolitan Magazine.

THE UNION MOVEMENT.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 21.

To the Editor—The right of men to dwell upon the earth carries with it the right to work, and if at any time he is denied that, the work that enables him to earn an honest living, then he no longer has a valid claim to his existence, for if denied the right to expend his labor in such manner as will reward him the necessities of life, so that he may be able to maintain himself and family within the bounds of respectability, he cannot be made to answer for all of his actions.

Duluth is an industrial center, and this means an industrial hell. There are a great number of men who are unable to obtain the work that would allow them to live as workers should. There is no curse as often as has man's inability to mankind that has added a curse upon a curse as often as has man's inability to obtain work.

When the mind of the worker becomes fettered of despair and want and lashed by the whip of ever-recurring hunger on the flesh of human helplessness, crushing the loves of mothers and drowning the laughter of the little children in rivers of grief, playing a discordant strain upon the quivering heartstrings of unfortunate fatherhood, driving still farther into the pool of degradation and crime those who would follow a better life, driven to commit the acts that they are compelled to do in order to relieve the suffering and misery that abound in their homes by their inability to obtain honest and useful labor.

The common worker is merely a means toward an end, i. e., to rear children that they may become slaves to the master of greed. We read in Holy Writ of the Divine Origin of Man, we hear sermons from the pulpit that proclaim his equality and rights, but when viewed from the actual conditions of every-day life we find that such things are not true, but falsehoods, that only add insult upon insult.

Are we to believe that the children of the worker are worthy of the same amount of respect and consideration as the children of the rich? We love our children, they are to us like the flowers of the field, they are but the flowers of love plucked from the vine of bliss, sent from heaven to gladden us in our moments of despair, to comfort us in our old age, and to laugh away our fears with the tears of their childish joy.

When the worker is placed in the position of being unable to obtain work when seeking it, he is confronted by the most true picture of hell that has ever been

framed in the mind of man. The present regime aims at having conditions remain as they are, or, better still, to make them worse, so they may have a larger army of unemployed, that can be used as strike-breakers when needed. This is true today in the state of Minnesota.

We must organize our unions in such a manner as will include all workers. We must bring under one head all crafts so that all may see and understand that the interests of one are the interests of all, we must perfect our plans with the same amount of skill as do the employers, we must peer into the future so we may understand the economic needs in order that we may meet upon an equal footing the organized despotism that seems to be fast shaping itself within the industrial institutions of the country.

This is the age of machinery, its growth is an encroachment upon the rights of the worker, it is fast forcing the skilled worker into the ranks of common labor, it is robbing him of his ability to produce as a skilled mechanic, it is forcing with rapid stride downward the worker who would try to raise himself upon a higher plane.

This can and must be overcome in order that we as workers may gain our rights. We must organize, organize, organize ourselves into one solid body. We must talk unionism upon the street corners, we must get into the schools, and try to get into the churches and spread the good tidings of the union philosophy, that we may build one grand movement, that the Manufacturers' Association cannot tear down.

Each and every union man should try and add one or more members to his local, and should keep up a continual agitation amongst the unorganized workers and prepare the way for the great union that must soon be brought into life.

There is no movement that has commanded so much attention of the whole civilized world as the union movement has of late years. Its praises have been sung in all climes, and its defects have been portrayed by its opposers.

This movement stands foremost in rank with all in regard to the bettering of conditions, the shortening of hours and relieving the worker of many of the unjust demands that were forced upon them by the employers.

The man who is filled with the spirit of true unionism is one who cannot know defeat, one who knows that with the workers thoroughly organized that no power on earth can defeat its aims. The loyal trade unionist is at all times harping upon the question of better organization, the

bringing closer together all crafts under one head, with the motto, "Injury of one the concern of all."

We are confronted today with a peculiar set of conditions. The more we study them the farther do they lead us into the belief that they can only be checked by the power of a great and strong organization, and if we cannot meet the needs of the times in perfecting an organization that will be able to cope with these conditions, then the worker as such will have very little to hope for in the future.

We cannot ignore the rapid strides made by capital in perfecting machines to do the work of the worker, the machines in many instances have almost become human, so perfect have they become that they seldom make mistakes, and when once set in motion their every move is a duplicate of the other.

The machines are fast displacing the worker. In the past the worker was required to have a large amount of experience, besides a considerable of physical ability, but today this has been changed; he is becoming a tender of machines.

P. G. PHILLIPS.

SANCTUM SERMON.

Some day a national bureau of industry and labor will be established, with state subdivisions and district offices through which all labor will be employed at equitable wages, seasonable hours, and after a system that will give work to all, with every condition consistent with the mutual good.

That day will come when, through growth of intelligence and expanse of soul, mankind takes to counting heads instead of purses, and the significance of human life has been more fully realized.

In that day, labor will be recognized and organized by law, and there will be no strikes, no boycotts, no lockouts, and with them, the employers' black list will take its exit.

The government will then educate men in the trades and crafts, even as it now educates them in the professions and sciences. Skilled mechanics will be considered as essential to society as skilled lawyers, doctors and theologians.

It is the end towards which organized labor is moving, though perhaps unconsciously, and the evolution is slow. There will be many fierce industrial battles to precede the accomplishment. Neither capital nor labor will be anxious to accept the paternal hand, but it is the destiny of both.

But "the laborer is worthy of his hire"—whatever that means. It can perhaps

be more correctly defined by the next generation than the present. Just now the interpretation seems to be that if you can't earn enough to live and support your family, in spite of high prices—stop eating meat, etc.

NEWSPAPERS MIX IN UNIONISM WAR.

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 17.

While a strenuous effort is being made to unionize Battle Creek, known as "the open shop city of the west," the movement would have aroused no intense excitement had not two inimical newspapers entered the campaign and turned the peaceful work of the organization into the semblance of bloody war.

C. W. Post, the breakfast food millionaire, arch enemy of union labor and owner of the Battle Creek Enquirer, discovered the work of unionizing in progress and began publishing front page editorials following his well-known line of argument. The Battle Creek Journal, equally biased, perhaps, because C. W. Post has commenced a series of libel suits against the paper and its editor, flashed up a defense of the movement, charging that Post alone brought it on by his "Diatribes."

Out of this daily newspaper war and the work of organization grew a meeting of some 1,000 people, mostly laboring men, held last night in the auditorium. Practically every speaker declared that the only object sought was to organize the trades of Battle Creek. One man, J. T. Kinsella of Chicago, international president of the Steamfitters' union, openly denounced Post and was wildly applauded. This was not in accordance with the desires of the union men who arranged the meeting, but it is taken as an indication that fires are smouldering under the surface. Just how much of this is due to the newspaper war is problematical.

THE BREAD LINE AND THE DEAD LINE.

There are at least half a dozen "bread lines" in town, run by missions and other philanthropic societies. Here the men take their places so as to get a hand-out of a roll and some coffee. A big bakery on Broadway has been doing this for a good many years. I understand that they are the original bread-line people. At midnight all the bread that has been spoiled for business purposes or which remained unsold at the close of the day's business is given to the crowd that waits for it, summer and winter. These men aren't all bums, by any means. Many of them are

just as straight as they can be—unemployed workmen, who have at last been brought to the point of starvation.

This bread-line business is all right, and it helps a good deal, but it just rouses the very devil in me to feel that some other man is the master of my bread. I don't want anything to do with cheap coffee stands and lunch counters. I want to pay my way like any other man. I want work, and I want it now. I believe that I'm entitled to it, and any man who prevents my getting it, no matter what his place or position, is my enemy.

The other day a big corporation passed a law that hereafter it will not employ a man who is over forty. It wouldn't be very far from this dead line to the Broadway bread line for some men in the craft. I suppose that this rule made more Socialists than most anything that has ever been done by the Socialists themselves. It makes me pretty sick to have one of the big corporation men say that "the rights and liberties of the laboring men will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitator, but by the men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has given control of the property interests of the country." Divine rights, indeed! It's a mighty comfortable thing to put their rascality onto the Lord, and make Him their scapegoat, but they can't quite make some of us believe that God is either a partner in their soul-destroying and body-consuming business, nor that He has delegated them to become our staunch protectors or our gracious benefactors. They've got to give us better evidence of it than they have done thus far.

If these men are so very much concerned about protecting us and giving us our rights, I'll tell them how they can prove their sincerity. According to government statistics, we kill in our coal mines more than three times as many per thousand employed as are killed in France or Belgium, and nearly three times as many as are killed in Great Britain. We kill more per million tons produced than we ever did before, and more than any other country kills, in spite of the fact that the coal mines of the United States may be more easily worked and with less danger than those of any other coal-producing country in the world. Within a few weeks recently about seven hundred were killed in three mine accidents. In the Pittsburgh district one life is snuffed for every 50,000 tons of coal shipped, and the annual shipment is about 50,000,000 tons; one for every 3,800 cars which carry freight out of or into Pittsburgh, one for every 7,600 tons of the 7,000,000 tons annual production of

iron and steel, and one for every 870 tons of the 800,000 tons of steel rails yearly put upon the market.

Some of these victims are burned by molten metal, through the bursting of a blast furnace, or when a huge ladle is upset in the steel mills; others are caught in the rollers in a plate mill, and some are crushed in the machinery of the rail mills. Many are killed in mines by falling slate, some by gas explosions, and others by falls from derricks, scaffolds and like structures.

The railroads in our country kill an average of eight thousand persons a year, and injure eight times as many more, most of whom are workmen. The railroad man as well as the worker on the high seas, is supposed to sacrifice himself when it comes to a question as between the safety of himself and that of his passengers.

Can it be possible that there is no remedy for this wholesale slaughter? Is there no compassion for the women and the children who remain? Must workmen themselves pay the price not only for their personal mishaps, but out of their earnings pay also for the mishaps of their fellow workers? Shame on any law or system which penalizes the workers for accidents for which they are responsible to only a limited extent, freeing from practically all care and responsibility those whose interests are being served by faithful men who gave their lives so that the world might be a gainer.—Rev. Charles Stelzle in "Letters from a Workingman."

"Can you give me any references from your last place?"

"No, ma'am. The last woman I worked for was Mrs. Lippy, that used to live next door to you. She an' I couldn't get along at all. You don't know how mean she is. I could tell you every so many——"

"You may come."

"Please, your Satanic majesty," begged a lost soul who was fishing from the banks of a boiling lake, "can't I try my luck somewhere else? I've been fishing from this blamed place for the last hundred years and haven't had a bite yet."

"That's the h—l of it," explained his Satanic majesty.—Everybody's.

See that this hot stamp label appears on all tools you use and all tools you have repaired.



TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE I. B. OF B. AND H.

The following circular was issued during December:

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1909.

At the closing of another year I find it necessary and in line with the duties of my office to notify you of several changes in our Constitution, which were adopted at the last Convention, and which will go into effect commencing with January 1, 1910.

First: On and after January 1, 1910, out-of-work stamps will be issued only to those who have been thrown out of work for one calendar month, through no fault of their own or by reason of extended sickness, and then only after the case has been thoroughly investigated by a committee from the Local to which they belong, upon recommendation from the Local to the General Secretary-Treasurer, with the signature of the Local President, Secretary, and Financial Secretary, with the seal of the Union attached.

Second: A Strike Benefit Fund has been created. Each member must pay to the General Union one day's pay, the minimum rate of their respective localities, payable after January 1st of each year; stamps for the same will be issued upon proper return of this money being made to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

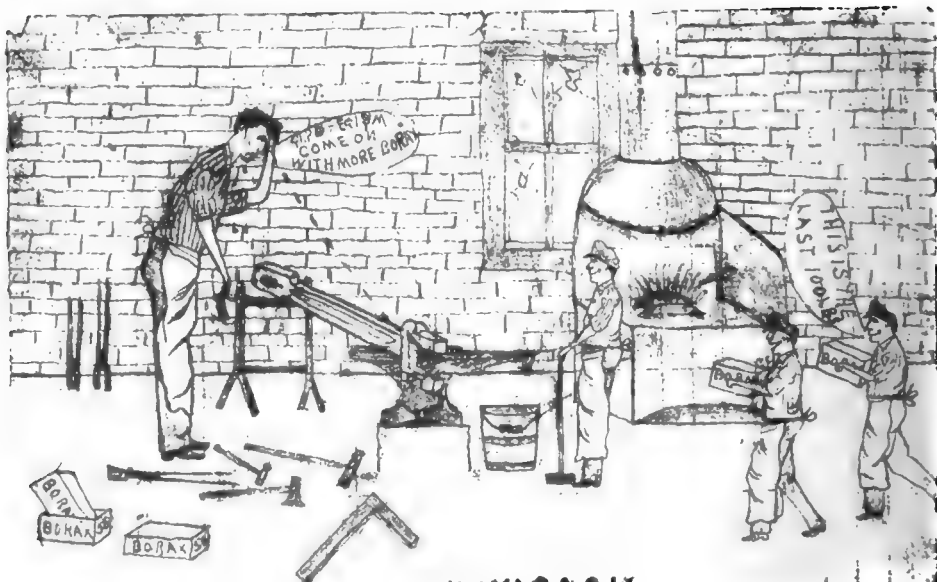
The Local Secretary shall send name and card number of each member paying for this fund, stating the qualifications of said member.

Third: The cancellation stamp now in use will be discontinued after January 1, 1910. A new cancel-stamp will be sent to you in a few days, which the Financial Secretary shall use to cancel stamps placed in books of members paying dues and assessments. Under no circumstances shall the stamp be used in the blank spaces to indicate payment of dues.

Beginning with January, 1910, dues, the Local Financial Secretary shall use the stamp, and to avoid delays and unnecessary correspondence, Local Secretaries should examine all books carefully before sending to this office for renewals. If the proper cancellations or stamps are not placed in the books, they will be returned to the Local from which they came.

Hoping that the entire membership and the Local Officers will be governed by the above information, and with best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
WM. F. KRAMER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.



ON THE WABASH

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Death, the grim reaper, has removed from our midst our beloved brother,

OSCAR YATES.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Local hereby tenders its most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that the same be sent to our Journal for publication.

J. L. EDWARDS,

JAS. SCHAFER,

J. R. BURNS,

Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 445.

At a regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

MOTHER OF BRO. L. A. WOODS,

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal, also to the family of the deceased, and the same be recorded in our minutes.

JOHN STIEGLER,

P. W. BLACK,

J. W. KINNEY,

Committee.

From Local No. 345.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our beloved fellow craftsman,

BROTHER WILLIAM SIMMONS,

Whereas, The I. B. of B. and H. has lost a vallant member, a faithful and never-tiring worker, and the community an honored and most worthy citizen; and

Whereas, The life that made our associations with him pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are closed upon our further intercourse. By his ennobling traits of character he has endeared himself to us, and in his career has left an example to his fellow members.

Whereas, Those qualifications which he possessed influence us in a sincere desire to testify to our appreciation of his life among us.

Resolved, That the bereaved family have lost in his death a loving son and brother; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his parents, sisters and brothers and other relatives our most heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad hour of affliction.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

ELMER F. HAMMERAND,

WM. G. BALL,

ROBT. F. BAETRLS,

Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 77.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

WM. KOPFLIN,

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that the same be published in our official Journal.

THOS. KELLY,

Recording Secretary.

From Local No. 488.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Being, in His infinite wisdom, to call her reward the

WIFE OF BROTHER W. B. FRANCIS;

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of this Union.

A. G. NEWMAN, Secretary.

From Local No. 564.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman,

LOUIS MUZUM,

a worthy and respected member of our Local Union; be it therefore

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official JOURNAL for publication.

W. J. BRADLEY,

JAS WILKES,

W. J. EVANS,

Committee.

From Local No. 226.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly to her heavenly and eternal home the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER THOMAS BARBER;

Whereas, We believe the family has been bereft of a good wife and mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction. And we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

H. H. BUTTERFIELD,
T. V. HARRIS,
Committee.

From Local No. 202.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

G. MAHONEY,

a worthy and respected member of our Union. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the most merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this meeting and a copy sent to the family and also to the JOURNAL for publication.

J. M. KEE,
O. KASTENSMITH,
N. M. DONALD,
Committee.

From Local No. 400.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER J. C. STONE;

Whereas, We believe that the family has been bereft of a good wife and mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

OSCAR A. RYBERG,
THOS. J. RATE,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 161.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst the

FATHER OF BRO. F. M. VAIL,

Therefore, be it
Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and family their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sustain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

TIFFIN JENKINS,
D. E. MOORE,
J. M. ROBERTSON,
Committee.

Local Union No. 193.

At a called meeting of this Local the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to her reward the

WIFE OF BROTHER JOHN VAUGHN;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official JOURNAL for publication; also recorded in our minutes.

FRANK M. SPICER,
WM. GOODIN,
JOSEPH A. ALTHOFF,
Committee.

From Local No. 258.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Death, the grim reaper, has removed from our midst our beloved brother.

N. F. Mc FARLIN,

Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local hereby tenders its most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that the same be sent to our JOURNAL for publication.

J. W. BRUCE,
J. W. TILLMAN,
S. W. CLAY,
Committee.

From Local No. 1

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother,

FRED KINNEAR;

Whereas, The intimate relations long held

by our deceased brother with the members of this Local, No. 1, render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his services as a member, and his merits as a man; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother, who has been called from his labor to rest.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother this Local has lost a brother who was always active and zealous in his work as a member, ever ready to succor the needy and distressed of the Brotherhood, prompt to advance the interests of the Local, devoted to its welfare and prosperity; one who was wise in counsel and fearless in action; an honest and upright man, whose virtues endeared him not only to his brethren of the Local, but to all his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That this Local tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother in this, their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Local and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother and a copy sent to the JOURNAL.

C. M. KISTER,
F. S. FECHLER,
B. F. HARDAGE,
Committee.

From Local No. 456.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

MOTHER OF BROTHER JAMES WILKS;
Therefore be it

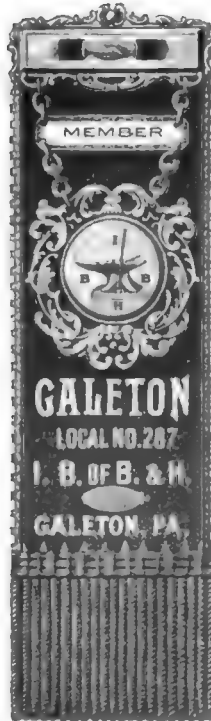
Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good Things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our JOURNAL, also to the family of the deceased and be recorded in our minutes.

JAS. WINN,
W. J. EVANS,
HARRY NEUKWILL,
Committee.

This is Our Official Badge.

This is the official lodge of the I. B. of B. & H. It is done in silk and gold, with



gold plated pin for attaching to the coat. The reverse side is made of black silk with lettering in silver, to be worn as a mourning badge at funerals. Each local should be supplied with a badge for each member so that the proper showing can be made when on parade. The price for same is very reasonable in quantities, considering the beauty of the design. When the badges are ordered in quantities the name and number of the local with the name of the town is stamped in gold lettering on the

badge. For prices in quantities see general price list of general supplies.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

To avoid delays and a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, the local secretaries should exercise great care in sending to the General Office for renewals and for *withdrawal* cards. Any due book received and found to be improperly stamped or not having sufficient stamps pasted in the book will be held until such time as the proper stamps or money to cover shortage is received by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Members wishing withdrawal cards and making application for the same since January 1, 1910, will have to pay the DAY'S PAY assessment before a clean withdrawal card can be issued. See Article X, Section V, Page 42.

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40¢; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.



PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Renewal of Due Books.....	\$.05
Due Stamps .....	.40
Monthly Due Books, with Initiation Stamp attached	1.00
Duplicate Stamp Books.....	.25
Assessment Stamps, according to assessment.....	
Strike Stamps	
Constitutions, English.....	.05
Rituals.....	.25
Seals.....	3.50
Financial Secretary's New Ledger.....	1.00
Ledgers.....	.50
Minute Books .....	.50
Treasurer's Receipt Books.....	.50
Warrant and Voucher Books.....	.50
Financial Secretary's Receipt Book.....	.50
Letter Heads, per pad of 100.....	.50
Envelopes, per 100.....	.50
Application for Membership Blanks, per doz.....	.10
Pedigree Blanks, per doz.....	.10
Official Supply Order Blanks, per doz.....	.10
Notice of Arrears, per doz.....	.10
Secretary's Monthly Report, per doz.....	.20
Withdrawal Cards.....	1.00
Traveling Cards.....	.05
Anvil Punch.....	.75
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All stationery of first quality, and must be procured at General Headquarters as per Constitution Art VI, Sec. 1. In forwarding money make all orders payable to

Wm. F. Kramer,

Secretary-Treasurer

**International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers,
570 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.**

DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

**General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.**

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- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
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N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

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ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 22d of the month.

District Councils

- 1 **CHICAGO AND VICINITY**—Meets every third Thursday of each month at Koch's hall, 12 So. Clark st. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec'y, Wm. Zickgraf, 1134 N. Franklin st.; business managers, John J. Barry, Edw. Tegtmeyer, 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. Phone Main 4345.
- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **FRISCO SYSTEM**—Pres., M. J. Lennard, 715 Ark ave., Memphis, Tenn.; secretary, W. S. Thompson, E. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM**—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 29 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM**—Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George St., Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill; B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM**—President, —; Secretary, —
- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM**—President, —; Secretary, —
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3201 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal; sec., L. Moore, 428 So. Sichel St., Los Angeles Cal.
- 14 **NORTHWESTERN**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 787 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coelln, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM**—President, Herman Schwochow, 5353 Princeton Ave., Chicago, Ill.; sec., D. E. Bart, 315 N. Park st. Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO**. President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM**—President, Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM**—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NOORFOLK & WESTERN**—President—Wm. McDermott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Mihan, 316 Ralton ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **BOSTON & MAINE**—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Pres., —; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. East, Savannah, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM**—Pres., W. L. Eulow, 1013 Grand ave.; sec. J. B. Nightingale, 1802 S. Stewart street, Sedalia Mo.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT**—Sec.
- 24 **DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM**—Pres., —; sec. A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st., Denver, Colo.
- 25 **GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC** Pres., R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec. A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave. Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka 527 Eleventh st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WARASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—Pres., J. Brato, 456 Aylwin st., Montreal, Que.; sec., F. Cahill, 75 Mullin st., Montreal, Que., Can. Business agent, F. Cahill, 72 Mullin st.; Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Canada
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—Pres., H. C. Brown, 28 Roberson st., Montgomery, Ala.; sec. Pro. Tem., A. S. Johnson, 41 Rimshart st., Waycross, Georgia.
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. Cain, 790 A Euclid Avenue.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 5386 National Bridge Road, St Louis, Mo; Business agent, Wm. Langehennig, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, Wm. Berry, 50 Williams st., Somerville, Mass.; sec., David J. Berry, 45 Fountain st., Medford, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 85 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—Pres., John L. Heller, 27 Race st., Cumberland, Md.; sec., S. S. Hopple, 936 S. Biddle st., Baltimore, Md.
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, —; sec., —
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Council hall, corner Ellicott and Huron st. Pres., Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—President, T. J. Thomas, Bigelow st.; sec., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosemore ave.; Bus. Agent, F. Haldeman, office room 10 Maloney Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., W. R. Golden, 213 Meanse st.; sec., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., C. H. Tapscott, 172 Walker ave.; sec., Ira Landrum, 259 East Cocke place; fin. sec., J. L. Schmaeker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., A. J. Darour, E. 2nd ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.

- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Howard hall. Pres., E. C. Britt, lock box 282; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets second Monday of the month at 808 Center ave. Pres., David Donovan 506 Center ave.; sec., John Morrissey, 610 Cottage Grove ave., Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3d Sat. at Old Masonic Temple, Maine st., Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. H. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpo, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Varley & Bauman hall, 1916 N. avenue. Pres., Arthur Gladhill, 721 2nd 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., F. W. Dodd, 146 Davis st., Woodlawn, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Clipper hall, Broughton and Bernard sts. Pres., C. D. McCardel, 15 Liberty st., W.; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. E., Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., A. Anderson, 2899 Johnston av., Chicago, Ill., fin. sec., P. G. Schwinn, 6422 Ladin st., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., E. Lewtke, 222 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREESPORT**—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Socialist hall. President, Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Clark st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. R. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. B. Funk, 1008 W. Markham; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1415 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Pythian Castle. Pres., W. L. Habermehl, 1204 Lee st.; sec., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewis, No. 25 E. U.; sec., H. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple, Pres., T. J. Thompson, 512 Stuben St.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Bartenders Hall, 205½ 1st street. Pres., C. E. Gardner, 428 Lambhill st.; sec., Robert Tracy, 923 Missouri ave.; fin. sec., Wm. Seeborn, 720 Powell st., Portland, Oregon.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1289 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., John Doyle; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 48 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 3d Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, B. J. Schmid, 371 E. Robie st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 980 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 49 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 50 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Hausel Bldg, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.
- 51 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple, between 13th and 14th sts., on Douglas. President, Geo. Minzie, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2840 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 52 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood St., S.E. Pres., Otto Brown; sec., Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainard, Minn.
- 53 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., J. E. Larson, 1012 E. 4th st.; sec., J. E. Dunn, 919 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 54 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 68 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 55 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 56 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, E. F. D. No. 3, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 57 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. Pres., John Mead, West Waterloo, Iowa; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Iowa.
- 58 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Nation Hall, 7th st., and Central ave., President, C. D. Hobbs, 812 Tenney ave.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 59 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at W. W. Cook's residence. Pres., David Phillips, box 81; secretary J. H. Hoefler, box 231, Big Springs, Tex.
- 60 **BEAUMONT**—Meets second and fourth Friday, at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., E. J. McFadden, secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Tex.
- 61 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets first and second Saturdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., J. C. Iserman, 2822 Tailor st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22nd ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 62 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Vliet st.; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 63 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Lucille hall, Union ave. Pres., R. D. Reardon, 5209 Puget Sound ave; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 64 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., Edward Christman, 810 West Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1808 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 65 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., James W. Kline, 535 Monon Bldg.; sec., Wm Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 66 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Robertson, 1338 Gladstone Ave.; — sec. F. Jeeves, st., 2649 Graham Victoria, B. C.
- 67 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 68 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Arthur E. Chapman, 2413 8th ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 69 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 70 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Broughton sts. Pres., C. I. Richardson, 817 E. Brockett st.; Sec., E. J. Sander 520 Sycamore st., Sherman, Texas.
- 71 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at I. O. O. F. hall, Charleston ave. Pres., Jonas E. Baker, 713 Marshall ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 520 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 72 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., E. H. Ellis, care of Car Shops; sec., C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson st., Marshall, Tex.
- 73 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., R. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 74 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave. President, R. J. Kearney; P. O. box 545, sec., G. L. Mills, General Delivery, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 75 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomburg and Conler avenues. Pres., Louis Hauth, 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 76 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 W. Forsyth street. Pres., M. J. Hoolahan, 1100 W. Monroe St.; sec., J. H. Cates, R. F. D. 1, Box 27 A, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 77 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, J. E. Hough, 917 Tazwell ave, S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 78 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, Geo. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave. Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 527 11th St., Oakland, Cal.
- 79 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corten, 1417 5½ ave.; sec., John G. Miller, 1020 22d st., Rock Island, Illinois.
- 80 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. D. Parnell, 511 N. 22d st.; sec., S. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Joe Pierce, 1702 W. 12th st.; sec., Louis Lundy, 6th and M sts. Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA**.—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Eifeladt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 737 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budde hall, Biddle and Willard sts. Pres., W. Batchford, 37 W. 15th st.; secretary, Joe Kelly, 215 Warren st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **FRISCO**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., Arthur McGuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S. A. Taylor, 315 N. Mirick ave; secretary, C. Garner, 810 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczyk, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**.—Meets first and third Mondays at 224 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 204 Jennings ave; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., Patrick H. Gaul, 340 W. Carson st.; sec., N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur st., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., — sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton ave.; fin. sec., Ed. Tegtmeyer, 6132 Langley ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at Fortunis Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Wal-h, 1524 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 3th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Clark Hose House, E. 11th st. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 915 E. 9th st.; sec., Chas. W. Cole, 320 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President, Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **TUBAL CAIN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., E. G. Smith, 1625 County st.; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall. President, Albert Smith, 537 Sherbrook st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**.—Meets every first and third Thursday. Pres., Geo. Atchison, 10 Maple st.; sec., Robert Glanville, 137 Baladava st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 508 E. 10th st.; sec., H. W. Brown, 1408 N. Michigan, Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, W. H. Taylor, 1301 Howe st.; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 155 **ALGIERS**.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 158 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres. James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 802 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave., Pres., Joe Hagen, 1017 Bond st.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A, St. Clair ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **PORT SCOTT**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209 1/2 E. Wall st. Pres., W. E. Bryant; 503 So. Coach st. sec., Tiffin Jenkins, 734 Burk st. Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., A. N. Welch, 606 W. Mill st., Ottumwa, Iowa.
- 163 **HAVELOCK**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., W. J. Seydlitz; sec., John McKinney, box 427 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., J. C. Henan; sec., Frank W. Davis, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. President, Chas Baldwin, 1065 West Garfield Ave.; secretary, Chas. Schultz, 557 S. 7 west, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., F. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., J. Czarnecki, 4213 14th st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**.—Meets second and fourth Tues., at Labor Hall, Madison ave., Pres., G. M. Langford, care of Western shoes; sec., Frank Martin, 675 Mildred st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Bearra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., I. M. Hind, 316 H st.; sec., John B. Dutton, 2730 Magdalena ave., Oak Park, Sacramento, Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at old K. of P. hall, on Fourth ave. Pres., J. S. Nummy; sec., Bob Naismith, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 106 Buckingham st.; sec., A. E. Black, 302 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine, Ohio.

- 179 **ALTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, Joseph Carpenter; sec., Chas. G. Moser, 127 E. 8th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **NEW HAVEN**—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Egan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 **PARLOR CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **BAKERSFIELD**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., E. R. Robinson, 517 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 **DES MOINES**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 163 S. Fourth st.; secretary, pro tem., Jerry Fouby, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 **PATERSON, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 28 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 189 **HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at Brick hall, 315 Lion st. Pres., Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec. Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **MARBLE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. D. Trainer, 1023 Callaway st., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., D. W. Morgan, E. F. D. No. 1, Lonesdale, Tenn.
- 193 **STAR**—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 207 Cottage Grove avenue; sec., J. A. Althoff, 401 S. Grove st. Urbana, Illinois.
- 194 **BREMERTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at Eagles Hall, Pres. O. D. Rue, Box 1093; Act. Pres. John P. Oliver; sec., W. Kenney, Bremerton, Washington.
- 197 **DROP FORGERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay str. Pres., I. M. Flanagan, 872 Carrie st.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Frankan ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **JACKSON CITY**—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **SCIOTO**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman hall. Pres., Jerry Dixon, 1305 High st.; secretary, P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 1112 Locust st. President, Lawrence D. Davis; 2619 Howard ave., sec., James B. Smith 21 Wyandotte st., Rosedale, Kans., fin. sec.,
- 202 **HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 836 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 208 **PADUCAH**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. Pres., B. B. Cleary, 915 Jackson st.; sec., J. T. Hutchen, 1228 Jackson st. Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **LIBERTY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leidekrantz hall. Pres., J. Kapwki, 367 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wiese, 8 Wendell avenue., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **GRAND CROSSING**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 76th st. and Draxel ave. President, Thos. Walsh, 6950 East End Ave.; sec., J. E. Burns, 758 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **CLINTON**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at K. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., J. E. Matthews, 320 N. Mulberry st.; sec., J. R. Cooper, 208 S. Wilson st., Clinton, Ill.
- 209 **BOSTON**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Thos. Heffer, 48 Wenham st., Forest Hills, Mass.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **MERIDIAN**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. of L. E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., J. T. Jones, 309 40th ave.; sec., H. A. Schrock, 3910 South street, Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., G. L. Baker, 2014 Huron street; sec., F. J. Bruggs, 3623 Stephenson ave., Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **SPOKANE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane. Pres., J. P. Sanders, 3013 E. Indiana ave.; sec., C. C. Sandes, 207 East Crown ave. Spokane, Wash.
- 215 **SEATTLE**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Labor Temple. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3023 J. B. Beacon ave. S.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **BROCKTON**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 15 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 838, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 **FORT WAYNE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., C. Snyder; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **TWIN CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joe McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.
- 226 **PASUMPSIC VALLEY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., H. R. Colby, Lyndon Centre; sec., H. H. Butterfield, box 419, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 229 **NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, William Carey, 2325 Thaleia street; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 3307 Iberville st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **WASHOE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Wm. Davis; sec., W. M. Jones, Box 416, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfelt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 **GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., Wm. Gilchrist, 316 2nd ave. S. W.; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 502 7th ave., S. Great Falls, Montana.
- 234 **PROVIDENCE**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong ave.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 7 Young ave., Providence, R. I.
- 237 **COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Healey, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.

- 239 BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Union hall, Chicago Heights, Ill. Pres., S. R. Cummins; sec., J. F. Balletto, box 38, Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 241 QUEEN CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Eagles hall. E. Commercial st. Pres., J. W. Gast, 1509 Sherman st.; sec., Daniel Wilby, 1055 Peirce st., Springfield, Mo.
- 243 CAPITOL**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Latt & Lyons' hall, 144 Fraser ave. Pres., Harry Black; sec., Thomas McClymont, 23 Short st., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- 245 CONNEAUT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; secretary, Walter Stevens, Box 52, Conneaut, Ohio.
- 243 ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251; MCOCMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 2d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220½ Main st. President, John A. Truex; sec., F. W. Smith, box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 253 GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., L. A. Nevie; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 255 ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 313 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1923 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.
- 257 FLORENCE**—Meetings on the 9th of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gliberson, 308 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 123 18th st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Tues. at Morrison's Hall. Pres., G. Wpbuckle, 1727 N. Arsenal ave.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 330 N. Elder st., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 263 IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Blacksmiths & Helpers hall, cor. Grant and Diamond sts. Pres., Henr Steding, Jr., 504 Gearing ave., 18th ward; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 530 Spring St., St. Clair Boro, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 264 PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Sunday at the homes of members. President, J. W. Axley, 819 N. Pleasant st.; sec., E. H. Jones, 134 N. Marine st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 81 Mulberry st. Pres., Daniel Donague, 106 Mather st.; sec. Peter Hensen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Blacksmiths hall, cor. Grant and Diamond sts. Pres., B. F. Haldeman, 6455 Deam st.; sec., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosemore av., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 270 QUEEN CITY**—Meets third Tuesday, at Worman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas. Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speler, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 701 Second st. Pres., F. M. Uter, 701 Second st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 000 Bowle st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabese' hall, Main st. President, S. S. Crabtree, 4 Cottage ave.; sec., W. M. Dellis, 7 Debard st., Palestine, Tex.
- 274 LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 734 St. Catherine st. East President, John Whittaker, 66 Marlborough st., Hochelago, Montreal; sec., A. Bowie, 1485 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., E. N. Rice, 106 W. Jefferson st., Marion, Ill.
- 277 LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John Chaney; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G St., Livingston, Mont.
- 279 CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 281 VULCAN**—Pres., John Barnecut; sec., Edward Jackson, 525 12th ave., E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 285 FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at E. 10, 155 Main st. Pres., W. E. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., William Barrett, 22 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., E. P. Ford; sec., J. C. Osborne, Box 117, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 132, Galeton, Potter Co., Pa.
- 288 ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, at member house. Pres., W. J. Coppa, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave. St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every second Friday at Mannerchor hall. Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 280 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station 1, Middletown, N. Y.
- 298 HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2114 Mulberry st. Pres., Jesse Smith, 1609 McRaven ave.; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., J. F. McKinney; secretary, Samuel Darrow, P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., S. D. Bidwell; sec., Chas. Fryman, box 297, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 B. Acadomey st.; sec., E. B. Lyon, 236 North Seminary st., Galesburg, Ill.
- 299 JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Morgan Jones, 353 23d st.; sec., J. W. Walters, 2324 Lincoln ave.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.

- 290 BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 390 Wabasha st. Pres., Joseph Lundgren, 733 VanBuren st.; sec., Fred Kern, 683 Lafond st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 291 ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.** Meets 1st and 3d Mondays in Blair St. hall. Pres., Eli VanSchaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veedu ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 292 PALMER PARK, ILL.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Maddrum Hall, 110th pl. and Michigan Ave; Pres., Nick Youker, 345 11th place; sec., Earnest Erickson, 10008 Perry ave., Washington Heights station, Chicago, Ill.
- 293 BOLT AND NUT MAKERS.**—Meets at Gehr's hall. Pres., John James, 136 10th st., Roseland, Ill.; sec., M. E. Cumisky, 7040 Parnell ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 294 BLACKSMITH HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 325 14th st. President, John Quigley, 3013 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 263 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 297 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1086 Franklin ave. Pres., M. Hannell, 910 Brooklyn st.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 5336 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo.
- 323 WALSH**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney 5119 Wentworth ave.; sec., James Ryle, 5433 Shields ave.; Fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 5026 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 325 HOMESTEAD**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1006 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1315 W. Harrison St.; fin. sec., J. J. McCabe, 1007 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 BURNSIDE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., Ed. King, 9321 Burnside ave.; fin., sec., George Clark, 3961 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Newton Belgen, 7406 Champlain avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 327 QUEBEC**—Pres., Edward Hamel, 108 Ste Therese st.; sec., F. J. Lynch, 3 Garden st., Quebec, P. Q., Can.
- 328 BLACKSMITH & HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall, W. 4th st. Pres., Chas. Block, 707 S. 18th street; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 333 BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmiller's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 130 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 McCOMB CITY HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220 1/2 Main st. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 901, McComb City, Miss.
- 336 BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS.**—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James st.; sec., H. Kethro, 290 Rietta st., Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 LAKE CITY**—Meets 1st Thursday and 3d Sunday at Union Builders hall, E. Second st. Pres., Geo. Peacock, 318 Robin st.; secretary T. Tillotson, 136 E. Second st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 357 SAN ANTONIO**—Sec., E. C. Enderby, 301 Burleson st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 380 LABOR HOME**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 623 5th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 344 BOSTON HELPERS**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 189 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 KEY CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhombert's hall, cor. Knieset st. and Rhombert ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 385 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammerand, 1067 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 400 ZONE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, E. M. Flossell, Gorgona; sec., Thos. G. Roth, Empire, Canal Zone, Panama. Box 133.
- 404 COLBERT**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd fellow's hall, Montgomery Ave. Pres., J. W. Dodson; sec., Henry G. Henlin, box 4, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 WATER VALLEY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., L. M. O. Kelly, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 DEVINE**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Hall, N. Broadway ave. Pres., D. M. Lyle, care of C. B. Shops; sec., Geo. A. Hewitt, 320 East Line st., Tyler, Tex.
- 407 REVELSTOKE**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres., Jas. Matbie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 LOOKOUT**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Eight street Pres., T. A. Bryson, Ridgedale, Tenn.; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 409 PARSONS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., J. E. Copes, 721 N. 21st st.; sec., Wiley Pugh, 2512 Chess ave., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 ALLIANCE**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres., W. A. Grieb, 45 Stewart st., sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 LA FAYETTE**—Meets every 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Chas. Weiler, Charles st.; sec., Eugene Pechin, 509 Central ave., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 LOCOMOTIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., H. Wright, 40 Second ave.; sec., J. E. Smith, 437 Adams st., Maisonneuve, P. Q. Can.
- 413 CHOCTAW**—Meets first and third Thursdays, at Chrisney hall, Pres., D. E. Burt, 305 N. Beard st.; secretary, G. E. Jones, 311 N. Market st., Shawnee, Okla.
- 415 FOND DU LAC**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., G. B. Hanish, 509 Indiana ave.; sec., Wm. Conaboy, 295 Banister st., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 HICKORY**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 DUNDEE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Lake ing; sec., B. M. Rogerson, Box 27, McAdam Junction, New Brunswick.
- 422 MOBILE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Granapa; sec., John L. Bourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.

- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 428 **EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, A. B. McDonald, box 209; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 431 **PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., Charles Owens, 4 Liberty st., Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**—Pres., G. A. Burries, 683 Chicago ave; sec., Jas. Martinson, 110 Oak st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at German Veterans' hall, 158 Bloomingdale street. Pres., G. P. Nuras, R. F. D. 7, Box 55; sec., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **SUNSET**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., W. P. Self, 227 E. 2d st.; sec., Wm. J. Dillon, 133 E. Front st., Salida, Colo.
- 435 **PANHANDLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, Frank Sanderlin; sec., J. L. Pittman, P. O. box 673, Childress, Texas.
- 436 **HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall. Hudson and Second st. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Trades and Labor Hall, Richmond, Va. Pres., P. McCormick; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit ave., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 **TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday afternoon, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., Joe Gordon, 237 Johnson ave.; sec., W. R. McCutcheon, 1213 Linden ave., Trinidad, Colo.
- 439 **MARQUETTE**—Pres., Alfred Swanson, W. Harrison st.; sec., Lawrence Oleson, 302 Adams st., Marquette, Mich.
- 440 **HARRISBURG**—Pres., F. M. Spayler; sec., J. T. Threefeld, box 466, Harrisburg, Illinois.
- 441 **NORWOOD**—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., John Wyman, 34 S. Main st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., Patrick Tobin, 3432 Park ave.; sec., Jas. O. Dillon 1909 N. 9th st. St. Louis, Mo.
- 445 **TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 323 East 12th st.; sec'y, John Steigler, 720 S. 2d ave., Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474 1/2 Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurtibise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **JOHN BROWN**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., John Jenison, box 453, Osawatomie, Kans.
- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., W. D. O'Mahoney, 506 4th st.; sec., Theo Buckley, 247 Walker st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec. John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beards-town, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alexander Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., John F. Mueller, 505 Harriet st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., M. J. Allen, 408 Warren ave., sec., Harry Mankirell, box 538 Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., Geo. Kuykendall, 655 Galapago st.; sec., Chas. E. Hopkins, Englewood P. O. Colo.; fin. sec., E. E. Tucker, 538 Galapago st., Denver, Colo.
- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Bruton's House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 99, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; secretary, G. F. Quarntstrom, box 511, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., John Hayes; sec., D. J. McGillivray, 1532 Main st., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President W. M. Cannon, 923 E. 6th st.; sec., Geo P. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., J. L. Jenkins, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 188 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 466 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 401 Dakota ave., Chickasha, I. T.
- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John Van Ernst, 28 Drieberg ave.; sec., Henry Witt, 271 10th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets every 4th Monday at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1120 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 615 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 2443 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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- 475 **BRISTOW**.—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, R. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevins ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
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- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Bricklayer's hall. Pres., John Albrecht, 129 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 490 **POTTSVILLE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Brewery Workers Hall, 110 N. Center st. Pres., John A. Scherbehut, 624 W. Arch st.; sec., John R. Stephenson, 401 Hotel st. Pottsville, Pa.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. President, Arthur McGrew, P. O. box 680; sec., William McKee, P. O. box 680, 480 Havre, Mont.
- 493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 615 N. Fourth st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **LAKE COUNTY**—Secretary, Wm. Bardwell, 9648 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.
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- 498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 66th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave.; sec'ty, P. G. Phillips, 3823 Magellan st., West Duluth, Minn.
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- 500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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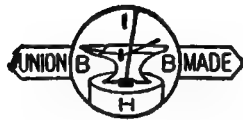
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No. 4

THE HATTERS' CASE

The Sherman Law—Amend it or End it.

By Samuel Gompers.

And it has come to pass, the Hatters are mulcted in the sum of \$222,000! The Taff-Vale decision of England against the railroad employes which was wiped out by the Trades Dispute Act of the British Parliament of 1906 has been re-vivified and applied to the organized workers of the United States.

A brief resume of the important events of the Hatters' case may be helpful to a better understanding of the principles involved.

After a trial lasting more than seventeen weeks the Federal Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut rendered a verdict of \$222,000 against 200 members of the United Hatters of North America in favor of Loewe hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn. The case was brought under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. The complaint alleged that the Hatters conspired against Loewe & Co., to injure the company's business, through a boycott, and that this was in restraint of trade in interstate commerce and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Damages in the sum of \$80,000 were alleged and under the anti-trust act threefold damages were demanded. Upon motion of the Hatters the case in the first instance was dismissed by the Federal Circuit Court of Connecticut, substantially on the ground that the organization not being engaged in any trade or commerce its acts could not be regarded as in restraint of trade and hence its "boycott" was not in contravention of the Sherman anti-trust law. Loewe took an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and Loewe and the Hatters agreed that the Circuit Court of Appeals should "certify" the case so that the case could be passed upon by the United States Supreme Court. That court rendered its decision February 3, 1908, reversing the decision of the court below in dismissing

the case and remanded the case for trial on the complaint. The trial commenced the first Monday in October, 1909, and the verdict for \$222,000 damages was awarded against the Hatters on February 4, 1910. The judge in his charge denied the jury the right to judge the facts. He instructed them to simply determine the amount of damages the Hatters were to pay, with the result stated above. An appeal will be taken upon several important points involved in the case, and a new element in the fundamental principles involved may find its way into the case when the appeal is prepared, presented, and argued.

We have already said that this decision is the application to the Hatters of the principles of the English Taff-Vale case, now repealed by directly enacted law of the British Parliament. More directly speaking, that application was made by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, February 3, 1908, when it interpreted the Sherman anti-trust law so as to apply to the United Hatters of North America, and of course also to all other labor organizations and voluntary associations of men which may at any time find it necessary to take any normal action for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of their members and of the people generally.

In view of the unique character and the results of this suit, we urge all who are interested to read the editorial we published in the March issue, 1908, of the *American Federationist*.*

*The editorial to which reference is made is under the caption, "Labor Organizations Must Not Be Outlawed—the Supreme Court's Decision in the Hatters' Case," printed and published as a public document as part of a speech delivered by Hon. Wm. Sulzer, March 17, 1908, on the

floor of the House of Representatives. Any reader can obtain it free upon application to the Congressman from his district.

We regret exceedingly that space forbids the reproduction of the editorial in full in this issue of the *American Federationist*. There is nothing which we may say which more minutely realizes, describes and foretells the consequences of the Supreme Court's decision than what is contained in that editorial.

The question which the Supreme Court was called upon to decide was whether under section seven of the Sherman anti-trust law the Loewe Company could maintain an action against the Hatters. The court decided in the affirmative (basing its decision upon the allegation that the Hatters' organization is a combination in the form of a trust and its "boycott" against the Loewe Company's hats was an interference with a free flow of trade between the States, and therefore in restraint of trade) and that the Loewe Company might maintain the suit and recover threefold damages. In connection herewith it must be borne in mind that under sections one and two of the Sherman anti-trust law, if the Supreme Court's decision shall hold and remain in force, the Hatters' organization and every other labor organization may be proceeded against by any prosecuting officer of the Federal Government and the men of labor punished by a fine of \$5,000 and by imprisonment for a year.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that since this decision was rendered the hat manufacturers entered into a combination (which by analogy might be termed a conspiracy), the effect of which was a lock-out to enforce non-union conditions, tending to a reduction in wages and with all of its other evils; that after a defensive struggle of nearly eleven months the Hatters won their contest, and that nearly all the establishments in which the lockout occurred are now again in agreement with the Hatters' union. In the case in point, the lockout of the hat manufacturers against the union, they exercised their legal right to use their combined power to coerce the members of the Hatters' union to accept the employers' conditions. No one halted them to court nor dreamed of so doing. It was coercion; it was the coercion which they were legally entitled to exercise. If the wage-working Hatters, in defense of their rights and their interests, made the coercive methods of the hat manufacturers abortive, and thereafter entered into an agreement to renew or to improve the relations of the two parties, it was an act directly in the interest of both,

involving and resulting in the public good.

The amazing view which the Supreme Court took in its decision is that the Hatters' union attempted to "force all manufacturers against their will" to make agreements with the union. As a matter of fact, time and events have demonstrated beyond cavil of a doubt that industrial peace and the best possible relations obtain in the voluntary agreement entered into between the employers and organized workers.

The Hatters' union was not engaged in trade or business and had nothing to sell in competition with Loewe. The court, in reaching its decision, did not consider this important feature, that even if the boycott against Loewe was successful there would be no lessening of the number of hats manufactured and used, that it would simply mean a transfer of the trade of Loewe & Co. to some other and fairer hat manufacturer.

Since the Supreme Court decided that labor unions are punishable under trust penalties, we feel that it is necessary to point out how widely different is a labor union from a trust; for upon these vital and fundamental differences of the two are based the main reasons for the insistence that the voluntary organizations of labor shall not under the law be regarded as in the same category as trusts and illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

A labor organization is not a trust; none of its attributes, methods, or achievements in behalf of its members and society at large can properly be confounded with the pernicious and selfish activities of the illegal trust.

A trust, even at its best, is an organization of the few to monopolize the production and control the distribution of *material products*. The voluntary association of the workers for mutual benefit and assistance is essentially different. Even if they seek to control the disposition of their labor power, the power to labor is *not a material commodity*. It is not a product, it is the personal power of a human being.

The human power to produce is the antithesis of the material commodities which become the subject of trust control.

The ownership of a free man is vested in himself alone.

The only reason for the ownership of bondmen or slaves is the ownership of their labor power by their masters.

If freemen's ownership of themselves involves their labor power, none but themselves are owners of their labor power.

The product of a free man is his own.

If he, by choice or by reason of his environment, sells his labor power to another and is paid a wage in return therefor, this wage is his own.

These propositions are so essentially true that they are the underlying philosophy upon which is based the entire structure of private property. To question or to attempt to destroy these principles involves the entire structure of civilized society.

The freeman's ownership of himself and his labor power implies that he may sell it to another or withhold it; that he and others similarly situated may sell their labor power or withhold it; that no man has even an implied property right in the labor of another; that freemen may sell their labor power under stress of their needs, or they may withhold it to obtain more advantageous returns.

Any legislation or court construction dealing with the subject of combinations, corporations or trusts which deal in, control, curtail or corner the *products of labor*, can have no true application to the association of freemen in the disposition or withholding of their *labor power*.

The attempt to deny to freemen, singly or in association, the right to withhold their labor power or to induce others to withhold their labor power, whether or not these men be engaged in an industrial dispute with employers, is an invasion of man's ownership of himself and of his labor power, and is a claim of some form of property right in workmen.

If the ownership of free men is vested in themselves, and in them alone, they have not only the right to withhold their labor power, but to induce others to make common cause with them, and withhold theirs, that the greatest advantage may accrue to all. It further follows that if free men avail themselves of the lawful right of withholding their labor power, they have the right to do all lawful things in pursuit of that lawful purpose. And no process of law can have any proper application to deny to free men these natural, inherent and constitutional rights.

In the disposition of the wages returned from the sale of labor power, man is also his own free agent. All things he may lawfully buy, he may also lawfully abstain from buying. He may purchase from whomsoever he will; he may give his patronage to one man or to another. What he may do with his wages in the form of bestowing or withholding his patronage, he may lawfully agree with others to do.

No corporation or company has a vested interest in the patronage of a free man. If this be true, and its truth cannot be controverted upon any basis in law, free men may bestow their patronage upon any particular one or withhold it, or bestow it upon another. And this, too, whether in the first instance the business concern in question is hostile or friendly. Bestowal or withholding may be exerted for any good

reason, or in the last analysis for no reason at all.

It is not a question as to whether we like or dislike lockouts or strikes, boycotts or blacklists. The courts have decided that employers may singly or in combination discharge workers for any reason or for no reason and that this is the exercise of their lawful right. It is difficult to understand, then, unless there is some conception in the courts of an employer's property right in some form in the laborer or the laborer's patronage, how they stretch their authority, pervert the purpose of law and undertake to outlaw either the strike or the boycott.

To claim that what one man may lawfully do becomes unlawful or criminal when done by two or more men is equal to asserting that nought and nought makes two.

From its very nature the labor union can not be regarded as a trust, yet in arriving at its decision the Supreme Court seems not to have considered this vital distinction.

Public opinion is practically unanimous in recognizing the labor organization as one of the essential means of securing for the workman his rights, protecting him against injustice, and putting him in touch with all the best thought and most advanced movements of the ethical forces of civilization. The aims and purposes of our labor movement have often been stated before, but will bear brief restatement at this time, when the attempt is being made in many directions to so cripple the activities of our unions that they may be deprived of their usefulness.

Our unions aim to improve the standard of life, to uproot ignorance, and foster education; to instill character, manhood, and independent spirit among out people; to bring about a recognition of the interdependence of man upon his fellow-man. We aim to establish a normal workday, to take the children from the factory and workshop and give them the opportunity of the school, the home, and the playground. In a word, our unions strive to lighten toil, educate their members, make their homes more cheerful, and in every way contribute an earnest effort toward making life the better worth living. To achieve these praiseworthy ends we believe that all honorable means are both justifiable and commendable and should receive the sympathetic support of every right-thinking American.

If the workers are to be deprived of their opportunities for self-improvement and independence; if they are to be held at the will of the employer—and if this decision is enforced such might be the consequence—the industrial condition of our country would sink lower than that of slavery.

The slave owner was usually restrained from going to extremes in the treatment of his slaves by the fact that they represented property value to him, but if the industrial situation ensues indicated by this court decision the wage-workers would be more under the control of the unscrupulous employer than was the slave under his owner.

We believe that all good citizens will join with us in the earnest attempt to secure a remedy from Congress; but there is always the selfish, avaricious, conscienceless type of employer, and it gives us pause to think of the hardships and persecutions which such employers might inflict when their rapacity has the protection of a decree such as the one delivered by the Supreme Court in the *Hatters' case*.

At the time the Sherman anti-trust law was passed we gave warning that it was so drawn that we feared a construction would be read into it so as to apply it to our unions instead of to the trusts which it was intended to restrain.

The event which we feared has come to pass. The law has long been admitted to be of no value in restraining or really punishing trusts. Useless as an instrument of good, perverted from its original intent, it has now been made an instrument of positive mischief. We know the Sherman law was intended by Congress to punish illegal trusts and not the labor unions, for we had various conferences with members of Congress while the Sherman act was pending, and remember clearly that such a determination was stated again and again.

We have thus clearly shown the baneful results which have already followed and which are sure to further follow the decision of the United States Supreme Court in interpreting the Sherman anti-trust law, unless the decision is changed by the court itself or by an act of Congress.

The organizations of the working people form the only check which they have against the avarice, greed, and tyranny of gradgrind employers. The workers find themselves confronted by powerful corporations and trusts unscrupulous in the exercise of the great power which their wealth gives them.

In our time, as never before, the workers are helpless victims to employers' rapacity and tyranny unless they defend themselves by organization and federation to protect their rights and interests.

Today our productive wage-workers are largely employed in industries concentrated in immense corporations.

Work is divided, subdivided, and specialized. The great machines and plants are owned by the employers; without them the toilers cannot, in the modern industrial sense, work; they are dependent upon their

own power of unity to effectually prevent themselves from becoming serfs or slaves, steeped in poverty and misery, with demoralization and degradation the lot of their offspring. If the workers' normal, rational activities are to be outlawed and denied, the right of personal agreement among themselves to withdraw their labor or their patronage singly or in association made illegal, from whence can they expect to find defense and protection? How can they become sharers in the greater productivity of their labor? Does any one imagine that they should be entirely thrown upon the tender mercies and philanthropic consideration of employers?

Few employers know what constitute fair conditions of employment for the workers. And, after all, even those who do know and act upon their knowledge and concede what is regarded as fair, reach that conclusion as a result of experience and struggles between workmen and themselves, or with other employers.

Can any thinking person imagine what the condition of the workers would be today or in the future, with wealth, industry and commerce concentrated in the hands of the wealthy corporations on the one hand and on the other the right of the workers to organize and normally act for self-defense denied?

Of course, we hear the attacks of the unthinking, the industrial autocrats and their hirelings, upon the effects of the wage-earners' organized efforts. Every unrighteous, unlawful crime on the calendar is attributed to these. No account is taken of the great good the organized labor movement has done and is doing. They try to befog the public mind and create prejudice by asserting that labor desires to become a privileged class of criminal wrongdoers, when as a matter of fact there has never been a gathering of organized labor men who when discussing the subject have asked more than that they be regarded as citizens entitled to equal rights before the law with every other citizen. Labor neither asks nor seeks to secure immunity for any of its men for any unlawful or criminal act; if they are guilty of any unlawful or criminal act they are to be apprehended and tried by the same process of law guaranteed by the Constitution as is accorded to the commonest and vilest criminal in the country; in their organized capacity to exert their personal activities labor men should not be confused and confounded with the combinations, corporations or trusts instituted to deal in and control the products of labor for profit.

During the last presidential campaign Mr. Taft declared emphatically that the Sherman anti-trust law required amendment. Last year, after his election to the

presidency, in his speeches throughout the country he declared that the anti-trust law should be so amended as to prescribe definitely the combinations and their methods which should be regarded as illegal.

At Pittsburg, Pa., Congressman McCall of Massachusetts in an address on Lincoln's Birthday Anniversary, February 12, 1910, among other things said that the "mania of the times appears to be to make man a mere statutory creature and to regulate his activities by law," and spoke of the evil influences of centralization of governmental powers, with its barbaric penalties and results. Following this line of thought he continued:

"In such a system the startling headline (of newspapers, etc.) is apt to be the basis for the emotion that takes the place of public opinion, and in order to satisfy it your laws must contain barbaric penalties and must level sweeping prohibitions which will put hundreds of innocent men under the ban in order to catch the one who is guilty and who very likely will be the one to escape. And when such a law is put upon the statute books of the Federal Government only a revolution would avail to cure its defects. Take, for instance, the Sherman act. It has a clear, commendable purpose against monopoly, but in addition to that its authors employed some vague and magnificent language which has thus far baffled the courts, and which no one fully approves of and no one dares to attempt to repeal."

That is the exact status of the Sherman anti-trust law. It was intended to serve a good purpose, to protect the people from the evils of the monopoly of products and yet it has never even curbed—much less cured—they and has been applied to the workers to make illegal their activities to protect their lives, their wives and their little ones.

Indeed, under its new interpretation the Sherman anti-trust law goes further than even Mr. McCall declares; it not only undertakes to control the normal activities of the citizen; it is not an anti-trust law, it is an anti-association law. And all students of history know that when by law or decree associations of the people have been outlawed the reign of tyranny and brutality enslaved the masses.

Outlaw the normal activities of the workers to protect themselves, to secure the rights to which they are justly entitled and abolish the wrongs and tyranny which they have endured, and the crystallized, orderly developed, and intelligently conducted labor movement of our time will be displaced by an expression and manifestation of discontent out of harmony with American concept.

The labor movement of our country is

American in origin, methods and aspirations. It can not long endure as an open, frank and avowed constructive American institution with court decisions outlawing the exercise of personal, natural, inherent and constitutional rights.

And yet the American labor movement must not be outlawed; it must not be crushed out of existence; it must and will live and grow; it has grown into the hearts and minds of earnest thinking Americans; it has done so much to bring light and life and hope into the homes, the workshops and the school rooms, that the hosts of Labor, scholars and real humanitarians, look to the American labor movement as the haven of industrial, social and moral safety and development, the harbinger of rational evolution of America's future greatness, founded upon the intelligence and sovereignty of her yeomanry, her masses, her workers.

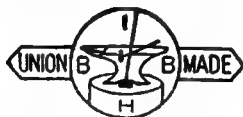
The Sherman anti-trust law must be amended, or ended.

STRIKE SONG.

Composed by I. B. Kuhn, Organizer, Cigar Makers' Union, for Philadelphia Street Car Strike.

Air:—"Auld Lang Syne."

Nobody works in this great strike
Nobody works today,
For we will fight with all our might,
That's what we've come to say.
For we will fight with all our might;
That's what we've come to say.
Nobody scabs in this great strike
Nobody scabs today,
Till justice and right are within our sight
Till justice comes to stay.
For we will fight with all our might;
That's what we've come to say.
Nobody works in this great strike
Nobody scabs today,
With all our might we shall unite,
For right and justice pray.
For we will fight with all our might;
That's what we've come to say.
We swear by the Eternal right
Till justice comes our way,
That we ne'er shall work by day or night
Till they fair wages pay.
For we will fight with all our might;
That's what we've come to say.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

LABOR MEN PUSHING WAR ON STEEL TRUSTS.

Special to the Journal.

The American Federation of Labor pushed its fight against the United States Steel Corporation today by filing with Attorney-General Wickersham sworn statements and other documentary evidence intended to support its charges that the trust exists in violation of the Sherman law and of certain provisions of the Wilson tariff act.

The corporation's ownership of coal and ore lands is said to be part of a monopoly, and it is charged with having crushed transportation competition on the Great Lakes, and in some instances on the railroads.

Its acquisition of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company is condemned.

The presentation of the evidence follows a petition of the federation to President Taft, who referred the whole matter to Attorney-General Wickersham.

Aside from alleging that the Steel Corporation exists in restraint of commerce and trade, the federation's chief complaint is that it employs men under conditions unsatisfactory to organized labor, and has used various means to prevent labor organizers from working among its employees.

Affidavits of organizers deposing that they have been beaten and ordered out of places where the corporation has mills are attached to the statement.

Other depositions declare that labor officers have been unable to hire halls in which to hold meetings, and that they have been intimidated by local police in steel districts, all of which is charged to officers of the steel mills.

Many charges are brought against the corporation's town of Gary, where a monopoly of all necessities of life is said to be complete and arbitrary prices are said to be charged for everything.

Giant Trust Alleged.

Statements of organizers and other officials of the federation are attached to the charges, which recite:

"The United States Steel Corporation is the highest development and the final product of a giant trust, absorbing many minor trusts.

"In the fourth annual report promulgated by the Steel Trust the officials avow that their intention is monopolistic. Inadvertently the fact is mentioned that this 'combination' was formed to avert a threatened competition which would have lessened profits in the prosperous period which was then coming upon the iron trade, and would have proved destructive

to several of the companies absorbed if they had been left to competition.

"The admission thus is made that the aim was to control this industry and prevent competition for the purpose of aggrandizing the profits of stockholders and bondholders of this new entity. In another report the trust officials boast that they are able to escape 'the hazards and vicissitudes of the trade as to the necessities' of suffering under competitive systems. In other words, they escaped control and repealed 'the law of supply and demand.'

"The Steel Corporation is confessedly not an operating company, but what is known as a security-holding corporation, not only of the transportation departments, and real estate departments, but of the manufacturing departments of the constituent companies. The companies which had become parts of it did not lose their corporate identity; that is, the Carnegie Steel Company and the National Tube Company still form two distinct organizations, but for the purpose of competing with one another they are monopolistic and one.

"The central or governing corporation, by stock ownership and directors and trustees, enforces a non-competitive state of affairs. The official of any subsidiary organization that adopts a business policy in conflict with that of the controlling body, to-wit, that of competition, at once destroys its own function, and he may be removed by reason of the controlling ownership in the holding company, which also can control the election of the directors of the subsidiary companies.

Competition Destroyed.

"The charter and workings as shown by the evidence we have offered permit the United States Steel Corporation to be the one guiding hand that moves all the pawns on the chessboard to play but the one game, to-wit, destruction of all competition. All conflicting interests that would inure to the benefit of the public in the way of competition are considered injurious to the investors' rights. They are therefore harmonized by destroying competition through the advisory or the finance committee of the holding company.

"A single agency distributes the iron, the ore, the coal, and the coke among the various plants. Plants are supplied from the nearest sources of supply, but the public does not get the benefit, as is shown by the list of prices before and after the economic arrangement was made possible.

"The United States Steel Corporation employs 228,000 employees. If we are to take its own reports and advertisements

for employees, we can safely say there is a very large per cent made up of Polacks, Hungarians, Roumanians and Slavs. So far as we have investigated there seems to be a preference given to foreigners.

"It has been the policy to fence in its factories and manufacturing plants by high board fences surmounted with barbed wire, making impossible approach for any purpose, except through the gates and doors, which are also in charge of uniformed officers.

"What is said of its manufacturing plants, perhaps, is universally true of its hospitals in its more recently established works. This, no doubt, is its inherent right to do, but we beg leave to call the attention of the government to the resultant effect of these methods upon citizenship.

"Its employees are frequently herded together in large numbers, as is now the case in Gary, Ind., in undesirable tenement houses.

The corporation's policy of preventing any labor organizer commingling with, associating with or addressing meetings where any of its employees are permitted to attend is very marked in West Virginia.

Employees Kept Ignorant.

"This method of treating its employees, especially foreigners, keeps them in ignorance of their rights of citizenship and prevents them from amalgamating and mixing and becoming a part of our republican form of government.

"When men are injured they are deprived frequently of the use of the courts by being taken from one guarded factory to another department, to-wit, the hospital. There they are forced to sign their settlements, or are carried out dead, if the injury happens to be fatal, without having any conference with their own friends, families or attorneys. They cannot even have fellowship with the local institutions politically and civilly in the sense that organized labor has heretofore enjoyed.

"These rights are claimed by virtue of the corporation's great power and aggregation of capital, and its right to contract with labor, which, standing on the strict letter of the law, may be true, and yet we call the attention of this department to the injurious effect it has upon citizenship thus to prevent these laborers from entering into the spirit of our institutions and herding them like the Russians in the Siberian mines.

"It has been and is the policy of the organized labor movement to fight all these secret orders and bodies that are disloyal to our government. The policy adopted by the United States Steel Corporation breeds despair when men find they have no voice in government, and no

voice in their contracts, and are obliged to take whatever treatment the master is pleased to give them.

"These are mere incidental evils that the courts do not overlook in discussing these economic questions and rendering decisions in contests between employers and employees.

"As an offset to the claims of the workers to share in the greatly increased productivity of the labor, the United States Steel Corporation has undertaken to destroy the last vestige of resistance in the form of organization, and under pretence of still having a paternal care for the interests of its employees it devised the scheme that goes by the name of profit-sharing.

"We have good reason for believing that not one of the corporation's employees in five earning under \$1,500 a year ever owned a share of its stock, the requisite preliminary to this 'profit-sharing.' It is to be doubted that the ratio now reaches one in ten."

"Generosity" Scouted.

"As to the generosity of the corporation's acts in this respect, here are the main facts: This special stock issue, a fixed amount from time to time, was offered all employees, from the top down, the highly salaried as well as the wage earning class. The shares were sold the employees at the market rate, at which any outsider could buy. The benevolence of the company was to be recognized in taking payment on the installment plan and in a \$5 bonus per year given to the holder of each share of the allotted stock, which was not to be paid, however, until the end of five years. As the first issue was of 25,000 shares, the bonus on it would amount to \$125,000 a year. This amounted to considerably less than \$1 a year per employee, of whom in 1902 there were 168,000.

"To equal a 10 per cent raise in wages an employee earning \$700 a year would have to buy at least fourteen shares, which the share allotment did not permit him to do, to say nothing of the impossibility of his ability ever to pay for that number of shares out of his wages. Up to the present time it is to be doubted that 1 per cent of the total capital of the corporation has gone to all the employees, in every class, under the scheme. To the wage-earners receiving under \$1,500 a year, how much has been allotted? A mere slice of a fraction of one-half of 1 per cent.

"Meantime, numerous trade unions in other industries have advanced the wages of their members 10 per cent or more. Besides, union conditions are of themselves worth another 10 per cent in any establishment, not in sentiment, but in cash

for the year, through protection against the aggressions and tyrannies of foremen and the constant encroachment of employers upon those shop rights and civic rights of the men which a union maintains."

NEILL CUTS WAGES IN HIS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Labor Slashes Pay of Employees as Cost of Living Soars Skyward.

(By Pan-American Press.)

Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, is facing an indignant body of employees in his own department whose salaries have been cut through his personal orders from ten to twenty-five per cent. Women, with families to support, have seen their wages reduced until they are at a loss to know how to make ends meet, and men, specialists whose line of work has made them invaluable to the department, are considering the advisability of resigning rather than accept such a drastic cut.

Among the indignant and protesting women are Miss Mary E. Owen and Miss Ringold, whose salaries have been reduced from \$1,000 to \$750; Mrs. Acker and Miss Heywood, who have had \$100 clipped from their annual income; while among the small salaried men are Gilbert Rockwood, reduced from \$900 to \$750; A. Dudley (colored) reduced from \$840 to \$720.

Nor is this sweeping reduction confined to the least paid in the Department of Labor; men of expert ability have been also pinched by the "economy" of Neill, as the following partial list shows: Henry T. Buffington, from \$1,800 to \$1,400; James H. Groves, Frederick Harnden, Herbert L. Ihmsen, William S. Waudby and H. F. Olmstead, from \$1,600 to \$1,200; D. T. Nichols and E. H. O'Brien, from \$1,600 to \$1,400; E. M. Blake and Frank Langvoight, from \$1,400 to \$1,200; M. Hadderman, J. I. Campbell and C. T. Walport, from \$900 to \$750, and John McCarthy, from \$1,200 to \$900.

Forced to suppress the full measure of their feelings against the man whose office is supposed to be for the protection of the standard of living among American wage-workers, these injured employees point to the policy followed in other branches of the public service where the President has had his salary raised from \$50,000 to \$75,000, and Attorney-General Wickersham, the imaginary trust-buster, has just called for additional appropriations for his department, stating that his first estimated budget was entirely too small.

Now comes Neill, at a time when the entire country is struggling with the prob-

lem of the increased cost of living, and makes an attack upon the standard of living among his own employees; how is it possible, these people ask, to avoid the conclusion that pressure has been brought to bear upon the Commissioner of Labor to establish a precedent in his own office which will serve as a vantage point for arguments against labor's demands?

And labor leaders ask, how can an arbitrator who is so exacting and greedy in the conduct of his own department, act in an unprejudiced and impartial manner in the numerous wage disputes referred to the Government for settlement?

WHAT IS A STRIKEBREAKER?

(Issued by Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.)

A strike-breaker is to his trade what a traitor is to his country; and, though both may be useful to one party in troublesome times, when peace returns they are detested alike by all; so when help is needed a strike-breaker is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grab a benefit he never labored to secure. He cares only for himself, but he sees no further beyond the extent of a day, and for money and worthless approbation would betray his friends, his family and his country. In fact, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells his fellowmen and is himself forever sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age and to posterity.

Some Noted Traitors.

ESAU sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

JUDAS ISCARIOT sold his Savior for thirty pieces of silver.

BENEDICT ARNOLD sold his country for the promise of an officer's commission in the English army.

The modern STRIKE BREAKER sells his birthright, his country, his wife, his children, and his fellow-workmen for an unfulfilled promise from a trust or corporation.

Esau was a traitor to himself; Judas Iscariot was a traitor to his God; Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country.

A strike-breaker is a traitor to his God, to his country, to his family, and to his class.

A REAL MAN is never a strike-breaker! BE A MAN!

"How do you tell bad eggs?" inquired the young housewife.

"I never told any," replied the fresh grocery clerk; "but if I had anything to tell a bad egg I'd break it gently."

EDITORIALS.

TO MAKE CITY A UNION SHOP

Director Armstrong Says He Will Employ Only Organized Men.

The following quotation from the Pittsburg Leader is one which is deserving more than passing notice by the readers of the Journal, and which should be an incentive to the laboring class to see to it that such men are placed in public positions in all large and well regulated cities.

The writer is personally acquainted with Director Armstrong, having had occasion to consult with him upon the question of unionizing the several shops in the city of Pittsburg, and it must be said to the credit of this official he is a union man in every respect and is deserving all the honors that could be bestowed upon a public officer.

Through persistent efforts and study he has endeared himself to the general public, having risen from the mills of the "Smoky City" to his present position as Director of the department of public works.

I regret very much that other large cities have not the same type of men as Mr. Armstrong. If the proper use of the ballot was made by the working class, and particularly the union men, this same condition would prevail everywhere. W. F. K.

"From now on I shall employ none but union men in the department of public works," announced Director Joseph G. Armstrong, yesterday afternoon. "I will get them in by hook or by crook, civil service or no civil service."

The statement was made in the presence of the civil service commission at the mayor's office. The commission did not bat an eyelid. As a matter of fact, the commissioners intend not to interfere with the director if Armstrong's decision does not involve the commission in a violation of the civil service act.

If, therefore, it is possible, Pittsburg will become a union shop. In his 1910 estimates Director Armstrong fixed the wages of mechanics to be employed in the department at union rates. Wherever it is possible to replace a non-union man with a union man the director intends to do so. Those already in the employ of the department will be urged to join the union.

When asked for the law on the subject Controller Morrow said it would not be legal to legislate or show partiality against non-union men. He was, however, heartily in favor of any legal means of recognizing unions.

Under the civil service act whenever the director desires to employ a man he must apply to the civil service commission for certified applications. The commission furnishes him with the names of the first three on the list in the order in which they have passed examinations. The director may then select any of the three.

"When the commission furnishes me with the list," said Armstrong, "the applicant who first joins the union will get the job. There is nothing illegal in that. I am a union man. I have a union card myself. I've had it from the time I worked in the mills."

"During the \$6,775,999 bond campaign I visited the various unions in the city—the painters', carpenters', steam fitters', brick layers', plumbers' and others. I promised them to do all in my power to help the unions. I have accepted the union scale of wages and now I am going to try to make the city a union shop."

"I shall also insert a clause in all contracts to be awarded by the city that union men will be employed on the work. Well, if it is considered illegal I am willing to stand a lawsuit on it. If the contractors think it is not legal they can sue me."

Portentous Omens.

Does the Traction Company of Philadelphia, its pigmy president and the millionth part of a man yclept Mayor of Philadelphia, know that they are active revolution microbes, fomenting one of the most stupendous upheavals of society and government ever known or dreamed of? Can they not see that they are now carrying to a successful issue the great fears of our martyred President Lincoln, inasmuch as they are using the great wealth they have accumulated from the people in exploiting them?

Lincoln had no fears for the foes abroad, but he foresaw the evils of the concentration of great wealth in the hands of a few unscrupulous persons; hence his fears that in such event our national life would be endangered. And the danger of this strike becoming national is the peril which Lincoln so greatly feared, and which, at the present critical moment, would open the door for intervention by the newly allied great powers of Europe, viz., England, Japan, Russia and possibly others, to cripple still further our Pacific commerce, abrogate our Monroe Doctrine and subject the Panama Canal to the control of other nations. Then well may we cry aloud in prayer as did the zealots of 1556: "God save us from the Turks, the devil and the comet." Yet we must paraphrase it thus: "God save us from the trusts, the traction magnates and the grafters."

Just so sure as the Pennsylvania strike becomes national, just so sure will we be in the throes of civil war; and the American workmen, enlightened by years of study, will not act like the serfs of Russia, but by councils as wise and hearts as earnest as were those of our forefathers who hewed out the timbers for the structure of our national life; and with hearts as brave, these men who love our institutions will sacrifice their all to redeem the land from these festering ulcers that have, barnacle-like, fastened themselves upon the body politic.

We trust that Taft, the great-hearted, broad-minded President of these United States, will grasp the situation in his colossal brain and solve the problem as it should be.

Let Congress refuse to act on such measures as he points out to relieve the tensity of this situation, and the public will bury them beneath an avalanche of votes too deep for resurrection. As he said in the closing paragraph of his second annual message: "This is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," and his earnest peroration in closing that message stands out as a warning to grafters, robbers and national libertines who are exploiting the laborer, the professional man, the manufacturer, aye, the whole population outside the colossal rings within rings which they are so swiftly and surely manipulating.

The writer of this article, in the face of coming events, can come to but one conclusion, and that is that most drastic amendments to our Constitution must be made; that government control must be extended to such an extent to obviate the necessity for such demonstrations as are now being made in Philadelphia.

A very amusing part of the Wet and Dry campaign is that there is a clamoring for the labor vote. The Drys are accusing the Wets of not having the genuine Union Label on their buttons. The Drys claim that they possess the only genuine button authorized by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

We are glad that both parties are educating themselves along these lines—it is better late than never, and we hope that after the war is over and the smoke has cleared away, whether it be for or against, the same consideration will be shown Union Labor as it is when you are looking for votes.

We hope that both sides will rise above the tricks of the professional politician and do what they think is right. If the Union Label is all right one day in the year, it is all right every day, and it doesn't look well to use the label for selfish purposes, but see that it is on your printing as well as on your button.

Higher Ideals for Labor

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

One of the recent developments in the labor movement is the growing feeling of friendliness among labor men toward the church. This is particularly true of the prominent leaders. For many years, at conferences composed of church men, one of the leading topics of discussion was the obvious alienation of the workingman from the church. Today there is no class of men among whom the movement toward the church is more conspicuous. This does not mean, of course, that the church has become all that is to be desired; but it does indicate, first, that the church today has a greater interest in the problems which confront workingmen than it has ever had, and, second, workingmen have come to realize that the church is far more interested in their affairs than they had supposed. They have also come to believe that there are some very important matters concerning which the church and labor are at agreement, and that it is quite possible to construct a platform which would be large enough for both to stand upon.

Organized labor has come to a very crucial period in its history. It is face to face with some of the most perplexing problems that have ever confronted the labor movement. Needless to say, no movement can long depend upon its past glory. The momentum of its former deeds will not carry it very far along. It must constantly create new policies, cutting off that which has outlived its usefulness and taking on newer and larger conceptions of its mission and purpose.

While it is still imperative that organized labor fight for the necessities of life, the time has undoubtedly come when it must take cognizance of the larger moral and ethical issue involved. In other words, the contention of labor must be upon a higher plane than has heretofore been the case. Without minimizing its efforts so far as the physical well-being of the workers is concerned, it must make a greater effort to raise their moral and ethical standards. And this, too, regardless of what may be the attitude of those who are opposing the workingmen in their endeavors to advance the conditions of the toilers. In this new task the church may be of real service to organized labor. It is well, therefore, that church and labor are coming closer together, because when once the time comes that organized labor and the organized church can agree upon a program, there will be no opposing force which will be strong enough to resist their combined efforts.

Dishonorable Mayor Reyburn

Although we are not all in sympathy with the preaching of Emma Goldman or her untiring efforts to spread anarchy throughout this land, we do admire her honesty in the public manner in which she expresses her belief. Repeatedly has she said this is a despotic government, and she evidently had such men as Mayor Reyburn in mind, for he is turning more converts to anarchy than all the literature and speech-making that could be given to the public in years.

Think of it, that the chief executive of one of America's greatest metropolitan cities, upon whom the highest authority has been placed, should brutally and meanly refuse to use his power to further arbitration. He stands dishonored for the ungentle-

manly treatment accorded the committee of ministers of the Gospel who called upon him in the interest of PEACE; is still further dishonored for his inhuman refusal to listen to the appeals of grief-stricken mothers and hungry men. What does his conduct mean? It means that dishonored Mayor Reyburn has more regard for the property of a grasping corporation than he has for human lives. By his action he would wrest the rights of freedom from an American people. We can forgive the ignorant; they know no better. But when a man who has been empowered with the proper authority as has been this man, and who deliberately refuses to save thousands of families from want, and who imports thugs and armed constabulary to carry out the wishes of a corrupt corporation, his name should forever be a stench in the nostrils of the American people. After all has been said and done, the predominating question is, Is this a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people?"

W. F. K.

Combines States Foes, Says Herron

The following quotation, taken from a Chicago daily paper, gives us some idea of what other people think of the wealthy combinations and monopolies, and also of the judiciary of this country. We take pleasure in quoting this, as it comes from a lawyer talking to lawyers.

Labor leaders have been taken to task severely for resenting many of the rulings of our courts, where they have been so contrary to the spirit of Americanism. Now comes an attorney who has held an honorable position in the city of Chicago and expresses himself clearly on the subject.

Is he right or wrong? If he is right, what are the duties of the American voter?

The large corporations exercise a vicious influence upon every branch of our government—executive, legislative and judicial—Samuel C. Herren, former assistant corporation counsel, said in an address before the Lawyers' Association of Illinois at Schiller Hall yesterday. He said in part:

"Corporations have entered every State government of this Union. They have seized every opportunity, planted themselves athwart every avenue of industry. They cajole our Representatives, control our Governors and influence our courts. These specially privileged and highly protected artificial persons have organized themselves into a sort of a mutual benefit association to protect themselves against the people.

"Their paid agents go abroad throughout our land spreading the doctrine that the people cannot control public utilities, that the people are ignorant, too venal, too vacillating to be entrusted with any business of importance.

"The corporation press proclaims this false and pernicious doctrine on our streets, the people see day after day decisions from the highest courts contrary to the spirit of our motto, 'Equality Before the Law,' and find themselves compelled to harbor the suspicion that the corporations do control our judiciary."

Minister Says Every Striker is Potentially a Murderer.

The following Associated Press telegram, if correct, brands the speaker as an infamous blackguard. Isn't it strange that men of intelligence who stand before the people on Sundays as the Ambassadors of Him who taught "Peace upon earth and good will among men," should so far forget their calling as to indulge in language so unbecoming?

I wonder if the Master, whom he *affects* to follow, would have used these words

at a time when both sides in the controversy were at fever heat. I wonder if Christ, by using hidden language, would have advised something more deadly than blank cartridges. What a reflection on the meek and lowly Man of Nazareth.

This blatherskite who so misrepresents the Principles of Peace, we are proud to say, is not a true representative, but nothing more nor less than a pulpiter:

"America is becoming the most lawless country on the globe," declared Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, in an address on the Philadelphia strike before the Current Events Club.

"Every striker is potentially a law-breaker and even a murderer," said the minister. "The evil consequences of strikers' acts are far reaching and the innocent must suffer with the guilty.

"Strikes are war.

"There ought to be no strikes in this twentieth century under the American flag.

"Strikes are a reflection on the common sense of both capital and labor.

"The police ought to deal promptly and effectively with mobs. Firing blank cartridges into a mob only maddens and increases it.

"Labor is vastly more tyrannical than capital has ever been. Every man has a right to go on a strike, provided he violates no contract, but the man who throws up a job and declares no one else shall take it becomes a tyrant. He interferes with the freedom of his fellow men and becomes an anarchist pure and simple."

Boycott on Labor Illegal Says Court

New York Supreme Judge Turns Tables on Employers' Associations.

A victory of widespread importance to labor all over the United States was recently won by Clarence J. Shearn, who secured from Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald an opinion which in layman's language means that if it is unlawful for labor unions to blacklist employers, as in the famous Buck Stove Company case, it is just as unlawful for employers to blacklist employees.

The decision was rendered by Judge Fitzgerald in making permanent the injunction of the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, of which Mr. Shearn is counsel, against the Building Trades Employers' Association because the employers' association had tried to prevent the employment of the union's members. It is thought the effect of the decision will be so great that the employers' association practically will be disrupted by it.

This decision, taken in connection with General Sessions Judge Rosalski's charge to the jury a few days ago, in which the action of the employers was branded not only as illegal, but criminal, marks an epoch in dispute between labor and capital.

The law books are full of cases in which workingmen have been enjoined and imprisoned for practicing the boycott, but this is the first case on record in which the workingmen have turned the tables on the employers.

The importance of these decisions goes far behind the present controversy in the steamfitting trade, for it destroys the chief weapon of the Building Trades Employers' Association in labor controversies.

This association, which comprises every trade of importance in Greater New York allied to the building trades, requires every member to give \$1,500 bond, which he agrees to forfeit if he violates any order or rule of the board of governors of the employers' association. This penalty has made it easy for boycott orders to be enforced.

Both Judge Rosalski and Judge Fitzgerald brand this bond system as coercive and illegal, although ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, under retainer from the employers' association, argued in favor of its legality.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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The editor will not be responsible for the views expressed in private communications.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc., in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 25th of each month, if intended for current publication.

BY THE WAY.

Are you still a knocker or a booster? Get right, old man.

The booster works in the open. The knocker works under cover.

Blacksmiths and helpers, of all grades of work, stay away from South Bethlehem, Pa. Strike on there at the present time.

Second Vice-President Glover and Third Vice-President Powlesland are doing great work in South Bethlehem and Philadelphia, Pa. Three locals in the state of Pennsylvania in one month is certainly going some.

Never shun small responsibilities. The small duties are the links which make the chain.

Never lose your self respect. Character is the foundation on which all good work is built.

Some men are loud in their praises of what a fine constitution his organization has, and continually figures how to get away from it.

Second Vice-President Glover, since his trip to the Northwest, is preparing an ode on "The Last Rose of Summer That Got Frosted." Watch for it.

The booster prides himself on being always in good standing in his local. The knocker regards his suspension for non-payment of dues as a merit mark.

It is rumored that Tetgmeyer asked the Chicago Heights police department for protection and Anderson was detailed on the job. How about it, Leonard?

The Southern Pacific Railroad officials and the Joint Committee are in conference in Washington, D. C., at this writing. District No. 17 represents our craft.

It is said that it took Kline and Dougherty most of their time in New York holding Glover down to business. He wanted to be out looking at them gol-dorned tall buildings and blocking the street cars.

Our members on the Central of Georgia Railroad meets March 28 at Macon, Ga., for the purpose of organizing a District Council, also will meet with the other crafts jointly to form a System Federation.

If the reports about the state constabulary at South Bethlehem, Pa., are true, we should forever hold our peace about the tyrannies of Russia. According to reports of eye witnesses they are a lot of irresponsible, vicious, bloodthirsty, licentious, drunken blatherskites, using their clubs and pistols at the least offense. The workmen of Pennsylvania will be compelled some day to use the same measures to rid the state of all such rodents.

Vice-President Powlesland has had a pretty hard time of it in South Bethlehem, but with a charter of 127 and more coming we think it pays. Brother Powlesland is jumping from Bethlehem to Philadelphia and working both places, which made it a very strenuous time, but Vice-President Glover appeared on the scene and lifted part of the burden. We expect several hundred men in the round up.

THIS FOR YOU.

The brooklet rippling o'er the rills,
It soothes, and quiets, and it stills
The throbbing brow, the wearied nerve,
And helps us all our strength conserve.

But lo! no rippling brooks are here,
No quiet soothes, or gives us cheer;
But grind we must from morn 'til night,
Breathing air fouled by anthracite.

Now to the organizer grand,
Who, when he takes his brush in hand,
Depicts in poetry so crude
His troubles; now don't think us rude—

Just have a thought for the poor man
Who on burn copy ties the can,
It gives us all a throbbing brow—
Say, fellows—cut it out from now.

"So say we all of us."

The Editor-in-Chief,
The Assistant Editor-in-Chief,
The Copy Man,
The Linotype Operator,
The Proofreader,
The Printer.

When you pay the day's pay assessment
see that your Secretary sends for a stamp
to place in your due book.

As an auctioneer, Brother Ed King,
President of Local No. 326, has a lot of
these horse dealers backed off the boards—
5 I got, make it 10.

The circulation of the Journal has increased nearly 500 during the month of March, and we expect to add another 500 to our list by the 1st of May, 1910.

President Kline, First Vice-President Dougherty and Second Vice-President Glover attended the Metal Trades convention at New York city on March 21.

All, or nearly all, of the councilmen in Pittsburg, Pa., are confessed boodlers. Philadelphia is, in our opinion, even worse; but Chicago—! Lord, save us from the possibility of the odium a real, live investigation would reveal here.

The organization of our craft throughout the Eastern states is looking very bright at present and we hope to see the blacksmith shops of our country all working under contracts before many years. It is coming fast. It is the duty of every member of the craft to help hasten the day. Brothers, be true to each other, yourself and family.

A few locals have failed to send in their monthly financial report. Come, brothers, get busy and help us to establish a good record system.

In checking up the Financial Secretaries' reports we notice that quite a number of the members have paid the day's pay assessment, but for which they have not received a stamp to show that they have paid this assessment. This is the fault of the local secretary, as no stamps will be issued unless the amount is forwarded to the General Office.

Third Vice-President W. G. Powlesland is camping in South Bethlehem, Pa. Think of it, on Charlie Schwab's estate, and just to show Karl that he could go some he formed a local of his employees, 127 strong. Nothing mean about Billie when he makes up his mind.

A. O. Foster, card No. 26692, former Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 471 of Smithville, Texas, has been expelled and a fine of \$75.00 placed against him. Write to No. 471 and have them tell you about this man.

Business Agent Edward Tegtmeier, of District Council No. 1, spent Tuesday, March 22, in visiting every shop in Chicago Heights, and was ably assisted by Leonard Anderson, a former well-known member of Local No. 239. Brother Anderson is a respected member of the police force at Chicago Heights, and continues to take a great interest in matters pertaining to his old local; and our advice to all members visiting Chicago Heights is to keep your dues paid up to date, or Leonard will "run you in." Good luck to you, Brother Anderson.

A report comes to us from reliable authority that the general headquarters of the Carriage and Wagon Workers has been locked up by District of Columbia authorities on account of the non-payment of office rent and other debts. Notwithstanding the fact that a spasmodic effort has been made here in the city to protect the carriage and wagon makers, finishers and helpers, all reports being true, the beginning of the end seems in sight for them. A dismal failure on the part of the "protection committee" of this city seems to be the last straw. Sic semper tyrannis.

An "enterprising" brewery in advertising its output of liquid fire in the shape of beer says among other things that a glass of beer "contains considerable nutriment."

Now, let us see: A bushel of raw barley costs about 70 cents, and hulled barley is sold in our grocery stores for 15 cents per pound. If a glass of beer costing 5 cents represents one thousandth part of the nutriment contained in a bushel of barley (a most extravagant estimate for any beer), then the man who drinks beer to get the nutriment in it would be paying the equivalent of \$50 per bushel for barley, and besides, would put into his system, at a very conservative estimate, over 2,000 ounces of pure alcohol.

The officers elected at the Metal Trades convention at New York city were as follows: President Jas. O'Connell, International President of Machinists; First Vice-President Jas. Valentine, International President of Iron Moulders; Second Vice-President Jas. W. Kline, International President of Blacksmiths and Helpers; Third Vice-President Franklin, International President of Boilermakers; Fourth Vice-President J. Daly, International President Metal Polishers; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Berres of the Pattern Makers' Union. A detailed report will be published in our next issue.

Gentlemen: We would like very much to have the co-operation of your company, and enclose herewith a blank upon which to make application. Your help will be appreciated. The Association is the most active and aggressive of its kind in the United States. Its membership consists of twelve hundred firms doing business in Illinois. It pays particular attention to [bribing] legislative and legal matters and will take up any question in which its members have a common interest. It is organized for the purpose of securing united action [against labor unions]. The results which it produces [by buying votes and bribing members of the legislature] are practically all brought about in this way. It is foremost in the movement to secure the repeal of the corporation tax law. That fact alone warrants us in asking your support. Very truly yours, J. M. Glenn, Secretary.

The words in brackets are ours, but we can't see how they would use our money to secure legislation without paying it out for that purpose. We hope we are mistaken, for it would be awful to contemplate the results if it were true.

"I see that a scientist has proved that many horses have unsound minds."

"The one I bet on yesterday ought to have had a commission in lunacy appointed forty years ago, when he was a yearling."
—Cleveland Leader.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE I. B. OF B. AND H.

The following circular was issued during December:

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1909.

At the closing of another year I find it necessary and in line with the duties of my office to notify you of several changes in our Constitution, which were adopted at the last Convention, and which will go into effect commencing with January 1, 1910.

First: On and after January 1, 1910, out-of-work stamps will be issued only to those who have been thrown out of work for one calendar month, through no fault of their own or by reason of extended sickness, and then only after the case has been thoroughly investigated by a committee from the Local to which they belong, upon recommendation from the Local to the General Secretary-Treasurer, with the signature of the Local President, Secretary, and Financial Secretary, with the seal of the Union attached.

Second: A Strike Benefit Fund has been created. Each member must pay to the General Union one day's pay, the minimum rate of their respective localities, payable after January 1st of each year; stamps for the same will be issued upon proper return of this money being made to the General Secretary-Treasurer. The Local Secretary shall send name and card number of each member paying for this fund, stating the qualifications of said member.

Third: The cancellation stamp now in use will be discontinued after January 1, 1910. A new cancel-stamp will be sent to you in a few days, which the Financial Secretary shall use to cancel stamps placed in books of members paying dues and assessments. Under no circumstances shall the stamp be used in the blank spaces to indicate payment of dues.

Beginning with January, 1910, dues, the Local Financial Secretary shall use the stamp, and to avoid delays and unnecessary correspondence, Local Secretaries should examine all books carefully before sending to this office for renewals. If the proper cancellations or stamps are not placed in the books, they will be returned to the Local from which they came.

Hoping that the entire membership and the Local Officers will be governed by the above information, and with best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
WM. F. KRAMER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after January 1, 1910, no more out-of-work stamps will be issued without the sanction of the general executive board.

The new law will take effect January 1, 1910. By that time we will have the constitutions and minutes ready for delivery.

REPORT OF FIRST-VICE PRESIDENT DOUGHERTY.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Editor Journal—Since my last report to the Journal I have attended executive board meeting of District Council No. 35, held at Schenectady, N. Y., and also a conference of the managers of the American Locomotive Company in company, and the committee representing the members of our crafts. After an all day session we submitted a proposition to the men to be voted on, which in turn was voted down in part. Dunkirk not having a delegate at the meeting, I was instructed to go there and explain the action of the District Council Executive Board and ask them to vote on the matter, which I did. I then arranged for conference with the Vice-President, Mr. McNaughton, and our General President at Schenectady, for the 19th inst., found, when I went there and met our General President, he had gotten word from Mr. McNaughton to postpone meeting till 21st, which he did. I put in a few days in Boston visiting the shops in East Boston and the City shops; got many promises and four applications for Local 209. I also had a shop meeting of the G. E. works at Schenectady and I am glad to know the helpers got fourteen new members for the meeting; also 135 got a few and a lot of them came to the front and paid their back dues, so that now the General Electric is 100 per cent. organized in our line. They have several grievances and have decided that the proper manner to handle them would be by a committee to take the matter in hand. So I have great hopes of the G. E. boys getting what they go after.

I then went to the Metal Trades Convention and with Brother Glover and General President Kline we got the Metal

Trades department, as far as lay in their power, to grant no jurisdiction over our craft and also had a resolution sent to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., telling them our claims were just and to see we got what is rightfully ours.

The convention went on record in several things and the eight-hour law was left in the hands of the Executive Board to set a date as to when the movement will be put in force.

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., made a very fine talk, and Brother Gannon and several more.

The Metal Trade Constitution is not changed in its general terms, there being but a few minor changes in the constitution.

The question of giving local Metal Trade Councils a vote in the convention was discussed and took up several hours and was finally lost.

There was a great many questions that came up that dealt with the A. F. of L. Constitution, so final action was to have the Department Executive Board take these questions up with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for adjustment.

The date of holding the convention was changed and hereafter the Metal Trade Convention will be held in the same city as the A. F. of L.

The question of holding another convention this year at the time of the A. F. of L. Convention was left to the General Executive Board of the Department.

As to the meeting of the 21st with Mr. McNaughton, of the A. L. Co., President Kline, Glover and myself met Mr. McNaughton and went over the questions raised by the men and after two conferences we agreed to submit the proposition to the members for their approval. I then, in company with the General President, came to Boston, where we have arranged for a meeting, and will close by saying that the General President and myself spoke to a joint meeting of five locals at Schenectady, and as things are getting normal we hope soon here in the east to be able to show our brothers in the other part of this country that the east is on the move, and nothing but shorter hours, better pay and better shop conditions will satisfy them. All of which I submit.

Fraternally yours,

W. J. DOUGHERTY,
First General Vice-President.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT C. N. GLOVER.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

The following is my report covering dates from February 25th to March 25th.

Following instructions, I went to St. Paul to attend a meeting of the railroad department in connection with the switchmen's strike, and assisted, as far as was in my power, in bringing about an adjustment of that struggle. I also, with Brothers Hanrahan and Anderson of No. 43, arranged for a meeting of the Twin Cities local to meet with Local No. 43. District Council No. 25 was hampered somewhat by the locals not affiliating as they should during the past two years. We had a fairly good attendance and the locals decided to pay up their delinquent per capita tax to District Council No. 25, and I believe that their action will be unanimous.

The active members of the three locals are doing all in their power to make our craft in the Twin Cities a success, and with the District Council organized thoroughly, the future is bright.

District Council No. 25 expects to have a meeting in the near future to elect officers and do such other business as is necessary, and we believe that there is plenty of business to do.

I had instructions to go to Brainerd, Duluth and Superior, but having contracted a severe cold which developed into tonsillitis, and I was unable to leave my room, was compelled to abandon my trip further north and had to return home.

Receiving information that our men were being discharged at Oelwein for joining the union, I stopped off on my way back and found the case as follows:

The foreman was forced to quit because he had not ordered me out of the shop; the fact is, he did not see me, and only upon my leaving the shop did I see him the second day, and talked to him a few minutes. The timekeeper was also discharged because he spoke to me for about a minute. Two blacksmiths were forced to quit for the reason that they were held responsible for my coming there to organize them; the facts are that no one Blacksmith—14P 3-30 Smith. Twelve knew that I would be there.

The Superintendent of Motive Power, Mr. Kneuffer, and Master Mechanic Crownover, both from the Illinois Central railroad, where they had been doing business with union labor for years, here, where non-union labor is employed, seem to be right at home and to be determined not to allow the men to organize. There

are times when the real character of a man crops out, and it seems that Messrs. Kneuffer and Crownover are much better satisfied on non-union roads than they are on union roads.

Mr. Kneuffer says the Great Western men cannot organize. Well, I don't purpose to ask Mr. Kneuffer whether they can or not, but we propose to organize them just the same. Mr. Crownover is kept well posted; they have a bureau of information in the blacksmith shop consisting of Swanson, Lovesteadt (Ham and Eggs), Bayness, Green and Bjormli. These individuals keep the Superintendent's office informed as to what is going on in the shop.

Being unable to stay on account of sickness, I came home and remained one week and was instructed to go to Philadelphia to see what could be done in the way of organizing the blacksmiths and helpers that are there on strike in sympathy with the street car men. I arrived in Pittsburg on the eve of the 14th and met with those labor leaders who were there for the same reasons that I was. Third Vice-President Powlesland had also taken advantage of the situation and dropped down from South Bethlehem.

Brother Powlesland and I went down to the Eddystone plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Company and met the night gang of the hammer shop out on strike. We went to the shop and held a meeting; told them of our mission, and the entire hammer shop and bolt men followed us out and we held an open air meeting. Brother Powlesland and myself gave them a talk along the lines of organization from a soap-box platform.

We arranged for a meeting the next morning at 7 o'clock. We had notices printed and caught the trains as they were going to the plant and distributed them to every man on the train. We then tried to get a hall, and the only one that we could secure was the Fire Department building, and after pulling the hose wagon and carts out into the street we crowded over two hundred men in the building.

They were all very anxious to get their names down, and after restoring order with a baseball bat and a hose nozzle, we got the names of 206 men. We took up their grievance and appointed a committee to wait on the management that day. They succeeded in settling with the company satisfactory to all. We arranged them in two locals, and we expect to have three or four hundred men.

Word came from South Bethlehem, the home of the Steel Trust, that we were needed there, so we went there and attended the meeting of our new local that

Brother Powlesland organized a few days before, and found that the influence of Mr. Schwab and the tyranny of the Cossacks had weakened some of our new members, but the larger part are being driven to desperation by the vicious attacks of these legal murderers.

Being elected a delegate to the convention of the Metal Trades Department in New York City the 21st, I left Sunday, the 20th, and met President Kline and First Vice-President Dougherty. The details of this convention will be published in our Journal later on. After adjournment of the convention I returned to Philadelphia to assist Brother Powlesland in organizing that city, it being one of the hardest places in the country to unionize; but the car strike has stirred them up and they have torn the wool from their eyes. This would have been a good place for every organizer in the country.

Wherever there is a strike, Philadelphia can furnish plenty of scabs, and it is known all over the United States.

Brother Powlesland and myself are doing all we can to make the work a success, and I believe that the results will show that we have done good work. It will need attention for some time for new members, especially from a city that has the name that Philadelphia has, and will require visits from the International very often.

Respectfully submitted,
C. N. GLOVER.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Shortly after sending in my last report, I received a telegram from President Kline to go to South Bethlehem, Pa., immediately and get in touch with the situation there. On my arrival I found that there were about 8,000 men of various crafts and departments out on strike against the unfair conditions existing in the South Bethlehem Steel Works, of which Chas. M. Schwab is the president. The deplorable conditions of labor existing in that steel plant are startling, and almost unbelievable in this enlightened twentieth century. There were some 3,000 workers employed as laborers, who are required to labor twelve hours per day for 12½c per hour at the hard, laborious work performed in industries of this character. There were some 2,500 skilled mechanics of the metal-working industry, including our own craft, and molders, boilermakers, machinists, and so forth, who were working for from 17c to 25c per hour, straight

time only for overtime Sunday and holiday work, and compelled to work every other Sunday in a great many instances; the men finally revolted from this system of serfdom, and although they were unorganized, they came out in a body as a protest against the un-American methods practiced by this great steel corporation, who have been favored and petted by the United States government in securing valuable contracts for guns, projectiles, armorplate and other war equipment.

Shortly after the men came out on strike, there appeared upon the streets about 300 mounted police of the State constabulary, commonly known as Cossacks by the people; these men are equipped with horses, carbines and revolvers, and will shoot to kill on the slightest provocation, or, in fact, without any reason whatever. On their arrival they rode down the crowded streets, terrorizing the people, and riding and clubbing them down, and firing their revolvers. Two strikers were shot, one through the mouth and one through the head, the latter dying instantly, while standing at a counter purchasing goods for his family, by one of these legalized thugs, who shot through a glass door from the street, showing the tactics these thugs use.

Shortly after my arrival, I set about to organize the men of our craft, and found that the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers had absorbed our men into their ranks; that was supposed to be only a temporary move, but the proposition did not look altogether satisfactory to me, so I called a meeting of the craft, laid the matter before them, and the final result was that they decided to affiliate immediately with our organization, where they rightfully belong, with the understanding that the matter of fees that had been paid by them to the Amalgamated Association be adjusted by the general officers of the two organizations. With this understanding, I succeeded in organizing a local with a charter list of 127 members. During this time I heard that a sympathetic strike had been called of the workers in Philadelphia to support the street car men in their strike in that city. Thousands of people of all trades and industries were on the streets, including the men of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. I considered this a golden opportunity to get these men organized that had always been looked upon by the men of our craft all over the country as a detriment to them from the fact that they were unorganized, and were working under conditions that were unfair and a continual menace, especially on the question of hours and wages.

On my arrival in Philadelphia I found

Second Vice-President Glover had also arrived under instructions from President Kline, who had become aware of the situation here, so as soon as we could get our bearings we got a line on the men of the Baldwin plant, and found that the hammer and bolt shop, located at Eddystone, Pa., some fifteen miles from the city, were in want of our assistance. Upon arriving there, we found that the night men employed in the hammer shop were out on strike, and the day men on the point of going out, on account of bad conditions existing. We visited the shop and made ourselves known, and were invited to address the men from a face-plate. We invited them to a meeting, and they responded immediately, so we congregated in a vacant lot nearby and held an open air meeting and addressed them from a temporary platform, and called another meeting for the next morning, which we held in the town fire hall, it being the only available place. Over 200 men signed the charter list, and a committee was appointed to call on the Superintendent to get their grievances adjusted; this they succeeded in doing, and later they returned to work, and arrangements made to hold another meeting on Saturday, 19th, but through some misunderstanding all the men at the previous meeting failed to show up, but there were eighty present, and they paid in their charter fee. Arrangements were again made for two other meetings, one in Eddystone and one in Philadelphia, as the men's homes are about equally divided between the two cities, consequently we organized two locals. We will have the charters and outfits on hand for a meeting in Philadelphia tomorrow and in Eddystone the following day.

Since then Brother Glover has had to attend a convention of the Metal Trades Department in New York City. During that time I succeeded in getting in touch with the men of the Baldwin Works in Philadelphia, where there are large numbers of men of our craft employed; these men had been out with other crafts on the sympathetic strike, and had been organized with the other crafts into a temporary organization, known as the Baldwin Union, until such time as it would be deemed advisable to separate them into their respective craft organizations. This we are now doing, and at the meeting tomorrow night these men, about seventy-five in number, will join the local started by the Eddystone men, who reside in Philadelphia, so that the prospects look very bright for a local at both Eddystone and Philadelphia of at least 150 men in each place. This together with the local in Bethlehem, shows that we are at least getting a foothold among the men of our craft in the East.

In this report I have been unable to do justice to our brothers in South Bethlehem who are making a strenuous fight against the giant steel corporation, who have the wealth of the country, as well as the State constabulary, at their command to beat us into submission if they can; but I hope in my next report to say more about them and give them all credit due them in their gigantic effort for better conditions and a living wage.

Wishing them success in their struggle,

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOS. FLANAGAN.

San Francisco, March 23, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me at Tucson. While there was not any real work for me to do at Tucson (on account of our local there being in such fine shape and composed of men who understand the movement), still I thought that a word or two at this time might help some, and not having the heart to pass by such a loyal set of men, I decided to stop long enough to acquaint them with the doings along the line. Of course I had a meeting at Tucson, explained everything possible, to the utmost satisfaction of our men. My work out here might be somewhat slower than some of us expected, but I think the delay is for the best, and I hope our members will agree with me on this point.

I next visited Los Angeles, Oakland, Bakersfield, San Francisco and Sacramento, and will report that the places mentioned are coming around all right and will be in proper position by the time this report is read by our members. Brothers, a great deal could be said concerning the different localities on this system, but as I consider "discretion a better part of valor," and particularly at this time, I will not go into details, but will say that in every city I have visited new men have been brought into the locals, and many of the old members reinstated.

On arriving at San Francisco, I immediately set to work, and with the invaluable assistance of Brother Geo. Sanderman succeeded in getting the different agreements in proper shape for presentation to the management. Everything ready, I wired Brother Mixer of Sacramento to meet me, and with a Brother of Oakland local, we met Mr. Small, Superintendent Pacific System, on March 2nd, and made our wants known to him. On March 14th I received notice stating it was impossible for Mr. Small to treat on matters applicable to any points other than the Pacific

System. I again visited San Francisco and tried to make a meeting with Mr. Calvin (speaking with him over the phone), but failed, Mr. Calvin refusing to discuss anything but that which pertained to conditions on the Pacific System only.

I have kept our General President informed as to my movements, and will handle this proposition strictly in accordance to his orders. I am sending letters of instructions to each local on the entire system, and hope that our members will govern themselves accordingly. Brothers, answer all communications promptly, and keep in touch with each other at all times, so as to be properly posted, and leave the rest to the General Office and the committees in charge.

On March 9th I visited Stockton, Cal., and addressed a rather largely attended meeting of our local of that city. The membership of Stockton local has been somewhat reduced by the results of strike of some six years ago, which originally started in the Holt Manufacturing Company and which finally terminated with a general lockout in all the shops in the city. This had a rather demoralizing effect upon many of the members of the different iron trade locals of this city, and it was only by the hardest kind of work that the officers and members of their respective locals succeeded in keeping themselves together. However, they have roughed through it all, and conditions are beginning to look brighter, and I feel that in a short time Stockton will rank with the strongest union cities on the Pacific Coast.

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. FLANAGAN.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY TREASURER WM. F. KRAMER.

Chicago, Ill., March 23, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since the last issue of the Journal I have been doing organizing work between times within a short distance of Chicago.

During the month of February and March the General office received many requests for assistance from many parts of the country, but owing to our financial conditions we were unable to grant these requests. One call required immediate action and I arranged to devote my Saturday half-holidays to this work.

After some correspondence with former members of Local 261 of Indianapolis, Ind., I went to that city and reorganized the local with a present membership of sixty, and from the enthusiasm shown they intend to remain loyal to the Brotherhood.

About the time I was ready to start on this trip Local 411 of Lafayette, Ind., wanted help. They were ready to present an agreement to the management. I was instructed to stop off long enough to assist them, which I did. After a great deal of sparring we signed an agreement with the company with 1½-cent increase for blacksmiths and helpers. This is the first agreement ever signed by the Monon Railroad Co. I also organized the helpers there.

On Saturday, March 19th, I went to Rockford, Ill., and with the able assistance of Brother John E. Peters, local organizer of the A. F. of L. for Rockford and vicinity, we formed Forest City Local No. 342 with a charter membership of eighty-one. I expect to return to Rockford in a short time and give them all the assistance possible. There are about 500 men who should be members of our organization. It is a thorough union city, having as Mayor Mr. Jardeen, former General President of the Leather Workers Assn. At present the city is aroused on account of the strike of the Textile Workers, who have the sympathy of the citizens of Rockford, especially so on account of what they consider an un-American attitude shown by the Circuit judges in granting an injunction against the Textile Workers.

I make this report owing to the fact that I have had an expensé account which under ordinary circumstances would not have been, had I not gone on these trips, and to acquaint the members in general what the expense is for. I also wish to say that my work in the office has not suffered in any way, as these trips were made on my own time.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

In order that you can order supplies on the official order **BLANK, YOU WILL FIND ONE** In the rear page of each **JOURNAL** (monthly). Tear this out and order what you want and mail to the General Office. These blanks must be used.

FROM LOCALS NOS. 206 AND 326.

Saturday, March 12, 1910.

Editor Journal—We assembled together at Chandler's Hall, 71st and Cottage Grove Ave., and gave one of the best stag parties it has been my pleasure to attend in a number of years. We had a full orchestra, who volunteered their services for the evening. Our first number on the program was a selection by the orchestra; then we had a lengthy address by our General President, Brother Kline, who gave us the union strength of the country. He was followed by Brother Le Figure of the Car Workers, who is an able orator, at the same time a union man, first, last, and all the time. Our next was an address by our General Secretary, Brother Kramer, who gave some very good remarks. Next we had that famous negro comedian, Brother Dan Barrett, who always entertains his hearers. Our next act was a Hebrew sketch by Brother Balletto of Chicago Heights, who, I must say, is one of the best in the organization. Our next number on the program was some rag-time piano playing by Jim Ward, Jr., who always entertains right.

The next act was that negro actor, Chicken, who can go some when he wants to.

We then proceeded to the banquet room, where refreshments were served and where every man had all he could eat, and lots left over.

After partaking of the supper, we again went into the hall, and the orchestra played a selection, after which we raffled off an emblematic sofa pillow, donated by Mrs. Belgium. Brother James Ward having the lucky ticket, won. The members in the hall gave a unanimous vote of thanks to Mrs. Belgium for the pillow.

The next on our program was that well-known artist, Brother Rossu, who can tell stories and sing songs till morning.

Next on the program was a baton drill

by Loughran, followed up by raffling off a pair of calipers donated by Brother Sam Ortin, Brother Jake De Voss of 326 winning the calipers.

We next had a song by Brother Glover, followed by that famous Irish dancer, Brother Mahoney, assisted by Brother Jim McKay and son and Mr. McDonough.

We next called on Brother Goldman (seeing him come in) to sing a song, which he did, as he knows how.

Our Business Manager, Brother Tegmeyer, was sitting in the hall, and we asked him for a speech, which he gave us in an able manner.

We then proceeded to auction off a kitchen set. Brother King was auctioneer, Mr. Chas. Burch winning the prize. We put in the rest of the night eating and telling stories.

We are figuring on having a dance in the near future, and extend to all the Brotherhood an invitation to come.

We must thank the Chairman of the Joint Committee, Brother Ostin, for doing good work, as I think we made a grand success. Don't you, Brother Kline?

MUT.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 1.

Atlanta, Ga., March 11, 1910.

Editor Journal—I want to beg the pardon of our organization for this tardy acknowledgment of appreciation through the columns of the *Journal*—the honor conferred upon our local and city by deciding to hold the next convention here.

At that time, October, 1911, our organization will have just arrived at its majority—its legal age, as it were—for it will be twenty-one years old, dating from the first convention, which was held here October 20, 1890. We hope to make this the greatest and best convention that the I. B. of B. and H. has ever held.

No, I'm not going to tell you what we are going to do to you or for you now. It is a little too early, but just wait, and we will show you.

This is the smallest city, I believe, that has ever entertained the I. B. of B. and H. convention, but what we lack in size we make up in hustle, blow, brag or anything else that makes things go. Why, just think! this town led the whole South

in postal receipts last month, leaving New Orleans, Louisville, Memphis and Richmond way behind, all of which have a bigger population than Atlanta. This is only one thing.

Will tell you more as the time draws near for the meeting.

I will say, in passing, that Atlanta stood twenty-third in postal receipts in the leading fifty cities of the United States.

Now, for fear that some of the jealous brethren of the towns mentioned may say the increased postal receipts was caused by Atlanta folks sending off for "booze"—for this is a dry town—will say, Nay! nay! Pauline! We don't have to.

The S. A. L. Railway has just granted an increase of 2½ cents per hour to the blacksmiths and other employes in this and other cities along its system.

The Southern Railway blacksmiths are expecting an increase about April 1st.

Business has been very good at this place for quite a while—not a union man has been out of work for a long time. If this doesn't speak well for our organization, what can do so?

Am sending under separate cover a cut of our "Flat Iron building." It was about the first of the kind ever erected in this country.

Hoping the slogan of every local in the entire organization will be, Ho! for Atlanta, 1911,

I am yours, etc.,

C. T. SMITH,
Secretary No. 1.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 277.

Livingston, Mont., Feb. 26, 1910.

Editor Journal—At our last meeting it was decided by the Brothers that it was about time that this local was heard from through our valuable Journal.

We had a bumper meeting Saturday, at which five helpers received their cards and were made members.

Brother Souter, the Chairman of the Shop Committee, the large man with the large voice, gave the boys a few hints on unionism. He also made the remark that he never got angry, but I wouldn't like to trust him. If a blacksmith comes this way without a card, Brother Souter will be requested to take him in hand with further instructions.

We were sorry to lose two good shop mates, when Brother D. P. Hart left us to return to Sedalia, Mo., and also Brother G. A. Berwig, of Waterloo, Ia. Both were first-class smiths and were well liked by every one.

Brother C. D. Palmer, our Worthy Secretary, who has done such good work for

our local, and also good work for his country by adding a beautiful baby girl to our population, made the speech of the evening when he said: "Brothers, there are cigars and a lunch on me to celebrate the occasion."

One of the brothers wished these things would happen every month. He was a single man, no doubt.

It was immediately moved and seconded that we adjourn, which we did without delay.

We had hard work to get any one to sing for us at first, but after a little coaxing three of our German brothers sang a trio in German, which was splendid. If we could not understand the words, we could appreciate the way in which it was rendered, bringing out the harmony in the masterly way they did.

Then Slim Evans started to sing. Thank heavens that keg ran dry when it did, for two more glasses of that water and I don't think all the police force of Montana could have stopped him. We ended up with a toast to Papa Palmer, hoping he will soon celebrate again, and long life to the new arrival.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 174.

Sacramento, Cal., March 11, 1910.

Editor Journal—I would like to have a little space in the Journal to let the blacksmiths and helpers of the Brotherhood know that Local No. 174, although never heard from in the Journal, is still alive and kicking.

On Thursday, March 3, and Saturday, March 5, we had the great pleasure to hear from our Fourth Vice-President, T. Flannigan. It is not often that we have had the pleasure to greet our Vice-Presidents, and very seldom, indeed, to hear one like Brother Flannigan. His talk on unionism and conditions, as he has found them, was very interesting, indeed, and certainly was a treat we all enjoyed thoroughly. His talk has brought results to Local No. 174, as we have had numerous applicants for membership and many reinstatements.

We need such a man as Brother Flannigan out here to keep us warmed up to the situations in general. We all hope to place Local No. 174 in the top rank, where it rightfully belongs, and then have it stay there.

The members of this local are mostly employed, with a few exceptions, for the Southern Pacific Co., whose main shops are here in Sacramento.

The Western Pacific shops are now being built here, but they will be small in comparison to the Southern Pacific shops.

Some time ago I saw in an old Journal an article written by Brother Sanderman in regard to having the brothers take an interest in work that is done by figuring and not by guess. He gave an example and went on to state how he had made a gear wheel in a remarkably short time by figuring the amount of stock necessary.

Now, I believe that such correspondence to the Journal is O. K., and I am willing to help the idea get started in the minds of the brothers in the business. I know that some brothers have little tricks about the trade which they almost prize as sacred, and are not inclined to let them out, but let us be brothers, not only in name, but in deed and action. Let the Secretaries do some writing to the Journal. I know that I should have done more, but I am willing to start now. If a brother blacksmith or helper has done a job that is a credit to the craft, some ingenious tool that he has or has seen made, an easy way to do a hard job, work done under the hammer that seems out of the question; anything that would be of interest to every blacksmith, no matter whether he ran a frame fire or welded coupling chain links.

We often hear the remark passed about the easy way they do difficult jobs in the East in contract shops, such as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, but how are we to know these little devices and tools that have done such good work unless we find them out through correspondence; traveling to these places is, to 90 per cent of us, out of the question. Now, brothers, let us dig down some of our gray matter and pass it out to others to be appreciated by them. I am sure the craft in general will be brought to a higher level by such correspondence. We have a good Journal; let us make use of it by all brothers for all brothers.

J. B. DUTTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 442.

Concord, N. H., March 10, 1910.

Editor Journal—The Local No. 442, Merrimac Union, at Concord, N. H., was never so prosperous as at the present time. We have a new President and Vice-President and Treasurer, and the change has done wonders for the union in general. Also a new Shop Committee. Now we have come to realize, no matter how hard the same old officers work, it is better to change officers once in a while. We have an old war horse that has done more to build up the local than all the rest of us together. His name is Arthur Venne. Then we have one that looks after the business part, whom we would miss if he

were not present—in Henry Loyde. If we were all union men like these two, every shop in the country would be a closed shop. We find the trouble with union men is that they like to talk and let the other fellow do the work; but the true union man works to better the conditions wherever he is.

We had a smoke talk at our last meeting night, and it was a success. One or two more will bring every man into the union, I hope.

We were unfortunate in losing our President, John Wyman, as he has got another job out of town and will be unable to attend the meetings. The boys got him a watch chain to remember us by. He was a faithful President and did all he could for the cause. We wish him good luck wherever he goes.

Fraternally,
ADAM C. ROBINSON,
Press Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 32.

Houston, Texas, March 6, 1910.

Editor Journal—On the evening of February 8 I received a message from General President Kline stating that he and Fourth Vice-President Flanagan would arrive on train No. 9, and stating that he would like to have a meeting called for Friday night, February 11.

We immediately got busy making preparations to receive our distinguished visitors—a committee was appointed to secure a hall for that night, and another committee was appointed to meet the train, which arrives at midnight.

After several futile attempts to meet the train on Wednesday and Thursday nights, the committee decided to wait until they heard further from the General President and Brother Flanagan.

On Friday evening I received a note from Brother Flanagan, who was then registered at the Bristol Hotel, he and President Kline having arrived at 10:45 Friday a. m. I immediately notified all of the members of the special meeting and of the arrival of the General Officers.

The special meeting was held in the A. O. U. W. Hall and was called to order by President Habermehl, who, after a very neat speech, introduced General President Kline and Brother Flanagan.

President Kline gave us a very interesting talk for the good of the union; he also told us of the good work performed by the organization in different parts of the country, and urged the necessity of getting organized and staying organized.

Brother Flanagan also gave us a very interesting talk on unionism, which was

greatly appreciated by all members present, after which cigars were passed around.

We were very sorry that there was not a larger attendance present, as the addresses of Brothers Kline and Flanagan suited the absent brothers better than those in attendance.

President Kline left on Saturday morning for Palestine, but Brother Flanagan remained over until the 15th.

On Saturday morning Brother Flanagan, ably assisted by Brother M. A. Beer, visited the H. and T. C. shops and Brother Flanagan was introduced to Mr. Clark, the blacksmith foreman, who invited Brother Flanagan to visit the blacksmith shop.

Brother Flanagan gave the blacksmiths and helpers in the shop a very nice talk on unionism and after pointing out the benefits derived from being members of the I. B. of B. and H. he got 15 applications for membership and 3 more promised to line up later, which will make the shop solid.

Brothers Flanagan and Beer then visited the Contract shops and got two applications; they also visited the S. P. shops and got two more and several others promised to get in line later.

On Saturday night, the 12th, Brothers Flanagan, Beer and myself obligated a candidate in Brother Flanagan's room at the hotel, the candidate being employed as a granite tool sharpener on the new Federal Building.

On Monday night, March 14th, a special meeting was held in Carpenters' Hall, on Main Street, and nineteen candidates were initiated.

After the initiation Brother Flanagan gave us a very interesting talk which was full of wit and humor and plenty of good sound advice, which every one present resolved to take, after which a vote of thanks was extended to Brother Flanagan for the good work performed by him while in our city.

Now that Brother Flanagan has started the ball rolling we intend to keep it going until we have every blacksmith and helper in Houston enrolled under the banner of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

J. T. GIBSON,
Secretary No. 32.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 456.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 22, 1910.

Editor Journal—Just a few lines to let you know how we are spending the winter. It was decided by our members to have a concert and dance and serve refreshments and to invite all members, their wives and families and sweethearts. To say we had a fine time would be mild—it

was superfine. We were very much disappointed in not having General President J. W. Kline with us. General Vice-President W. J. Evans said he would be in Butte about that time, but to our surprise Brother Evans had a letter from him in Denver saying that he had to turn back to Chicago. We all sincerely hope that Brother Kline's illness is not serious.

The following are the committee on arrangements and program:

Committee—W. J. Evans, William Bradley, Harry Nankivell, H. J. DeLones and W. Jones.

Program—M. J. Allen presided; remarks, W. J. Bradley; duet, Messrs. Brown and Guiskie; piano solo, Miss C. C. Dunstone; step dance, Hugh Commings; two selections by Stevens Glee Club, Prof. Wm. Stevens, Wm. Dunston, Wilson Jinkinson, Joe Andrews, A. Edwards; address, James Wilkes; song, E. A. Davis; recitation, Miss Mary Bradley; comic song, George Robertson; violin selection, Master Jack Martin; song, Joe Andrews; song, Mr. Guiskie; two selections by the mixed glee club, Miss L. Bartlette, Miss Wilde, Miss Sharples, Mrs. Edwards, Wm. Stevens, Mr. Edwards; song, "The Boat that Came Over," W. J. Evans; selection by the orchestra, "Home, Sweet Home."

The weather in the northwest has been very cold. We have also had since Christmas two big strikes—the switchmen's strike and the engineers' strike—which threw many of our men out of work, but we tried to cheer them up the best we knew how. Things are running normally now.

Faternally yours,

M. J. ALLEN.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 448.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 28, 1910.

Editor Journal—I have seen nothing in the Journal from this local in a long time, so I will let the boys all over the country know that we are alive and have a very good union, considering the number. And must say that every one of them attend the regular meetings twice a month and all are in good standing. Our members are all working, so you can see that conditions are good down here and the boys all feel happy and good at the way things are progressing, but still would appreciate a visit from one of our grand officers at any old time.

Enclosed you will find contract—that of the Iron Workers of the C. and W. C. shops, at Augusta, Ga. I had the pleasure of being one of the committee to go up against the officials.

W. D. O'MAHONY,
Recording Secretary.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 148.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 5, 1910.

Editor Journal—Although organized less than a year ago, Local No. 148 can make 'em all sit up straight and pay attention when it comes to having a successful, enthusiastic and enjoyable gathering. The smoker held by No. 148 on March 3rd was perhaps the most largely attended function of the kind ever held in the city of St. Thomas. More than 400 men were crowded into the hall and many were unable to gain entrance at all. Everybody was provided with cigars and any one who has seen a prairie fire checked by the damp grass in the bottom lands will have a fair idea of the pall of smoke that enveloped the happy assemblage.

E. N. Compton occupied the chair and in his opening remarks spoke of the many privileges to be derived from organization and strongly urged all to stick close together through sun and rain, also advising all who had not yet joined their respective organizations to get wise and help the good cause along. His worship, Mayor Guest, very fittingly occupied a place of honor on the dais. He spoke of the blacksmith trade as the most ancient and honorable of all crafts, and the main factor in all ages in the arts of warfare and husbandry. He congratulated the local on its evident prosperity and harmony and said it was beneficial to all to be able to leave the evils of life behind for a time and enjoy companionable social intercourse. City Alderman Brinkman, of the Trainmen's Union, spoke briefly; his remarks were neat, witty and to the point. He eulogized the dignity of labor and the importance to the city and nation of the workingman. He was pleased to be identified with the members of such an honorable body and complimented them upon the unbounded success of their first social evening.

L. D. Gillett, the old standby and manager of the local street railway, spoke for fifteen minutes just the kind of talk that reaches down to those who most need it, namely, the unorganized. He spoke of his own career, from the lowest laborer to master mechanic, but still he never went back on his union principles. Neither did he hire any but men who carried a union card. Interspersed with the addresses were many pleasant features. Songs were rendered by Wm. Simpson, of the silvery voice, Fred Blackburn, Brother Whitehouse, Brother Head, Jos. Sharkey, Jack Sharkey, C. Nolan and N. Spence. Victor Riddle, the clever little Scotch dancer, delighted the audience with his clever dancing of "Scotch Flings" and "The Sailor's

Hornpipe." Brother John Wilson, chairman of concert committee and expert piper, was, with Piper Murray, the star attraction of the evening, assisted by Hugh Oliver. Their music aroused the audience to the wildest pitch of enthusiasm and even the smoke was agitated. Prichard's orchestra was generous with selections.

The local feels very proud of the success that crowned their efforts. The proceeds, which will be in the vicinity of \$50, will help out our treasury nicely.

If any of the brothers would like a receipt for the making of a \$50 pie they will get the same by writing Local 148 free of charge.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN LYON,
Recording Secretary.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 445.

March 20, 1910.

Editor Journal—Well, here goes! It has been a long time since you have heard from the land of cactus and sunshine. Every one of the boys is in the best of health and spirits and waiting patiently for the time when we expect an increase in our pay. We have been ready for the conference the past year and it has at last arrived. It will take place the first part of April. By the time the brothers read this they will know that we are in a struggle to attain the same. Our genial Fourth Vice-President, Thos. Flanagan, was out here last month and we were mighty glad to see him, as we knew that he was on a mission to straighten out the locals throughout the Pacific coast. He sent me a letter from San Antonio, Texas, saying that he would be here in the near future and that he would wire the date that he was to arrive from El Paso, Texas, and to call a meeting for that night, but he got here before I got the telegram. It was misdirected.

Monday, February 21st, bright and early, as I was toasting my feet at the fire, for it was cold, and digesting as much of the morning news as was possible before the whistle blew to start us to work, when I heard a rather familiar voice say: "Hello, John; did you get my telegram?" I looked up in surprise and there stood our Fourth Vice-President, Brother Thos. Flanagan, looking grieved at not having been met at the train and not being able to find any one the evening before.

After everything was thoroughly explained he said that he would give the boys a short talk at the noon hour, as the 7 o'clock whistle had blown. We went to the Western Union Telegraph office and received the telegram he had sent the Sat-

urday before from El Paso, Texas. At noon time he told the members of the work he had accomplished on the east end of the Southern Pacific lines and told us to stick together and support the general officers and that they would see us safely through. This local being in tip-top condition, there was no work for him to do, so he left on the afternoon train for Los Angeles, Cal., where his real labor begins on this coast.

From reports recently received, he is surely lining them up in great style, and that is what we have needed on this coast for a long time—some one to put new life into locals that have almost died of stagnation.

This local is always lined up and if the other locals will only keep lined up we will have no trouble in receiving our advance in pay. Make every man stay in the union if he wants to work in the shops or leave the service if the union isn't good enough for him. If he is willing to receive an increase in pay let him pay his pro rata in keeping up the local union. If that isn't good enough for him, let him get out—no straddling the fence. That's the way we do things here and it works fine. Brother Flanagan approves of our style of doing business, for it's the only way.

Work in the shops is fairly good—we are running eight fires, including the boiler shop man. It won't be long now before the weather will be red hot and then some of us will be wishing to be at the seashore.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN STIEGLER,
Secretary.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 334.

McComb City, Miss., March 22, 1910.

Editor Journal—As I have never seen anything in the Journal from Local No. 334, I will make my first effort to write a few lines for the columns of the I. B. of B. and H. Journal, in order that the brothers may know that we are alive in McComb City.

I hope this year will bring peace and prosperity to all blacksmiths and helpers and our fellow-workmen of other trades.

Local 334 is in good condition and our boys are standing close to their organization, which means prosperity to all wage-earners.

Let us do everything that is in our power, making every honest effort to upbuild our union, which is our weapon for defense, and also a power for future progress. It is easy for Local No. 334 to catch the non-union boys who come into the shop, for we have a fine class of union men and they know that it is to be a union man or walk. So we have no more trouble in

getting men in the union if we have a union shop. So add strength to our organization by getting our boys out to the meetings and get each one to take an active part in everything that is for the betterment of the workingman's condition.

We hope to see our union build up in the future and labor well organized. We will better our conditions, lessen the hours of the days and increase wages. Let us be mindful of our obligation and work to the best interest of our union.

Fraternally yours,

G. L. CORBAN.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 96.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 20, 1910.

Editor Journal—As I was appointed to write a letter for our grand old Journal I will try, in my humble way, to give you the workings of our organization on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad as best I can.

As all crafts have been fairly well organized on this line for several years, last July a call was sent out to all crafts—blacksmiths, machinists, boiler makers, car men, sheet metal workers and painters—for a meeting to be held in Hamlet, N. C., at which they organized what is known as the Federation of the S. A. L. Employees. They next went to the superintendent of motive power and secured the nine-hour workday. During the panic and dull times they did not get any raise—just came back knowing our time would come—so last month they held a conference with the superintendent of motive power in regard to more money. Well, they succeeded in getting a raise of 2½ cents per hour for every man represented there.

Now I want to say we have organized a local of the Federated Crafts here to meet once a month and we have a fine bunch of officers. Brother C. F. Cook is president and the way he handles the gavel would make some of the old heads sit up and take notice.

Last night, the 19th, was our meeting and a better meeting I have never seen attended. It was hard to get started, as we had been promised a visit by Mr. Buckalew, Third Vice-President of the Machinists, but got a letter on the last minute that he could not come as he was called to look after some very important work in Roanoke, Va. Hope to have him at some future meeting and some general officer from all other crafts. If possible, we would be glad to have Brother Flanagan meet with us some time in the near future.

We had refreshments, songs and some good talks by some of our home talent, everybody saying that it was the best meeting they had ever attended.

Just one more word: Any man coming to the S. A. L. to work had better see the Financial Secretary before he leaves home, for this is a "no card, no job," town.

With best wishes to all.

ONIE OLIVER,
Financial Secretary.

JOTTINGS FROM WINNIPEG.

The earliest spring in twenty-five years, and prospects good for everything except unity of purpose and co-operation among some of the blacksmiths and helpers on the C. P. R. Isn't it astonishing how selfishness will drown all true, manly principle?

The western management of the C. P. R. has opened negotiations for a new schedule; some of the sore heads who were declaring in loud tones, mingled with a spray of saliva, against the organization, have veered around like a weather cock in a gale and are now good union men. I wonder if it will last. I wonder!

Did you ever know of a chestnut that had a wider circulation than the one used by some of the blacksmiths and helpers on the C. P. R.: "I'll pay up when I get my strike pay?"

The organizer of Local No. 147 has not been doing much in his official capacity during his tenure of office; probably it is because he could not convince himself that he should pay up his arrears, which date back many months.

There was a general feeling of regret in the C. P. R. shops when it was learned that Mr. S. J. Hungerford, Superintendent of Locomotive Works, had resigned his position to take up that of Superintendent of Motive Power on the C. N. R. system.

The crafts affiliated with the local council of Railway Employees' System Federation No. 15 are going to adopt a monthly federation button to be presented to each member as he pays his dues. A suggestion has been made that the button be worn concealed like a detective's badge, so that those who use that old chestnut won't be exposed. A very good idea.

The new organization that was flaunted under the name of "The Great Northwest," and which was intended to stir up the greatest sensation of the season, ended in a fizzle; the only sensation that resulted therefrom occurred in the little minds of the promoters, who chatted and giggled together like a couple of schoolboys for the short space of a couple of days; they did succeed, however, in displaying to the rest of the shop employees the smallness of their mental caliber.

Did you ever see a "Good Union Man" with a card many months in arrears? No. 147 possesses such a freak.

Have you ever heard that old joke that is often used by members in arrears, viz.: "The union is run by a clique and until things change I will never attend another meeting"? No. 335 is run by a clique, and to become a member of the clique necessitates the payment of an initiation fee of \$5 and monthly dues at the rate of 75 cents, which must be kept up to date, also a day's pay assessment, payable between January 1st and September 30th of each year; the clique holds meetings on the second Wednesday and the fourth Saturday of each month in room 5, Trades Hall, and invites all members to be present to take part in the discussion and share the responsibility.

Brother Bartlett has returned to work after having been off three months with blood poison in his left hand.

The circular issued by Local 335 caused quite a sensation in a quiet way; some thought it was "a d—d insult;" but it is noticed that it takes an enormous amount of both argument and insults to make some people pay up "Like a Man."

A remark was overheard that if another strike ever occurred the company would have a lot of ready-made scabs.

To which class do you belong, the workers or the skulkers?

It is common property that some of those who clapped and stamped the hardest and shouted the loudest when the vote was declared in favor of a strike, were of the first to lose their sand and have since neglected to repair the breach in their sand dome.

The organizer of Local 335 is a live one and always on the job, but he has had heavy odds against him. (The man behind the anvil.)

H. O. T. SPARKS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

Winnipeg, March 14, 1910.

Brothers—In order that all may be made acquainted with conditions and constitutional changes, the local union has decided to issue this circular to all members under its jurisdiction so that none can complain of not being informed.

The past year has been a good one from a financial standpoint, nearly \$1,100 having been collected, with an expenditure of nearly \$700; this showing, in respect to the income, should have been at least 50 per cent better had every member done his duty and met his obligations promptly, and had there not been a certain few skulking behind paltry excuses so that they might reap the benefits without sharing

the responsibility of helping to uphold present wages and conditions.

One old score that a few have not settled up and which must be collected immediately as the money is urgently needed, is the assessment that was levied for the defense in the Vulcan lawsuit; this assessment amounted to \$3 and was distributed as follows: December, 1908, \$1; January, 1909, \$1; February, 1909, 50c; March, 1909, 50c; and applies only to those who were members before or during those months. This should not be a hard task after a year of good steady work.

Another matter that has been law for considerable time and may not be generally understood, is the method by which those who were members during the recent strike, and who have since allowed themselves to lapse, may become reinstated. It is as follows: Any members who was on the pay-roll may reinstate himself by paying up his local dues (35 cents per month) and the local assessments (\$3), and have the General Union per capita (40 cents) credited to his benefit account. This method reduces the amount he would otherwise have to pay by more than one-half.

At the recent convention held in Pittsburgh, changes were made in the constitution, and legislation enacted that will tend to place our Brotherhood in a better financial condition. The local financial secretaries are required now to send in a report after the last meeting in each month, giving the names and card numbers of all the members who paid dues or assessments during the month; thus a complete record of each member will be kept at the general office, and it must be remembered that a member three months in arrears is not in good standing, and consequently not entitled to benefit.

Article VII, Section 14, on page 19 of the new constitution, should arouse general interest. It provides for the creation of a strike benefit or emergency fund, to be kept apart from the general office fund and to be used for strikes and lockouts exclusively. This fund is to be created by assessing each member one day's pay each year, the amount to be based on the minimum rate paid in the shop where the member works, and must be collected between January 1st and September 30th of each year. No withdrawal card will hereafter be issued unless the day's pay assessment is paid. Now, Brothers, don't lag with this assessment, but get the matter off your minds and the stamp on your books at once, for upon each individual member depends the strength of the Brotherhood.

The last matter to be dealt with in this

circular is relative to the lapsed members and the non-unionists; these men have been dodging so long with a feeling of security against being exposed, that the time has arrived when they must be unmasked before the gaze of our fellow unionists of other crafts. If you are working with or near one of this class, talk with him and try and save him the humiliation of being exposed.

It requires continual watchfulness and a vast amount of energy to keep an organization even at a normal condition nowadays. Naturally nothing is at a standstill, it is either improving or decaying. If a union appears to be at a standstill, it requires every one to be alert even to keep it normal, otherwise everything will be lost, and men will come to their senses when their good conditions have gradually drifted away from them, and wonder what has caused the change. It may also be well to remember that in all present-day industries, where the life, health, maintenance and comfort of the workman is pitted against the almighty dollar, the workman and his needs take the secondary place and will always retain it until he shows an inclination to assert his rights and to follow the example of the employing class by working for thorough organization and never giving in until such has been attained.

Approved at regular meeting held on February 26, 1910.

FROM LOCAL NO. 38.

El Paso, Texas, March 15, 1910.

Editor Journal—It has been a long time since I have seen anything in the Journal from this local.

Our membership is rather small in comparison to some of the other locals, but what we have are the true blue and are ready at all times to put their shoulders to the wheel and respond where duty calls.

Brother Thos. Flanagan, the Fourth Vice-President of the I. B. of B. and H., recently paid us a visit, which did a world of good for our local, and our entire membership were out to help entertain him.

I will say that Brother Flanagan's report of having organized a local at San Antonio gave our members a new spirit to know that he had succeeded in getting the Southern Pacific boys in line there, and our entire membership congratulated him for his splendid work along the line, and knowing San Antonio as we do, we think that he did something there that no one else could do; so keep up the good work, Tom.

We are very sorry that business was so urgent that our General President, Brother J. W. Kline, could not pay us a visit, as we were looking for him to come with Brother Flanagan; but that is the kind of general officers to have, to go where duty calls, and business before pleasure, so we will excuse Brother Kline, hoping he will visit us some time in the near future.

Yours truly,

W. H. CRISWELL.

FROM LOCAL NO. 411.

Lafayette, Ind., February, 1910.

Editor Journal—As this local has never had anything to say I guess the rest of our members will vouch for what I say.

About two months ago our members began to think that it was about time that we get a raise in our pay, as it has been about two years since we received an increase in wages from the Monon Railroad. As the machinists and boilermakers were also going to ask for an increase in their wages, it was suggested that it would be a good plan for the three organizations to combine, and a meeting of the three different committees was called to meet together and come to some understanding as to about what amount of increase per hour should be asked for. It was decided to ask for 4c per hour increase in wages for all three crafts involved, and each Union drew up their agreements to suit themselves, but not to conflict with one another. This being done to the satisfaction of all concerned, they were presented to the official at the Monon Railroad, and that we were ready to meet them any time. After waiting about thirty days the different committees were called in to the company's office separately and had a conference with Superintendent of Motive Power Mr. McGill, who told them that he could not settle with them and that he had been to the general manager's office in Chicago to see what could be done for us, and to the disappointment of all of us he said they could not increase our wages at the present time, but that he would be here on the following Monday and would be pleased to talk to the men. So we knew what to expect, and so commenced to prepare for him by each craft having one of their national officers here on that day. Our General Secretary-Treasurer. Wm. F. Kramer, being in Indianapolis on business, was sent on to Lafayette, where he proved himself to be a favorite with all whom he

met. After two days' conference with the general manager of the road a settlement was reached. Our committee was composed of Brothers Weiler, Whorly and Mininear.

EUG. PECHIN,
Cor. Sec.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 212.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 6, 1910.

Editor Journal—This is the first correspondence that has been submitted to the Journal from this local for some time.

The fact is, we have had such a hard time for the past two years to keep alive that there was hardly anything to write about.

Our Fourth Vice-President, Brother Flanagan, arrived on February 23, and was met by Brother McMurray in behalf of Local No. 212. We had an open meeting, which gave great promise for the future.

The meeting was opened by President Baker at 8:15 by a short address, introducing Vice-President Flanagan to the members and friends who were present.

Brother Flanagan gave a very able address, outlining the work of the Union from the beginning down to the present time, touching on the great work of the Union in the South, and finishing up with the conditions on the Southern Pacific Railroad, from New Orleans up to this city.

During his oration he told some funny stories, which were very amusing, and when he finished was given a great ovation.

Following Brother Flanagan, speeches were made by Messrs. Spring and Stanley Wilson, editor of the Gazette, the only labor paper in the city of Los Angeles.

President Baker made a few remarks on the condition of the men in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroads, also told of the hard fight Local No. 212 has had to keep in existence since the panic.

At the conclusion of his remarks, applications were given to several of the boys who were present. We got seven new members and several of the boys promised to come back into the organization from which they had drifted. We also initiated three of the new candidates after the open meeting was over.

Brother Flanagan left Los Angeles the next morning for Bakersfield, where he will continue his work in organizing that city. We sincerely hope that he will be back soon and remain with us some time. We surely need him very much, as there is plenty of work here for an organizer.

Fraternally yours,

A BROTHER OF LOCAL NO. 212

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Feb. 1, 1910.

Editor Journal—No doubt that Chicago has a reputation throughout our brotherhood of being one of the best organized cities in the country, which is true to a certain extent. But among us we have four shops controlled by the city government, viz.: The police repair, the water shop, the electric shop and last, but not least, the fire department repair shop. We have boasted a few years back about our city shops being organized to a man. I wish to say that our water shop is composed of I. B. of B and H. men to a man, and there is a good loyal bunch in there at this writing—among them are our present President and Secretary of District Council No. 1, also our worthy ex-President of District Council No. 1, who has worked faithfully for the good and welfare of the blacksmiths and helpers of Chicago while he was in office, and intends to do so since his retirement therefrom; in fact, he never tires and is willing at all times to assist any brother at any time.

Then we have the electric shop. We have one brother there that lets you know that you have to be right before you start to work with him. He is doing all he can for the I. B. of B. and H. in that shop.

Then we have the police shop, where there are eight men employed, and out of that number there is six union men with cards from the I. B. of B. and H.; one of them in particular, is carrying a one hundred dollar fine for assisting in trying to disrupt our brotherhood in Chicago some two and one-half years ago; in fact, he never was a true blue union man in his life; and he will regret the day that he was not. Then we have the great fire shop that you no doubt have heard so much about as being composed of such staunch union men, but I want to state that you all have been misinformed as to that shop, as there is only one union man in there at this writing out of six that are employed there. It is the worst unorganized blacksmith shop controlled by the great city of Chicago. While they go around and pose as being union men, they are a long way from it, as there are two of the so-called disrupters employed there, and they scared the other weak ones to join their little 2x4 rank of disrupters that haven't got enough followers to hold a meeting in a 4x8 shanty, and I hope they get their eyes open before it is too late, and pay for the damage they did to a very few of our loyal members. Among them is one that knows right from wrong, and if you happen to run across any of our city employes

make them show you their cards first before taking any of their hot air. I am speaking here to as what I know, and being an ex-city employe myself, I know what I am talking about, and I am only giving you this information so you will know what our city shops are composed of as far as real union men are concerned.

Respectfully yours,
EX-CITY EMPLOYE.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 70.

Beaumont, Texas, February 3, 1910.

Editor Journal—As Brothers Kline and Flanagan paid this local a visit during last month and as I promised Brother Kline I would write for the Journal occasionally, will endeavor to keep my promise.

We all enjoyed Brother Kline's visit splendidly, but owing to the inclemency of the weather there was not as large an attendance as there would have been otherwise.

Brother Flanagan gave us a short talk which was right to the point. Afterwards President Kline explained the changes in the laws made at the last biennial convention, and afterwards he gave us a heart-to-heart talk.

We were sorry they could not remain longer with us, but stated their time was limited, so they left next morning to pay a visit to Local No. 32, Houston.

Conditions here are pretty fair—no trouble to amount to anything. Only one that could be classed as unfair, and he stands suspended for nonpayment of dues. Work is improving slowly and trust conditions will continue to improve.

Hope we will be able in the near future to report the organization of a Metal Trades Council. Fraternally,

A. L. GARRETT,
Secretary.

WANTED—1000 CHAUFFEURS and Repair Men. Our demand for automobile engineers exceed the supply; calls for men of intelligence and mechanical bent, capable of commanding \$100 to \$150 monthly upon graduation. Resident courses \$15 - \$50. Home correspondence courses completed by practical road and shop work at any of our branches or affiliated schools, highly successful. Look This Up.

AUTO SCHOOLS OF AMERICA, 1982 MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO.

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 17.

Birmingham, Ala., March 18, 1910.

Editor Journal—District Council No. 17, Southern Railway System, held its annual meeting at Birmingham, Ala., February 28, and I am very glad to say that we had a full delegation. There was a representative from every shop on the system, ten (10) in all, and, taking everything into consideration, we had a very satisfactory meeting, and I think much good resulted from it for the benefit of the craft in general. We were in session three days and framed a contract and rate of wages that seemed to satisfy our craft, and which I think, if we are successful in getting the company to sign, will be very satisfactory to all the boys.

The Federation of the Southern System and its allied lines also met in annual meeting, and all crafts agreed to present their contracts and rates of pay at the same time to their respective superintendents of motive power. On the Southern System the five crafts are federated and have been for two years, and I think that it has been for the benefit and good of organized labor in general.

It is true that in time gone by, as individual crafts we have increased the rate of wages and cut down the hours of labor, but in my opinion individuality is a thing of the past, and we must work and act collectively, that is, if we every hope to attain that standard of justice which rightfully belongs to the producers of the wealth of the world. In the Federation meeting, I am glad to say, that we had a full representation of the Mobile & Ohio and Queen & Crescent System, and I am glad to say that it was the means of reorganizing the District Council on the Queen & Crescent System, and as the Queen & Crescent, Mobile & Ohio and the Southern Systems are all under the same president and practically all one system, therefore we deemed it advisable, and I am glad to say that the three District Councils will act collectively when occasion requires them to do so. Such an occasion did arise during the past two years and the same thing may occur again, so I think that in time of peace we should prepare for war; therefore, it is my opinion that federation is good and the proper thing to do, that is, when it is properly managed. Nevertheless, at the same time it is a matter that requires very close and strict attention. At the present time there is a great struggle going on throughout the country between capital and labor, and that is a thing that should not exist. We all know that to get good results there should be no contention between capital and labor,

and I do not think that there would be providing the produce of the working man was a little better regulated. But I must say, there is something radically wrong in a country overflowing with wealth, and the very ones who create that wealth—the majority—are living in want. For instance, take a man who is getting the best mechanical wages that is paid. He has a hard time making both ends meet, and if he has any children to educate and bring up as nature intended they should be, then he is up against it. It is a hard proposition, and oftentimes some of them must suffer and be in want of the real necessities of life. But the working man alone is to blame, for if he would only go to the ballot box and cast his vote things would be quite different; and by the working man failing to vote it has placed Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison into the position that they are occupying today, facing a jail sentence, and organized labor is ready to collect money to help them. If the working man would only stop and think a moment such cases would not need any assistance, for as the old saying is, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and I hope to see the day that every working man will be educated to that standard.

With best wishes for the good of unionism.

ARTHUR GLEDHILL.

WANTED A CHANGE OF DIET.

Two neighbors in one of the little farm districts in New Jersey quarreled because their hens were given to scratching up the ground on the wrong side of the fence. One of them finally sold off his poultry unknown to the other who made a large run and fastened his hens up, saying:

"Now the first hen I see in my garden I shall shoot."

Next day he saw a hen scratching, as usual, so he got the gun and shot it, then threw it over his neighbor's rails, saying:

"Take your hen!"

The hen was picked up, taken in, and cooked.

The following days the same thing happened. Still the neighbor took them up and said nothing till the seventh came over and hit him on the head. Then he picked it up and threw it back at his neighbor, saying:

"Eat your own old hens! We are tired of eating them. I sold my hens over a month ago."

This is our Official Button.



Every I. B. of B. & M. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plots, 40c; per dozen, \$4.80. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

TWO PAIRS OF MISFIT EARS.

One of the brokers on the New York "curb" has to stand considerable joking because of the size of his ears, but he usually gets back at his tormentors.

"You'd better get those ears of yours lopped, Herman," one of them remarked the other day. "They're too big for a man."

"All right," was the reply. "You can splice the pieces onto yours; yours are too small for a donkey."

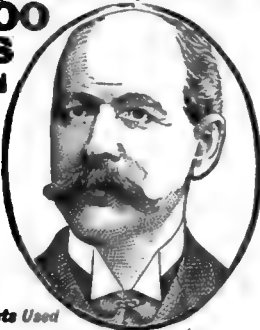
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\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
& \$5.00
SHOES

Best in the World

UNION
MADE

Boys' Shoes
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and
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Fast Color Eyelets Used



W. L. Douglas shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world. Their excellent style, easy fitting and long wearing qualities excel those of other makes. If you have been paying high prices for your shoes, the next time you need a pair give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial. You can save money on your footwear and get shoes that are just as good in every way as those that have been costing you higher prices.

If you could visit our large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes.

CAUTION — W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom to protect the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Take No Substitutes. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, write for Mail Order Catalog, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

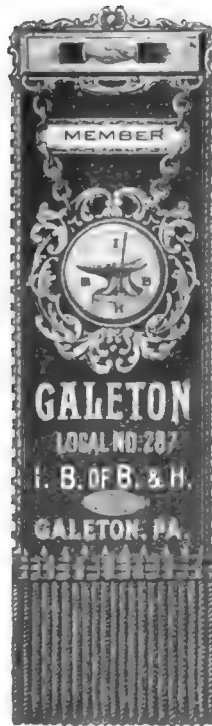
—FOR SALE BY—

Chicago Stores

151-153 Dearborn Street

This is Our Official Badge.

This is the official lodge of the I. B. of B. & H. It is done in silk and gold, with



gold plated pin for attaching to the coat. The reverse side is made of black silk with lettering in silver, to be worn as a mourning badge at funerals. Each local should be supplied with a badge for each member so that the proper showing can be made when on parade. The price for same is very reasonable in quantities, considering the beauty of the design. When the badges are ordered in quantities the name and number of the local with the name of the town is stamped in gold lettering on the

badge. For prices in quantities see general price list of general supplies.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

To avoid delays and a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, the local secretaries should exercise great care in sending to the General Office for renewals and for *withdrawal* cards. Any due book received and found to be improperly stamped or not having sufficient stamps pasted in the book will be held until such time as the proper stamps or money to cover shortage is received by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Members wishing withdrawal cards and making application for the same since January 1, 1910, will have to pay the DAY'S PAY assessment before a clean withdrawal card can be issued. See Article X, Section V, Page 42.

Buy only
Union-Made
Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label
Protects the
Home...

OUR LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

In the hustle and bustle of office work we have sadly neglected this department. We cordially invite contributions to its columns. Let the matter be of general interest to our busy housewives; instructive to the children; teaching grand thoughts, clean lives and heroic principles. Give us just a little of your best thoughts; of the cute saying of the little tots; in fact, inject a little spice into a technical journal that will be useful in forming character, historical in scope, with enough of the sunshine of humor to ease its prosy features, relax the facial muscles and send a spasm of mirth through the hearts of the weary, dispirited toilers.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In the history of the immortal Lincoln, there are two acts which stand out in bold relief as pre-eminent, both in a literary and statesmanlike sense, which stamp him hero of modern times. I refer, in the first instance, to his Gettysburg speech, which we so often hear declaimed by our younger friends, and which, for masterful diction, mark it as a literary gem, resplendent among the patriotic utterances of a Patrick Henry, or the deep logic of a Webster or the fiery oratory of a Clay. His closing peroration of that memorable address, brief as it was, is one of the most wonderful ever uttered by man. He said: "That from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave up the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Imperishable sentiment, a concise enunciation of the principles of our government, crowded into sixteen words. Wonderful in its meaning, wonderful in its simplicity, and magnificent in the conciseness of its composition.

And yet far more transcendent than this brief speech, and eminently important in the course of human events, was the pro-

mulgation of the emancipation proclamation.

With a heart attuned to every important event and the necessities of the times—with a full knowledge of the temperament of the people, and to quote the concluding paragraph of his second inaugural address to Congress: "With malice toward none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are on; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and among all nations." With such just sentiments, no wonder the East and West welcomed the emancipation proclamation, which was issued at the psychological moment when dissension among the abolitionists of New England and a growing sentiment against the continuance of the war among the people of the great Southwest, was most imminent. This, the master-stroke of a master mind, enunciated at the most crucial time of the Civil War, has immortalized our martyred President as the savior of his country, and his memory will ever live and grow more lustrous as the ages roll by.

HATTIE BRONSON.

THE BINGVILLE BUGLE!

The Leading Paper of the County—
—Bright—Breery—Bellicose—
Bustling.

By Bill Hepburn.

How doth the busy little bee
Improve each shining hour—
By gathering honey all the day
From every opening flour.

The cheapest advertising medium in the county. If you believe in advertising come and see us. For further information call on or address the editor.

Several of our most respected citizens has asked us to write a red hot editorial against trusts, and we comply with great cheer as followers:

For the benefit of our more ignorant readers who don't know what a trust is we will start in by explaining what it is in

simple langwidge that any person with any sense can understand. When several men gets together, for instants, and buys up all the hogs they is in the country and then puts the price of spare-ribs and sawsidge up as high as they want to, so that the publick has to pay the price or go without spare-ribs or sawsidge, that is what you call a hog trust. Most all trusts is hog trusts, as far as that is concerned, because a trust always acts the hog if he gets half a chance.

Trusts is more common in this country now than they was several years ago. We can remember when they was no sich a thing as a trust in our midst, but that time is past. From what we can gather J. Peerpoint Morgan is the father of the trusts in this country. He has formed several in his time and has made a great success at the business. He is the feller who formed the billion dollar steel trust. We don't know how much a billion dollars is, but it must be a awful lot. Morgan also formed several railroad trusts and the shipbuilding trust and a lot more trusts too numerous to mention. Trusts is a bad thing for the publick at large, if we do say it ourself. Take the Standard Oil Trust which John Rockerfeller got up for instants. John he has about all the lamp oil they is in the country under his control and he charges just what he blame pleases for it per gal.

Even Hen Weathersby, prop of our general and only store, has to buy his lamp oil of John Rockerfeller. Well, we don't know what Hen has to pay for his oil, being as it ain't none of our business, but judging from the price he sells it at to his customers (23 cents per gal.) we calkilate that the Rockerfeller soaks Hen considerable on the price. Now what is the result? We pause for a reply. Being as there ain't no reply, we will tell you:—the people of Bingville and visinnity is paying about twice as much for lamp oil as the gosh rammed truck is wurth. By the time John Rockerfeller gets his profit and by the time Hen gets hisn, why, lamp oil becomes a luxury, as you might say, and consequently it is cheaper to burn taller candles than to burn lamp oil, which most people does in this neighborhood. Taller candles don't give us quite as much light as lamp oil does, but give an allfired sight more light for the money. Hen could sell more lamp oil if it wasn't for the oil trust. As it is he don't sell sich a awful lot. He's had a barl of lamp oil on hand now goin on five years and it ain't half empty as yet.

On the other hand we understand that trusts is a awful good thing for them as owns stock in said trusts. Of course if a

man owned stock in a trust and was gettin 2 or 3 hundred per cent more for his goods than he would get under uther circumstances, we can see how he could believe trusts was a good thing. If we owned a trust ourself we probably would study a long time before we would come out so strong agin trusts as we have in this editorial. But we never had no chance to join a trust and so we haven't got our own interests at stake like we would have if we had joined one. That's why we ain't afeared to say what we think. It has always been the policy of the Bugle to denounce anything what is detrimental to the welfare of the people, especially when we don't own stock as in this case. What do we care if this editorial we have wrote injures the business of the trusts all over the country? We reply—Nothing! On the contrary we hope it will injure them. We hope that when the big trust magnates read this artikel that they will cringe in their boots and that their consciences will pain them and that they will resolve in their little, shrunk-up hearts to reform and to lead better and nobuller lives.

If the trust owners don't want us to say things against their nefarious and thieving methods, let them write to us theirselves and make us some proposition in the way of a donation of stock, or something like that so as to make us less bitter in our feelings tords them. Otherwise the trusts needn't expect no quarter from us. No-sir-ee-bob. We propose to hew close to the line on this trust question, let the chips fall where they may. We believe in free speech, free press, free lunch, but we don't believe in free advertising, nor free sample copies, nor trusts. Let the trusts beware of us.

MISTAKEN.

For the Blacksmith Journal.

I went to take a car today,

But a policeman said I shouldn't;

I asked him "Why?" He did reply

"That 'twas because I couldn't."

He said, "You'd better pay your fare

And not 'take' things so aisey;

You'll be arrested if you do."

Which made me think him crazy.

He thought I meant to steal the car—

I'm sure I never thought it;

But if I had I'm sure I've paid

About enough t'have bought it.

BEAN JANSON.

The Galveston Convention.

"Beginning Tuesday, April 12, 1910, in Galveston, Tex., there will be held the regular biennial convention of the legislative board, delegates representing every lodge, division and local union in Texas of the B. L. F. and E., B. R. T., B. L. E., O. R. C., B. R. C., B. R. C. and A., Printers' State Council and the Texas State Federation of Labor will be present. Also a committee representing the Farmers' Union and perhaps the O. R. T. The visitors from all parts of the country will swell the attendance to several thousand. On the opening day our friends in public life will be called on to address the crowd, and the exercises will be opened by Governor Campbell, our present governor, and under whose administration twenty-six labor laws have been enacted. Each of the above named organizations will meet in separate halls on the second day, transact their routine business, elect their officers and decide upon one measure or bill to be their preferred legislation. When all are ready a joint meeting is held and the preferred bills are presented by the spokesmen of each organization. If indorsed by the joint assembly, these bills are printed on blanks to be presented to all candidates for the legislature by a local joint labor legislative board, and answers are required of such candidates as to their attitude, etc., prior to election.

"The coming convention will likely be in session four days. Several thousand dollars has been collected for the entertainment of all who attend. Three thousand laboring people attended the Fort Worth convention in 1904, and five thousand are expected to be at Galveston. Many of the executive officers of labor organizations have accepted invitations to be present."

RELATIONS OF TRADES UNIONS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I accepted your commission to deal with the theme assigned to me on this occasion with considerable reluctance, because I knew it was comprehensive and multiform in its scope.

The habits of my life have not left me leisure to cultivate the power of expression in reference to public matters of importance.

Therefore, I felt that the subject could receive but scant justice at my hands, and wished that some person better qualified had been chosen to present it for your consideration. As I looked into it with a view to summarizing some of my observations and reflections, I found it expanding

and ramifying around me until I became almost bewildered with the magnitude of the task I had undertaken, and the great difficulty of condensing into a review of proper length the many phases of thought and suggestion the topic presented.

I have done the best I could under the circumstances, and submit the result as the sign and not the measure of my desire to comply fully with your wishes.

The following paper by Mr. P. J. Warren was read last Sunday evening at the Public Health Mass meeting held in the First Congregational church. The record of achievement by the labor unions in the field of sanitary regulation and before related by the speaker, forms one of the most encouraging chapters in the present country-wide movement looking towards the conservation of human resources.

The conservation of natural resources has been the subject of considerable thought and study in recent years, but prior to the conference of governors and other prominent persons, which was held at the invitation of President Roosevelt in 1907, it had not received much official recognition in this country. The human phase of the conservation problem, involving the enduring welfare of our race, had received even less attention, or almost none in a practical way from governmental authorities. Even in European countries, where the idea of human conservation has been made the concern of governments for a number of years, the human waste was the last to be considered.

As a direct result of that conference the congress of the United States passed a bill directing the national department of labor to inquire into the conditions surrounding child and women workers; and the appointment of commissions by a number of the states to investigate industrial accident problems has aided in bringing the subject into national prominence. Prior to the conference the subject had been the concern almost exclusively of individual men and women and a few scattering societies, each working in its own way without any concentration of effort or singleness of purpose.

Among the organizations which have taken the deepest and most practical interest in the matter the labor organizations may be said to have been the pioneers and inspiring leaders in human welfare work. Early in the history of present day unions they began waging war against the tenement house factory or sweatshop. For a considerable time they were almost alone in calling attention to the iniquities of that system of production. And it was only after repeated demonstrations of the fact that the sweatshops were agencies for the

spread of devastating diseases that persons outside of the trade unions became interested in the movement to exterminate them and aided in securing much of the remedial legislation now on our statute books. The efforts of half a century have, however, not availed in entirely abolishing these pest-holes and, disease incubators; and the chances are that until men who believe that the rights of persons are more sacred than the rights of property are elected to make and administer our laws, there will be little done to give this death-dealing system its total and everlasting quietus.

The labor unions also started the fight against employing children in factories and workshops. Perhaps it is true, as claimed, that their motive was, in some sense, a selfish one. The idea was that children were employed because of the meager pittance for which they could be hired; and workmen reasoned that if the children were eliminated from the factory, the result upon the standard of wages would be substantially and immediately beneficial. The same course of reasoning led to efforts to diminish the number of female workers in the industries. But the sting of selfishness in the latter endeavor was partially removed by the particular method of procedure used—that of demanding equal pay for men and women for equal service, and the admission by the unions of women workers to equal rights in all their internal affairs. Later, when the members of the unions were called in to defend their contentions and demands in these respects, the question of health and the good of the human race became prominent in their arguments and the real basis of their activity. As they went deeper and deeper into the question, the more serious it was found to be, and the effect of prevailing conditions upon the stamina and character of the race became a matter of more and more grave concern to all classes of people. The labor unions were the first to grapple in a practical way with the problems involved. They suggested the creation of labor bureaus to make exhaustive examinations into all conditions that affect workers. In consequence of their efforts laws for the sanitary regulation of factories were finally passed after a long struggle and strenuous opposition on the part of the employing class. Statutes, now universal, requiring safety devices on machinery and fire protection on buildings are evidences of their zeal and fidelity in striving to save life and limb, and in all this work they had to struggle for a long time unaided and alone.

Both directly and indirectly have the reforms urged and brought about by the unions had a beneficial effect upon the health of the human race. The shorter

workday is enjoyed by all classes of labor today, although it is wholly a product of union effort. And as the wages of union workmen have advanced the standards for all classes have advanced, the wages of the non-union worker usually remaining within about twenty-five or fifty cents of the union scale.

The saving of energy, the improved manner of living and the higher lights to which they have opened the way have embodied beneficial results for the present generation of workers, even beyond all expectation. The average duration of life for nearly all classes of workers in organized trades has materially increased. The reduction in the death rate from occupational diseases and those diseases that are recognized as largely the products of over exertion, insufficient nutrition, unwholesome surroundings—in short, the diseases due to filth and starvation—has been remarkable.

In this respect the most marked improvement has been in the trades of a sedentary from tuberculosis among cigarmakers is one conspicuous instance of the benefit of organization. According to government statistics in 1888 the average death rate from consumption was 61 per cent. In 1905 this had been reduced to 51 per cent. In the same period the better paid, better fed and shorter worked union cigarmakers have reduced the death rate from 51 per cent, the average for union workmen at their craft in 1888, to 24 per cent, which it was in 1905.

The average length of a union cigarmaker's life in 1888 was 31 years. In 1905 it was 46 years, an increase in the average of fifteen years in less than twenty. Even the wives of the members of this well organized craft have enjoyed increased vitality, as a result of improved conditions, the average length of their lives increasing eight years in the same period. It is most gratifying to think of what the effect of this change will be on the next and subsequent generations.

The Printers' and Garment Workers' unions are experiencing similar results. The Garment Workers' union especially is to be commended for its efforts to preserve the public health along with that of its own members. Before this union will permit a manufacturer to use its union label it requires him to sign an agreement to have the floor of his factory scrubbed at least once each week; to have it swept twice each day; to furnish boxes or other receptacles to hold the garments, these receptacles also to be cleaned regularly at short intervals; and to absolutely prohibit the customary habit of throwing garments on the floor to gather dirt and contamination from it.

Practically all the laws, ordinances and regulations in force in this country looking

to the installation of sanitary plumbing are the fruits of efforts of the Plumbers' union. This organization has been unremitting in demanding thorough inspection of all plumbing to insure the public against the dangers created by careless workmen and unscrupulous contractors. Other instances of force and impressiveness might be cited, but what have been given are enough to sustain the claim of organized labor that it is and always has been a reformatory and improving potency of the practical kind.

In the campaign now being so vigorously waged against the dread white plague by the anti-tuberculosis societies the labor unions are taking a prominent and most useful part. At the general meeting of the Minnesota Society last winter the secretary of the Chicago Society said that the movement had received more practical assistance in carrying on its work from the trade unions than from any other organizations. In Albany, N. Y., the unions have built a sanatorium for consumptives for the use of working men and women, and their plan is receiving consideration by the unions of many other cities. And for a number of years, at every convention of labor union delegates, resolutions have been adopted urging all the members of the constituent bodies of the conventions to unite with all other forces in the battle to exterminate this disease.

If there were no higher consideration than the mercenary interest of a people involved in the matter, it is apparent that the short work day, with the advantages it brings, is a most important economic arrangement. In order to keep labor power unimpaired, the working day should be physiological—that is, it should be such as would enable the average workman to fully recuperate over night. Otherwise, instead of a simple daily cycle, there is a progressive deterioration. The short work day is a chief means of improving the vitality of workmen, as well as the worth of life to them. And statistics prove conclusively that the decrease in the length of the working day has not diminished the total product or output of labor.

WHAT'S A MENACE?

There are those in this enlightened country to speak of the menace of unionism. What does it menace?

Why do men join unions? Is it because unionism is a trust, or is it because it is a necessity?

The union man is called upon to make sacrifices. He is not making for himself a monopoly. Every benefit he secures he shares with others.

Wherein is unionism a menace?

Does it menace the interests of labor?

Dissolve all the unions of the country, and what would be the effect on labor? Would the standard of labor be improved or injured? Every increase of wages and every reduction of hours and every safeguard of the worker is due to organizer efforts.

Does it menace the home? It aims to keep the mother in the home, and when woman must work to place her on a level with the man; to restore the child to the school out of the sweat-shop and the street; to secure to the head of the home the best possible wages, hours and conditions of labor; to provide for the family in case of sickness, accident, unemployment or death.

Does it menace society? What is more needed today than the social spirit? The union is the greatest existing generator of the social spirit. It teaches its members to stand together—to look not alone to their own affairs, but each to the affairs of others.

Unionism is a menace to nothing except the things that are a menace to human happiness and advancement.

CONSPIRE TO CRUSH AMERICAN WORKERS.

Millionaires Plan Free Trade With Mexico and Use of Peon Labor to Destroy Trade Unions.

(By Pan-American Press.)

To utilize Mexican cheap labor on the one hand and to strike a staggering blow at organized labor in the United States with the other, is the plan of the millionaires behind a bill for the abolition of all tariff restrictions between this country and the United States of Mexico.

Locked in the desk of a Senator representing not only his state, but one of the biggest trust companies in New York City, lies this bill which, if it becomes law, will complete the modern "Conquest of Mexico" by the \$800,000,000 of American capital already invested in that country.

The Mexican end of this monster combination has already been settled and agreed upon by no less person than President Porfirio Diaz, and is today the sensation in financial circles of the Mexican capital. Diaz has given a first, unofficial statement as to the proposed international relations, in which he outlined his position in the following plain language to representatives of the Guggenheim copper interests, who are now in Washington:

"The favorable consideration of Mexico will be given to these proposals, but the details of such a measure cannot at present be discussed by me."

The sum and substance of this international agreement, if perfected, would

mean that a flood of American capital would pour into Mexico for the erection of additional mills, factories and smelters to be run by Mexican labor, at one quarter of the wage now paid American labor for the same class of work, and that the product from these plants would return to the United States free of duty.

The pressure for the adoption of this momentous measure comes from American interests already entrenched in Mexico: The Harriman interests, West of Tampico, own 2,500,000 acres of oil lands; Hearst owns 3,000,000 acres in the State of Chihuahua; foreign investors, among which the Standard Oil is chief, control oil leases over a strip of land in Mexico estimated to be one thousand miles long and seventy-five miles wide; in Sinaloa a grant of 2,000,000 acres has been given to an American corporation, with headquarters in the City of Los Angeles, in payment for making a survey of that state. These are but a fraction of the American land-holdings in Mexico, no mention being made of the mineral grants, water rights and public utility franchises possessed by citizens of the United States.

Why the Harriman lines were rushed along the West Coast of Mexico, why Taft met Diaz with fraternal greetings in El Paso, why Mexico has been kept free of all labor organizations, free for the coming of the American capitalist with his mills, factories and smelters, is now made plain by this last proposal for a great confederation of commercial interests which will wipe the border line to American trade but will still keep it guarded and intact to the entrance of American labor standards.

If this bill becomes law Mexico will become the preserved commercial-hunting ground for the American millionaire.

If this bill becomes law the American laborer will be compelled to produce in competition with the peon laborer of Mexico.

JUDGE MADE LAW MAY RULE NATION.

Insignificant in its immediate relation to the affairs of the nation but of immeasurable importance as establishing precedent for the subjugating of Congress to the rulings of a Supreme Court, Wright's decision, just rendered in the District Supreme Court in the matter of a mandamus compelling a Senate Committee on Printing to appear and show cause why it should not consider the bid of the Valley Paper Company, is being carefully considered by labor leaders and their attorneys in Washington.

It was this same Justice Wright that sentenced Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell to twelve, nine and six months respectively in prison.

Justice Wright now states, in the course of his decision relative to the Senators, that "all officers are creatures of the law, and that even the Government of the United States is less than the law," making precedent for future action which would nullify Acts of Congress favorable to organized labor.

That the Senatorial committee refused to appear before the court did not in the least stay the proceedings, the Justice ruling that "the progress of the affairs of justice in such cases is neither to be avoided nor obstructed by the absence of the respondents."

The Senators are not fearful of being held in contempt of court, they assert that they are merely in "default," but although this particular case will not in all probability, develop a severity of action upon the court's part which would lead to a national crisis, yet the precedent has been established which can be used with terrible import upon labor laws that might in the future be forced from an unwilling Congress.

Two hours were consumed in the reading of Justice Wright's voluminous decision, much of the time being given to making clear the difference between a case and a cause of action, the Justice holding that a case had been established and that a cause of action yet remained to be found. The Constitution specifies that "the judicial power extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the laws of the United States" and upon this the court based its jurisdiction.

By the force of its own decision the court must now issue a mandamus commanding the members of the Senate to do a certain thing, but this thing, the Senators hold, they are prevented from doing by the action of their own body. Purely academic in its immediate bearing, Justice Wright's decision is acknowledged by constitutional lawyers in Washington to be pregnant with meaning for the future.

STEEL CO. BLOCKS EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

With contracts amounting to forty millions of dollars the Bethlehem Steel Company, whose employes are on strike, has succeeded in blocking the passage of the bill calling for eight hours on all work done for the United States Government. This is a measure for which organized labor has been petitioning for years.

The methods by which this bill has been

shelved is graphically set forth in a statement just issued by the International Association of Machinists, through its legislative committee, giving in minute detail all that transpired at the two last meetings of the House Committee on Labor:

"On February 10th, at 10:45 a. m., there were present six members, namely, Messrs. Gardner, Allen, Rainey, Nichols, Hughes and Floyd. Mr. Gardner, Chairman, suggested that the committee adjourn to meet at the call of the Chair. Mr. Allen arose to go. Mr. Gardner then suggested that he (Mr. Allen) make the motion to adjourn. Just as he did so Mr. Covington came in and Mr. Rainey called the Chairman's attention to the fact that a quorum was present and asked that the committee proceed to business. But the Chairman declared that the meeting had adjourned to meet at 11 a. m., February 15, although the motion was not voted upon or even seconded. Several of the members protested against this action and insisted upon proceeding with the business in hand, but at this point Mr. Allen hurriedly left the room, thus breaking the quorum.

"On February 15, eleven members attended, Madison and Allen being absent. A motion was made by Mr. Nichols to report the bill. A substitute motion was made by Mr. Vreeland to refer it to a sub-committee for more light. The vote taken on this substitute stood six Republicans in favor and five Democrats against the measure. For the purpose of preventing this sub-committee from holding up the bill indefinitely, a motion was made to order the sub-committee to report to the full committee by March 1, but notwithstanding the fact that this bill has twice passed the House, and that this Committee has had hearings on it for the last fourteen years, the six Republicans voted against the motion.

"The sub-committee appointed are Vreeland of New York, Madison of Kansas, Allen of Maine, Rainey of Illinois and Covington of Maryland.

"There has been no meeting of either the committee or sub-committee since, Mr. Vreeland having gone to Tampa, Florida."

The Bethlehem Steel Company's power to move Washington officials like pawns has cropped out in another direction: Asked by Representative Rainey as to where government ordnance was being manufactured, Chief of Ordnance General Crozier asserted that all the work was being done in government plants. Now comes a statement from men working at Bethlehem that the castings for the fourteen-inch gun, that was tried out and burst at Sandy Hook three weeks ago, were all made at Schwab's works. On top of this the machinists assert that the government

plant at Watervliet, N. Y., is now running at one-fifth of its capacity.

The actual conditions in the various steel plants which are the real motive for Congressional suppression of the eight-hour bill can be plainly traced in the testimony of the following men before the Committee on Labor given at a previous session:

Mr. Eugene C. Grace, general superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel Co., said in answer to a question: "The normal length of the workday (in Bethlehem) is ten hours per day * * * we have a great deal of overtime out of necessity."

POST-MORTEM PRAISES.

"I've noticed when a fellow dies, no matter what he's been—
A saintly chap or one whose life was
darkly steeped in sin—
His friends forget the bitter words they
spoke but yesterday,
And now they find a multitude of pretty
things to say.
I fancy when I go to rest some one will
bring to light
Some kindly word or goodly act long
buried out of sight;
But, if it's all the same to you, just give
to me instead
The bouquets while I'm living and the
knocking when I'm dead.
Don't save your kisses to imprint upon my
marble brow,
While countless maledictions are hurled
upon me now;
Say just one kindly word to me while I
mourn here alone,
And don't save all your eulogy to carve
upon a stone.
What do I care if when I'm dead the
Bloomington Gazette
Gives me a write-up, with a cut in mourn-
ing borders set;
It will not flatter me a bit, no matter
what is said,
So kindly throw your bouquets now and
knock me when I'm dead.
It may be fine, when one is dead, to have
the folks talk so,
To have the flowers come in loads from
relatives, you know;
It may be nice to have these things for
those you leave behind,
But just as far as I'm concerned, I really
do not mind.
I'm quite alive and well today, and while
I linger here,
Lend me a helping hand at times—give me
a word of cheer.
Just change the game a little bit; just
kindly swap the decks,
For I will be no judge of flowers when
I've cashed in my checks"

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local No. 128.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Being, in His infinite wisdom, to call her reward the

WIFE OF BROTHER P. H. MOONEY;

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of this Union.

JOHN COUGHLIN,
FRED O. BOLAM,
CHAS. F. NAGLE,
Committee.

JOHN CONNORS, Sec.

From Local No. 12.

At a regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

SON OF BROTHER WM. DONOHUE;

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal, also to the family of the deceased, and the same be recorded in our minutes.

WM. LANGHEHNIG,
ROY HORN,
J. HUGHES,
Committee.

Local Union No. 14.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to Himself the

SON OF BROTHER LEO ROMATZ;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official JOURNAL for publication; also recorded in our minutes.

WM. D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN ROSS,
J. G. SMITH,
Committee.

From Local No. 30.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

MOTHER OF JOHN AND HERMAN HEIDEN;
Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good Things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our JOURNAL, also to the family of the deceased and be recorded in our minutes.

PAUL SPAIN,
J. B. FAIR,
O. B. DAILEY,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 14.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman;

MATHIAS BEHRENS,

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that the same be published in our official Journal.

JOHN WOOLCOT,
JOE TEFFOR,
JOSEPH MASTERSON,
Committee.

From Local No. 161

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe, to call to himself the

SON OF BROTHER R. C. STAMPER;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and his wife the sincere sympathy of all our members in their hour of sorrow, and we pray that the words of our Savior may comfort and sustain them, as He said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions

be sent to the home of our brother; also a copy to the official JOURNAL for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

ED. JOHNSON,
TIFFIN JENKINS,
D. E. MOORE,
Committee.

From Local No. 326.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our beloved fellow craftsman,

BROTHER MICHAEL SHEA;

Whereas, The I. B. of B. and H. has lost a valliant member, a faithful and never-tiring worker, and the community an honored and most worthy citizen; and

Whereas, The life that made our associations with him pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are closed upon our further intercourse. By his ennobling traits of character he has endeared himself to us, and in his career has left an example to his fellow members.

Whereas, Those qualifications which he possessed influence us in a sincere desire to testify to our appreciation of his life among us.

Resolved, That the bereaved family have lost in his death a loving son and brother; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his parents, sisters and brothers and other relatives our most heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad hour of affliction.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

CHAS. WALKER,
JOHN WALKER,
C. N. GLOVER,
Committee.

From Local No. 473

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman,

J. T. MCCARTHY

a worthy and respected member of our Local Union; be it therefore

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official JOURNAL for publication.

A. L. BIERLY,
J. D. REDDEN,
T. J. MINAHAN,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 30.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst the

MOTHER OF BROTHER G. KAVANAUGH;

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and family their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sustain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

PAUL SPAIN,
J. B. FAIR,
O. B. DAILEY,
Committee.

From Local No. 199.

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, By the relentless hand of death, there has been removed from our midst, our beloved brother and shopmate,

JOHN J. NAGLE.

WHEREAS, By his death we have sustained a great loss, not alone for his zeal for the cause of the brotherhood, but also for his untiring efforts to assist in relieving every case of distress and need.

WHEREAS, His family, by his death, has lost a kind and loving husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local hereby tenders its most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official journal for publication.

RALPH WAINWRIGHT,
AUGUST MINHOLM,
BRUCE WINNE,
Committee.

From Local No. 444.

At the last meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved father of Brother Kellog,

CHARLES EDWARD KELLOG,

THEREFORE, Be it Resolved, that the members of this local extend to the Brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow; and

BE it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same recorded upon the minutes of our meeting.

JOS. O. DILLON,
JOS. BARRETT,
M. NICHOLS,
Committee.

From Local No. 405.

Water Valley, Miss., March 21, 1910.

At the last regular meeting of this union, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths' Union, No. 405, of Water Valley, Mississippi, present this testimonial to the character of our late lamented friend and brother,

JESSE S. WILKES,

WHEREAS, He was an honorable, able and earnest worker for the cause; a loving husband; an indulgent father; a loyal and true friend;

WHEREAS, in his death the Blacksmith loses a friend whose memory will be fondly cherished, we, the members of this local, deplore and grieve his death, and in token of the esteem and respect we have for his memory, we do hereby extend to the bereaved family and his relatives our heartfelt sympathies.

RESOLVED, That our Charter be draped in mourning Thirty Days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to his family, and also one be sent to our official journal for publication.

(Signed) L. M. O'KELLY,
VICTOR ERICKSON,
HARRY EVANS,
Committee.

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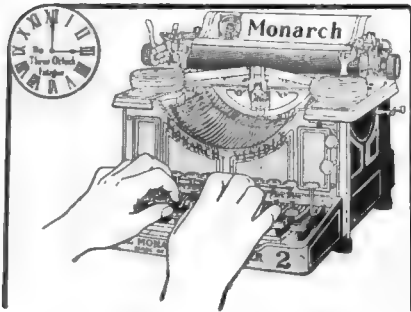
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Secretary-Treasurer

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers,
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DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

**General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.**

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ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 22d of the month.

District Councils

- 1 **CHICAGO AND VICINITY**—Meets every third Thursday of each month at Koch's hall, 12 N. Clark st. Pres., D. J. Moylhan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec'y, Wm. Zickgraf, 1134 N. Franklin st.; business managers, John J. Barry, Edw. Tegtmeyer, 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 9 A.M. Phone Main 4345.
- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 83 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 198, De Soto, Mo.
- 3 **FRISCO SYSTEM.**—Pres., M. J. Lennard, 718 Ark ave., Memphis, Tenn.; secretary, W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 4 **NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM.**—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 5 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM.**—Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George St., Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9013 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.; B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
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- 8 **PACIFIC SYSTEM.**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3501 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; sec. L. Moore, 428 So. Sichel St., Los Angeles Cal.
- 9 **NORTHWESTERN.**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 787 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coelln, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- 10 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.**—President, D. E. Burt, 121 N. Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 11 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.** President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 12 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM.**—President, Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Tenn.
- 13 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM.**—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 14 **NOORFOLK & WESTERN.**—President Wm. McDoumott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Mihahan, 316 Ralton ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 15 **BOSTON & MAINE.**—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- 16 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**—Pres., —; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. East, Savannah, Ga.
- 17 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM.**—Pres., W. L. Kulow, 1013 Grand ave.; sec. J. B. Nightingale, 1302 S. Stewart street, Sedalia, Mo.
- 18 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT.**—Sec.
- 19 **DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM.**—
- 20 **GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC.** Pres., R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec. A. O. Anderson, 530 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelmas, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecks 527 Eleventh st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WABASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—Pres., J. Broto, 456 Aylwin st., Montreal, Que.; sec., F. Cahill, 72 Mullin st., Montreal, Que., Can. Business agent, F. Cahill, 72 Mullin st.; Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Canada
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—Pres., H. C. Brown, 25 Robertson st., Montgomery, Ala.; sec. Pro. Tem., A. S. Johnson, 41 Rimshart st., Waycross, Georgia.
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. Cain, 790 A Euclid Avenue.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 5336 National Bridge Road, St Louis, Mo.; Business agent, Wm. Langerhennig, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, Wm. Berry, 50 Williams st., Somerville, Mass.; sec. David J. Berry, 43 Fountain st., Medford, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 85 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**, Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—Pres., John L. Heller, 27 Race st., Cumberland, Md.; sec., S. S. Hopple, 986 S. Biddle st., Baltimore, Md.
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, —; sec., —
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Council hall, corner Ellicott and Haron st. Pres., Frank Beacher, 213 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—President, T. J. Thomas, Bigelow st.; sec., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosemore ave.; Bus. Agent, B. F. Halde-man, office room 10 Maloney Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Howard hall, Pres., E. C. Britt, lock box 282; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock, box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets second Monday of the month at 506 Center ave. Pres., David Domovan 506 Center ave.; sec. John Morrissey, 610 Cottage Grove ave., Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3d Sat. at Old Masonic Temple, Maine st., Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Varley & Bauman hall, 1210 N. avenue. Pres., Arthur Gladhill, 721 2nd 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., F. W. Dodd, 146 Davis st., Woodlawn, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Clipper hall, Broughton and Bernard sts. Pres., C. D. McCordel, 15 Liberty st., W.; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson st., E. Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., H. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Lecky's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweeney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., F. G. Schwinn, 6422 Ladin st., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., E. Lewtke, 223 Wesley ave.; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 581 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREESPORT**—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Socialist hall. President, Frank Duke, 122 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 23 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Clark st.; secretary, T. T. Tarley, 314 Dorner st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. E. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. B. Funk, 1006 W. Markham; sec., O. B. Dalley, 1415 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Pythian Castle. Pres., W. L. Habermehl, 1204 Lee st.; sec., J. T. Gibson, 906 Charles st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewis, No. 25 B. U.; sec., E. H. Gorrish, 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple, Pres., T. J. Thompson, 512 Stuben St.; secretary, F. Cook, 1736 E. 44th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 428½ Alder street. Pres., C. E. Gardner, 428 Lamhill st.; sec., Robert Tracy, 323 Millspari ave.; fin. sec., Wm. Seehorn, 720 Powell st., Portland, Oregon.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1359 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., John Doyle; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 245, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 36 Central ave. Pres., W. R. Golden, 312 Meane st.; sec., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., W. D. Whitehead, 509 Walker ave.; sec., Ira Landrum, 230 East Coche place; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Pres., Wm. Monerief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., A. J. Darour, E. 2nd ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.

- 43 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, S. J. Schmid, 371 E. Robie st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 48 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Hausel Bldg, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minzies, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2840 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood St., S.E. Pres., Otto Brown; sec., Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., J. E. Larson, 1012 E. 4th st.; sec., L. Gantert, 1620 S. Vermont st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 68 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 57 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 311 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, R. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. Pres., John Mead, West Waterloo, Iowa; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnaber st., Waterloo, Iowa.
- 66 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Nation Hall, 7th st., and Central ave., President, C. D. Hobbs, 312 Tenney ave.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at W. W. Cook's residence. Pres., David Phillips, box 51; secretary J. H. Hoefler, box 221, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BEAMOUNT**—Meets second and fourth Friday, at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearsal and Bowie streets. Pres., E. J. McFadden, secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 73 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., J. C. Iserman, 2322 Taylor st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22nd. ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denstar hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 9906 Villet st; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 31th st., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Lucille hall, Union ave. Pres., R. D. Beardon, 3209 Puget Sound ave; sec. pro tem., J. Mc-Bride, So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., Edward Christman, 810 West Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1306 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4125 Lake st. Pres., James W. Eline, 585 Monon Bldg.; sec., Wm Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 82 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, J. Robertson, 1333 Gladstone Ave.; — sec. F. Jeeves, st., 2649 Graham Victoria, B. C.
- 84 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Arthur B. Chapman, 2413 8th ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Broughton sts. Pres., C. I. Richardson, 317 E. Brockett st.; Sec., C. I. Richardson 317 E. Brockett st., Sherman, Texas.
- 89 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at I. O. O. F. hall, Charleston ave. Pres., Jonas E. Baker, 713 Marshall ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 320 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 3d Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., R. H. Ellis, care of Car Shops; sec., C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson st., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., R. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 92 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave President, R. J. Kearney; P. O. box 545, sec., G. L. Mills, General Delivery, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 93 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhombeg and Conlar avenues. Pres., Louis Hauth, 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 94 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 W. Forsyth street. Pres., M. J. Hoohehan, 1100 W. Monroe St; sec., J. H. Cates, R. F. D. 1, Box 27 A. Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, J. E. Hough, 917 Taswell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, Geo. Seidelman, 4122 Elmwood ave. Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Pouleeka, 527 11th St., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 31st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corben, 1417 5 1/2 ave.; sec., John G. Miller, 1020 22d st., Rock Island, Illinois.
- 103 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. D. Farnell, 511 N. 22d st.; sec., S. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Joe Pierce, 1702 W. 12th st.; sec., T. Donnelly, 816 N. H st., Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA**.—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Eiffeldt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budd's hall, Biddle and Willard sts. Pres., William Ratchford, 1728 Madison st.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **FRISCO**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., Arthur McGuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S. A. Taylor, 315 N. Mirick ave; secretary, C. Garner, 510 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walcowski, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**.—Meets first and third Mondays at 224 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 204 Jennings ave; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., Patrick H. Gaul, 340 W. Carson st.; sec., N. F. Peterson, 512 N. Arthur st., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., sec., S. C. Whorley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams, 1907 West Congress st.; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6449 Emerald ave.; secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4482 Princeton avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunis Hall, on 8th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1824 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Arcade Hall cor. 17th and Eddy sts. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; sec., C. W. Cole, 320 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President, Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Mackinaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 129 **TUBAL CAIN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., R. G. Smith, 1625 County st.; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall. President, Albert Smith, 587 Sherbrook st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st.; sec., John Lyon, 238 Ross st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 503 E. 10th st.; sec., H. W. Brown, 1406 N. Michigan, Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, W. H. Taylor, 1301 Howe st.; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 152 **ALGIERS**.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 153 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 302 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave., Pres., Joe Hagen, 1017 Bond st.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A. St. Clair ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **PORT SCOTT**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 309½ E. Wall st. Pres., W. E. Bryant; 503 So. Coach st. sec., Tiffin Jenkins, 734 Burk st. Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., A. N. Welch, 606 W. Mill st., Ottumwa, Iowa.
- 163 **HAVELOCK**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., W. J. Seydlitz; sec., John McKinney, box 427 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., J. C. Henan; sec., Frank W. Davis, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY**.—Meets every 1st and 2d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St., President, Chas Baldwin, 1005 West Garfield Ave.; secretary, Chas. Schultz, 557 S. 7 west, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., R. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., J. Czarnecki, 4213 14th st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**.—Meets second and fourth Tues., at Labor Hall, Madison ave., Pres., G. M. Langford, care of Western shoes; sec., Frank Martin, 675 Mildred st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., J. M. Hinds, 1627½ G st.; sec., John B. Dutton, 2730 Magdalena ave., Oak Park, Sacramento, Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., J. S. Nummy; sec., Bob Naismith, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 106 Buckingham st.; sec., A. E. Black, 302 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine, Ohio.

- 179 **ALTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, Joseph Carpenter; sec., Chas. G. Moser, 127 E. 8th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **NEW HAVEN**—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturday at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Bagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven Conn.
- 182 **PARLOR CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Sheefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 622 10th ave., E. Cedar Rapids. Iowa.
- 183 **BAKERSFIELD**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., R. R. Robison, 517 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 923 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 **DES MOINES**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall. Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 163y S. Fourth st.; secretary, Jerr Founby, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 **PATERSON. BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 402 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **INDEPENDENCE.**
- 187 **EDDYSTONE**
- 188 **HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at Brick hall, 315 Lion st. Pres., Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec. Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 189 **MARBLE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. D. Trainer, 1023 Callaway st., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., D. W. Morgan, R. F. D. No. 1, Lonesdale, Tenn.
- 190 **STAR**—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 207 Cottage Grove avenue; sec., J. A. Althoff, 401 S. Grove st. Urbana, Illinois.
- 194 **BREMERTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at Eagles Hall, Pres. O. D. Rue, Box 1093; Act. Pres. John P. Oliver; sec., W. Kenney, Bremerton Washington.
- 197 **DROP FORGERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Tempers Hall, cor. State and Jay str. Pres., I. M. Flanagan, 373 Carrie st.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Frankan ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **JACKSON CITY**—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., Thos Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 405 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **SCIOTO**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman hall. Pres., Jerry Dixon, 1305 High st.; secretary, P. A. Justice, 1512 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 1112 Locust st. President, Lawrence D. Davis; 2519 Howard ave.; sec., A. G. Kinney, 1518 Tremont st., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 **HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 836 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **PADUCAH**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. Pres., B. B. Cleary, 915 Jackson st.; sec., J. T. Hutchen, 1223 Jackson st. Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **LIBERTY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkraus hall. Pres., J. Kapwaki, 367 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wiese, 8 Wendell avenue., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **GRAND CROSSING**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 78th st. and Drexel ave. President, Thos. Walsh, 6950 East End Ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 753 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **CLINTON**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at K. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., J. E. Matthews, 320 N. Mulberry st.; sec., J. R. Cooper, 308 S. Wilson st., Clinton, Ill.
- 209 **BOSTON**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Eliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Thos Heffler, 48 Wenham st., Forest Hills, Mass.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **MERIDIAN**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. of L. E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., J. T. Jones, 309 40th ave.; sec., H. A. Schrock, 3010 South street, Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., G. L. Baker, 2014 Huron street; sec., F. J. Bruggs, 3623 Stephenson ave., Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **SPOKANE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane. Pres., J. P. Sanders, 3018 E. Iudiana ave.; sec., C. C. Sande's, 207 East Crown ave. Spokane, Wash.
- 215 **SEATTLE**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 1514½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 J. B. Beacon ave., S.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **BROCKTON**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 15 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, E. J. Danlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 335, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 **FORT WAYNE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., C. Snyder; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **TWIN CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joe McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.
- 226 **PASUMPSIC VALLEY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., E. R. Colby, Lyndon Centre; sec., H. H. Butterfield, box 419, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 229 **NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, William Carey, 2525 Thaleia street; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 3907 Iberville st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **WASHOE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Wm. Davis; sec., W. M. Jones, Box 416, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfeldt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Bicketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 **GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., Wm. Gilchrist, 316 2nd ave. S.W.; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 603 7th ave., S. Great Falls, Montana.
- 234 **PROVIDENCE**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong ave.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 7 Young ave., Providence, R. I.
- 237 **COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Neley, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.

- 229 BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Union hall, Chicago Heights, Ill. Pres., Geo. Currier; sec., Wm. Conway, 247 17th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 241 QUEEN CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Eagles hall, E. Commercial st. Pres., J. W. Gast, 1509 Sherman st.; sec., Daniel Wilby, 2055 Peirce st., Springfield, Mo.
- 243 CAPITOL**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Latt & Lyons' hall, 144 Fraser ave. Pres., Harry Black; sec., Thomas McClymont, 23 Short st., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- 245 CONNEAUT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., J. W. Elvin, 536 Main st.; secretary, Walter Stevens, Box 55, Conneaut, Ohio.
- 243 ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 MCCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 2d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220½ Main st. President, John A. Trnoz; sec., F. W. Smith, box 196, McComb City, Miss.
- 253 GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., L. A. Neyle; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 315 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. Pres., J. I. Miller, E. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fether, 1923 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.
- 257 FLORENCE**—Meetings on the 9th of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilberson, 305 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 123 15th st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., G. Wpbuckie, 1757 N. Arsenal ave.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 330 N. Eider st., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Blacksmiths & Helpers hall, cor. Grant and Diamond sts. Pres., Henr Steding, Jr., 504 Gearing ave., 18th ward; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 559 Spring St., St. Clair Boro, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 264 PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Sunday at the recorder's office. President, J. W. Axley, 319 N. Pleasant st.; sec., H. H. Jones, 134 N. Marine st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 81 Mulberry st. Pres., Daniel Donagru, 106 Mather st.; sec., Peter Henson, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 CARRIAGE WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Blacksmiths hall, cor. Grant and Diamond sts. Pres., B. F. Haldeman, 6455 Deam st.; sec., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rossmore av., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 270 QUEEN CITY**—Meets third Tuesday, at Worman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas. Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 4109 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 701 Second st. Pres., F. M. Uter, 701 Second st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall, Main st. President, S. S. Crabtree, 6 Cottage ave.; sec., W. M. Dellis, 7 Debard st., Palestine, Tex.
- 274 LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East President, John Whittaker, 96 Marlborough st., Hochelago, Montreal; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., E. N. Rice, 106 W. Jefferson st., Marion, Ill.
- 277 LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John Chaney; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G St., Livingston, Mont.
- 279 CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue; sec., Robert Watkins, 15 Maydoles st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 281 VULCAN**—Pres., John Barneout; sec., Edward Jackson, 535 11th ave., E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 285 FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at E. 10, 155 Main st. Pres., W. R. Botting, 35 North st.; sec., William Barrett, 23 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., E. P. Ford; sec., J. C. Osborne, Box 117, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 GALETON**—Meets 1st and 2d [Wednesday] at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 182, Galeton, Potter Co., Pa.
- 288 ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, at member house. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 45 Cincinnati ave. St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every second Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station 1, Middletown, N. Y.
- 223 HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2114 Mulberry st. Pres., Jesse Smith, 1609 McRaven ave.; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., J. F. McKinney; secretary, Samuel Darrow, P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 296 HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Froa st. Pres., S. D. Bidwell; sec., Chas. Fryman, box 297, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 458 S. Academy st.; sec., B. S. Lyon, 256 North Seminary st., Galesburg, Ill.
- 299 JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., Morgan Jones, 335 23d st.; sec., J. W. Walters, 2624 Lincoln ave.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 800 31st st., Ogden, Utah.

- 330 **BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS.**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 330 Wabasha st. Pres., Joseph Lundgren, 733 VanBuren st.; sec., Fred Kern, 693 Lafond st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 331 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays in Blair St. hall. Pres., Eli VanSchaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Vesud ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 332 **PALMER PARK, ILL.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Maddrum Hall, 1104th pl. and Michigan Ave.; Pres., Nick Yonker, 845 11th place; sec., Earnest Erikson, 10008 Perry ave., Washington Heights station, Chicago, Ill.
- 333 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS.**—Meets at Gehl's hall. Pres., John James, 126 110th st., Roseland, Ill.; sec., M. E. Cummiakry, 7040 Parnell ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 334 **MAPLE LEAF.**
- 335 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 8913 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 235 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 337 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1008 Franklin ave. Pres., M. Hannell, 910 Brooklyn st.; sec. W. J. Hartbeck, 5336 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo.
- 338 **WALSH.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney, 5119 Wentworth ave.; sec., James Ryle, 5438 Shields ave.; Fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 5025 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 339 **HOMESTEAD.**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1315 W. Harrison St.; fin. sec., J. J. McCabe, 1007 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 340 **BURNSIDE.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., Ed. King, 9321 Burnside ave.; fin., sec., George Clark, 3661 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Newton Bellem, 7408 Champlain avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 341 **QUEBEC.**—Pres., Edward Hamel, 108 Ste Therese st.; sec., P. J. Lynch, 3 Garden st., Quebec, P. Q., Can.
- 342 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall, W. 4th st. Pres., Chas. Block, 707 B. 13th street; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 343 **STERLING.**
- 344 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmiller's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 130 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 208 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 345 **McCOMB CITY HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220½ Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 391, McComb City, Miss.
- 346 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS.**—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James st.; sec., H. Kethro, 280 Rietta st., Winnipeg, Man.
- 347 **LAKE CITY.**—Meets 1st Thursday and 3d Sunday at Union Builders hall, E. Second st. Pres., Geo. Peacock, 318 Robin st.; secretary T. Tillotson, 136 E. Second st., Dumfries, N. Y.
- 348 **SAN ANTONIO.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., W. L. Badger; sec., E. C. Enderby, 301 Burlison st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 349 **LABOR HOME.**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues Pres., C. E. Canley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 623 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 352 **FOREST CITY.**
- 354 **BOSTON HELPERS.**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neil, 159 Charles St., E Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 355 **KEY CITY.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhombert's hall, cor. Knies st. and Rhombert ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 385 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer and, 1067 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 356 **ZONE LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, E. M. Floodsall, Gorgona; sec., Thos. G. Roth, Empire, Canal Zone, Panama. Box 133.
- 357 **COLEBERT.**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd fellow's hall, Montgomery Ave. Pres., J. W. Dodson; sec., Henry G. Hanlin, box 4, Sheffield, Ala.
- 358 **WATER VALLEY.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., L. M. O. Kelly, Water Valley, Miss.
- 359 **DEVINE.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Hall, N. Broadway ave. Pres., D. M. Lyle, care of C. B. Shope; sec., Geo. A. Hewitt, 303 East Line st., Tyler, Tex.
- 360 **REVELSTOCK.**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres., Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstock, B. C.
- 361 **LOOKOUT.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market st. and Eight street Pres., T. A. Bryson, Ridgesdale, Tenn.; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 362 **PARSONS.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., J. E. Copes, 721 N. 21st st.; sec., Wiley Pugh, 1719 Gabriel st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 363 **ALLIANCE.**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 43 Stewart st.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 653, Alliance, Neb.
- 364 **LA FAYETTE.**—Meets every 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Chas. Weller, Charles st.; sec., Eugene Peehin, 509 Central ave., La Fayette, Ind.
- 365 **LOCOMOTIVE.**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., H. Wright, 40 Second ave.; sec., J. E. Smith, 437 Adams st., Maisonneuve, P. Q., Can.
- 366 **CHOCTAW.**—Meets first and third Thursdays, at Chrisney hall. Pres., D. E. Burt, 305 N. Beard st.; secretary, G. E. Jones, 311 N. Market st., Shawnee, Okla.
- 367 **FOND DU LAC.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., G. B. Hanish, 509 Indiana ave.; sec., Wm. Conaboy, 296 Banister st., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 368 **HICKORY.**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 224 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 369 **DUNDEE.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Lake ing; sec., B. M. Rogerson, Box 27, McAdam Junction, New Brunswick.
- 370 **MOBILE LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Granapa; sec., John L. Bourke, 163 Hallett st., Mobile, Ala.

- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 428 **EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, A. E. McDonald, box 209; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 431 **PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st., Batavia, N.Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**—Pres., G. A. Burries, 583 Chicago ave; sec., Jas. Martinson, 110 Oak st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at German Veterans' hall, 158 Bloomingdale street. Pres., G. P. Nurse, R. F. D. 7, Box 55; sec., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **SUNSET**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adlans hall. Pres., W. P. Self, 237 E. 2d st.; sec., Wm. J. Dillon, 138 E. Front st., Salida, Colo.
- 435 **PANHANDLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, Frank Sanderlin; sec., J. L. Pittman, P. O. box 538, Childress, Texas.
- 436 **HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Danis hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. President, P. McCormick; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 **TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday afternoon, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., Joe Gordon, 232 Johnson ave.; sec., J. A. Biadel, Trinidad, Col.
- 439 **MARQUETTE**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Nestor block, Washington and Marquette sts. Pres., Alfred Swenson, W. Harrison st.; sec., Lawrence Olson, 302A dams st., Marquette, Mich.
- 440 **HARRISBURG**—Pres., F. M. Spayler; sec., J. T. Threshold, box 406, Harrisburg, Illinois.
- 441 **NORWOOD**—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **MERIMACK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., John Wyman, 34 S. Main st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., Patrick Tobin, 3432 Park ave.; sec., Jas. O. Dillon 1809 N. 9th st. St. Louis, Mo.
- 445 **TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 328 East 12th st.; sec., John Steigler, 720 S. 2d ave., Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474 1/2 Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurtibise, 168 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **JOHN BROWN**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., John Jenison, box 453, Osawatomie, Kans.
- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., John Bassett, 1336 Meyers st.; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec. John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beards-town, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Gormaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. E. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex. Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., John F. Mueller, 806 Harriet st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 155 W. Granite st. Pres., M. J. Allen, 406 Warren ave., sec., Harry Mankirell, box 838 Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1781 Arapahoe st. Pres., Geo. Kuykendall, 655 Galapago st.; sec., Chas. E. Hopkins, Englewood P. O. Colo.; fin. sec., E. E. Tucker, 538 Galapago st., Denver, Colo.
- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House, Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 94, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Kadstrom; secretary, G. F. Quarstrom, box 511, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., John Hayes; sec., D. J. McGillivray, 1532 Main st., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, W. M. Cannon, 923 E. 6th st.; sec., Geo. P. Ganser, 1503 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., J. L. Jenkins, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. E. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Desall, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 128 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 408 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 401 Dakota ave., Chickasha, I. T.
- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John Van Ernet, 28 Drieberg ave.; sec., Henry Witz, 271 10th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets every 4th Monday at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rao, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1119 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al Prosser, 613 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 2443 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.

- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. E. Maxwell; secretary, C. E. Stiteler, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., D. C. Evans; sec., C. W. Coy, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 323 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., C. D. Hunter, Cristobal; sec., Wm. M. Rosteck, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**.—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, E. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevin ave., Richmond, Cal.
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- 478 **MUSKEGON**—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tavis Bratsberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., R. C. Taylor; sec., W. T. Arrington, 87 Folk st., Waycross, Ga.
- 480 **CUMBERLAND**—Meets third Sunday of each month at No. 6 Engine House, Arch st. Pres., J. E. Lemon, 178 Grand ave.; Sec., Samuel H. Anderson, 25 Humbard st., So., Cumberland, Md.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
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- 483 **DUQUENSE**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at cor. Grant and Diamond sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Pres., John Tapkin, 406 Island ave.; sec., Beal McElhiney, 411 Alexander st., McKees Rocks, Pa.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at 504 Diamond street room 11. President, Hugh McCallum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave., North Side; secretary, Robert McCarren, 242 Carroll st., North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 485 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at Bricklayer's hall. Pres., John Albrecht, 129 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 490 **POTTSVILLE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Brewery Workers Hall, 110 N. Center st. Pres., John A. Scherbehut, 624 W. Arch st.; sec., John E. Stephenson, 451 Hotel st., Pottsville, Pa.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. President, Arthur McGrew, P. O. box 680; sec., William McKee, P. O. box 680, 480 Havre, Mont.
- 493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 616 N. Fourth st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **SOUTH CHICAGO**—Pres. Geo. Scheuster, 2419 91st st.; Secretary, Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.
- 495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriech's hall. Pres., Harry C. Hoagland, P. O. Box 504; sec., J. H. Gaffney, Alamosa, Colo.
- 496 **JEROME**—Meets 1st and 4th Tuesdays at William's hall, Jerome and Main sts. Pres., Bruce Butler; sec., John Vihel, Jerome, Ariz.
- 497 **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 612 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave.; sec'y, P. G. Phillips, 3823 Magellan st., West Duluth, Minn.
- 499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunagle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres. Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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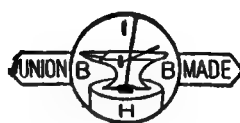
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No. 5

Judicial Invasion of Guaranteed Rights.

By Samuel Gompers.

We are living in a time portentous of results for the present as well as the future. History is being made in this day as it has been made in all critical periods of human development. While human progress has constantly unfolded and its course has usually been in orderly form, yet certain epochs characterized by radical changes stand out with marked distinctness.

The rights wrung from an unwilling monarch by the people of England through Magna Charta were not sought as the result of a fancy or a whim. The moving cause was a denial of human rights and of the commonest concepts of justice, and under that denial it was sought to trample upon human hearts and human hopes.

The Declaration of Independence of the United States and the establishment of these colonies into an independent nation were caused by tyranny and injustice, and the denial of the rights and opportunities for development to the American colonists. It gave to the world not only a new nation, a republic, but emphasized more clearly the unalienable rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, by which he is inherently endowed.

The civil war was a protest against the sacred rights of property of man in man as enunciated by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred-Scott decision.

So in our day we find the movement of the workers, in common with those who love liberty, justice, and humanity, in formidable protest against a reaction as represented by the dominant power of wealth and as expressed through the judiciary of our country. That which was secured by Magna Charta had its influence not only upon the Anglo-Saxon race, but upon the people of the civilized world.

The Declaration of Independence, the establishment of the Republic of the United States, bore the principle of human rights throughout Continental Europe.

The civil war for the abolition of slavery

reached the hearts and conscience and gave hope to the people of all nations.

By stealth and subtle scheming the wealth possessors of our country have endeavored and are endeavoring to retake from the masses the rights that have been dearly bought, secured and guaranteed. While property has been universally recognized, its possessors proceed upon the theory that it is of first importance and has prior rights over man; that man must be subordinated and must conform to whatever shall seem best to further the interests of private property, rather than that property shall be the handmaid of man's progress and uplift.

It is this underlying thought and the action of wealth possessors which find their expression in the abuse of the beneficent writ of injunction as applied when disputes arise between workmen and their employers. It is this thought which finds its expression also in the interpretation of a law—the Sherman anti-trust law—so as to circumscribe, limit and make wholly useless the normal activities of the wage-earners who associate themselves for their common protection, and in that association to utilize their personal, inherent, natural and constitutional rights to protect and promote the material position they shall occupy in society.

These are the subtler forms in which a reactionary plutocracy finds its expression. Its coarser forms are exhibited in the American Cossacks as recently shown in Philadelphia and Bethlehem, Pa.; in the military and police brutality; in the detective and spy system, and likewise in the organization of a gang of Hessians, free-booters, and the strike-breakers, in the effort to curb and crush American manhood, and its spirit of sovereignty and independence.

Wealth's energies in our time are not merely exerted for pomp, pride, and power, but, summed up in a word, profit.

Under the Sherman anti-trust law the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that inasmuch as the activities of the labor organizations, exerted to protect and promote the interests of the workers, may incidentally injure the business of an employer, the labor organizations must suffer civil damages as well as be subject to the penal provisions of the law. Under that interpretation the Hatters of Danbury have been mulcted in damages to the sum of \$222,000. Under it seventy-five workers in New Orleans have been indicted for conspiracy. Under it the men of labor who own and control nothing but their power to work, a power which is part of their very being and from which they can not be separated, are classed in the same category as the combinations and corporations which own, control, and deal in the products of labor.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court, there is now no distinction recognized in the law between flesh and blood and soul (the workers, in the disposition of their labor power), on the one hand, and on the other the corporations and combinations owning, cornering, and gambling in cattle, iron and coal, in all the material products—the necessities of the people.

The injunction, beneficent in its original intent to do equity, to obtain absolute justice and to protect property and property rights, has been perverted in order to control and limit personal rights, human relations, and these only when they affect the working people when engaged in a controversy or dispute with employers.

But in beginning the infliction of injustice upon one portion of the people, it is difficult to stop its extension until it reaches far beyond the limits first intended. Denial of rights to some is the inoculation of a virus that must attack the whole body politic.

When the courts began to pervert the beneficent writ of injunction, about a decade or two ago—that is, when the courts assumed that the employer has some form of property right in so much of the labor power of the workers as to enable him to conduct his business profitably, and that the business man has some form of property right in the prospective patronage of the people, and when the courts undertook to interfere with the personal relations between the workers and employers—labor held and still insists that this assumption of jurisdiction and authority was an invasion of the people's rights, and it then declared that unless some law was passed regulating and limiting the power of the courts in issuing injunctions, or the higher courts themselves should call a halt, the

powers of the courts would be extended far beyond the then accepted jurisdiction.

Few then believed that the time would come when an injunction might be issued such as Justice Gould's against the American Federation of Labor and its officers, its affiliated organizations, friends and sympathizers, and its counsel, restraining them from either in print or by writing, or by word of mouth, discussing or directly or indirectly referring to the existence of a dispute between workmen and an employer. It was believed that at least free speech and free press could not be enjoined, but would remain inviolate, and that in any event it could never be prohibited by a writ of injunction. Fewer still believed that it would bring forth a Justice Wright to sentence men to long terms of imprisonment because they dared discuss in print and in speech the principles in-

Justice Wright has not hesitated or failed involved in a great public question. And yet these and other forms of judicial tyranny and abuse of power have come to pass.

When the injunction writ was first perverted so as to apply to Labor, we foresaw and publicly foretold that unless the courts were curbed in their constant reaching for extended power in this direction the time would come when they would issue injunctions not only against men of Labor; but when they would issue injunctions restraining Congress and even the President of the United States from exercising the functions and duties entrusted to them respectively by the people, and this prediction has come to pass, not in the exact form, but in the undeniable fact.

Justice Wright recently issued a writ to a joint House and Senate committee of Congress requiring the committeemen to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued by him to compel them to pursue a certain course. The committees reported to their respective houses. The Senate refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the court to inquire into the acts of its committee, and so notified Justice Wright. The House of Representatives decided to recognize the court's jurisdiction, and its committee appeared before the court.

In discussing this matter at the time, we asserted that Justice Wright would insist upon his jurisdiction, but that he would dismiss the writ on its merits and would not arraign the Senate committee or the Senate, upon whose authority the committee was acting, to appear before him and answer for contempt of his order. And so it has come to pass. Justice Wright asserted the jurisdiction of his court to issue the writ, and then dismissed the writ, "on its merits."

The writ of mandamus and the writ of

injunction differ in this particular only. The first is a court's order compelling the doing of a certain act. The second is the court's order prohibiting the doing of an act. If a court has the right to issue a mandamus, a writ compelling the doing of a certain act, by Congress or one of its committees, a court has also the right to issue an injunction forbidding it to do that same act.

The House of Representatives, in yielding to Justice Wright's assumption of authority and jurisdiction, has helped to establish a precedent that may, and no doubt will, return to plague that august body.

The Senate, standing on its right as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, insisted that the judicial branch could not by any process invade its authority and field of activity. As we have said, the House yielded the right and independence for which the Senate contended. But what could be expected of a House of Representatives so long dominated by that *Me-phistopheles* of American politics, its Speaker, and his henchmen, and having an opposition largely without purpose or backbone?

The situation in one particular, however, has not changed. The committee of the United States Senate, acting by direction of the Senate, declined to recognize Justice Wright's jurisdiction, and in view of his assertion that he had jurisdiction, what is he going to do about it?

If ever men placed themselves in contempt of court, the committee of the Senate and afterward all the Senators, placed themselves in that position, and yet what has Justice Wright done with these contemnors? The mere fact that he later dismissed the writ does not change the situation one jot. If he had the authority and the jurisdiction to issue the writ, the Senators were bound to obey and in refusing to obey they were in contempt. If they were in contempt, why does he not exercise his power and summon them before him for their refusal to obey his mandate?

through disorganization, lowered wages, to hale other men before him for alleged contempt of court, to punish and sentence them to long terms of imprisonment, when merely standing on their long-acknowledged rights as citizens. Why should he hesitate in the case of United State Senators? The reply is that he realizes that if he attempted to bring the Senators before his bar for contempt, it would raise a storm of indignation and resentment throughout the country. The courts' invasion of the domain of the legislators, as well as the domain of the constitutional

rights of the citizen, would be thrashed out in such a manner as would bring the entire issue of judicial usurpation to the forefront to be settled, and settled right.

It is highly significant that when the House of Representatives had under discussion the subject as to whether Justice Wright's writ of mandamus should be recognized or ignored, the burden of the speeches in favor of yielding rested upon the cases of the labor men whom Justice Wright had sentenced to imprisonment for long terms for alleged contempt of court; in other words, for their refusal to surrender their rights of free speech and of a free press. These speeches in the House all smacked much of the "holier than thou" type. The House pusillanimously surrendered its independent legislative field of jurisdiction to a court striving to extend its authority. The Representatives failed to appreciate Jefferson's warning when he said:

"The germ of dissolution of our Federal government is in the judiciary, an irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little today and gaining a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped."

And again:

"If we ever lose our liberties it will be through the action of the Federal judiciary, who with a life tenure of office will feel themselves the law and construe away the dearest rights of the people."

But the time must come when the House of Representatives will be composed of men not quite so faint-hearted as those who surrendered its independent and co-ordinate rights.

The time will come when the contentions of Labor will eventually touch the public conscience and precipitate a revulsion of feeling in this country against all forms of injustice.

In the meantime, the men of labor, the honest, liberty-loving citizenship of our country, will continue manfully defending their rights and their liberties. They will organize more and more completely. They will instill character and manhood in the wage-working masses. They will keep alive in Americans a consciousness of their inherent and constitutional rights, and will work on and on to hand down to our Republic, to generations yet unborn, a Constitution and a Republic all the better, all the truer, all the freer, for the crucial times through which we shall have passed. "Now is the time that tries men's souls."

Men of Labor, organize, unite, federate!

FALL IN LINE, MEN OF ACTION!

It is an indisputable fact that on the whole the state of labor organization in this country at the present time is far better than even its friends would have ventured to prophesy immediately after the panic of October, 1907. By the press and the public in general, and even by many well wishers of trade unionism, the assumption was then made that for a period, to be determined by the duration of the ensuing industrial depression, labor was doomed to disheartening losses modern wage-worker. By its means only and long continued unemployment.

It is true, months of idleness came to many men in certain callings, but, whatever the causes of the crisis and whether or not it was mostly a financiers' panic only, the country has now entirely recovered from its injurious effects.

But neither of the other two results feared for labor was realized to any serious extent. The local unions that were disbanded were so few in number that the average fluctuation in the total union forces year by year was only slightly exceeded. Not one national or international union passed out of existence.

As for wages, declaration was made by the American Federation of Labor, at once upon the occurrence of the panic, that every possible effort would be made to oppose any attempt by employers to make the wage-earners bear the cost of the depression through a reduction of their wages. This attitude of the trade unions gave pause even to the leaders of finance and great industrial enterprises. They were convinced that if they set out to cut down wage-rates they would bring upon themselves serious industrial contests, in addition to the other difficulties they were facing. In the case of the railroads in particular, the managers admitted publicly that they could not attempt to lower their wage schedules.

In all its phases the policy of the American Federation of Labor in the respect just mentioned was justified by the outcome. The country has recovered from its financial set-back, and the great body of the wage-earners are today in position to work for advances in their movement onward from the stage they had previously gained, instead of fighting to recover lost ground, as would have been the case had they been obliged to accept reductions in wages and extensions of the workday.

A small percentage of the trade union forces lost ground; organization that had been undertaken in some directions was retarded. Recognizing these facts as true, we are enabled at the present time to look

ahead and say that the prospect is most encouraging for a general advance in organization. But no outside providential force is destined to perform this work. We ourselves must carry it out.

To work, then! Let every trade union in the American Federation of Labor, every international, national and local organization make an extraordinary effort this year to absorb in its ranks all the workers of its occupation. Let our movement to this end be concerted, co-operative and enthusiastic.

We urgently request the officers of every affiliated trade union to issue a special circular to their members, informing them of the fact that all the organizations of the country have begun a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether for the purpose of developing our labor movement, speedily, in all parts of the country, in every calling. The local unions in the various communities are invited to redouble their efforts this year in organizing all the wage-workers within their possible reach, irrespective of craft. Individual members of trade unions are asked to endeavor on all possible occasions to advance the cause of trade unionism, especially inducing the unorganized men they meet to join the union that is open to them. If each member of the union would take upon himself the obligation to bring one man into the fold of unionism, the result would be an enormous impulse in the desired direction.

Every union in the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor is also urged to appoint a label committee, whose duty shall be to advocate the purchase of union-made products and to wait upon merchants and request them to have on sale the products of union labor, bearing wherever practicable union labels.

The trade union is a necessity to which can he protect himself against the aggressiveness of hostile employers and secure rates of wages and conditions of employment commensurate with the constantly growing demands of civilization.

The wage-workers have no other resource for common defensive purposes than the trade union.

It is now generally admitted by all educated and really honest men that a thorough organization of the entire working class, to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious, and to protect and promote the rights and liberties of the workers, by securing an equitable share of the fruits of their toil, is the most vital necessity of the present day.

In the work of the organization of labor, the wisest, most energetic and devoted of us, when working individually, cannot

hope to be successful, but by combining our efforts *all* may succeed.

At no time in the history of the labor movement has the necessity for the organization of all wage-earners and the federation of their organizations been so great as at the present time.

No particular trade can long maintain wages much above the common level, and no particular locality can sustain wages for any length of time above the wage of another locality.

To maintain high wages and a normal workday all trades and callings must be organized and federated locally as well as continentally.

The lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the organized skilled. The general organization of skilled and unskilled can only be accomplished by united action.

It is the duty, as it is also the plain interest, of all working people to organize as such, meet in council, and take practical steps to effect the unity of the working class, as an indispensable preliminary to any successful attempt to eliminate the evils of which we, as a class, so bitterly and justly complain.

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by those who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate, and do!

Don't wait until tomorrow; tomorrow never comes.

Don't wait for some one else to start; start it yourself.

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.

Don't think it impossible; 3,000,000 organized workers prove different.

It is true that single trade unions have at times been beaten in pitched battles against superior forces of united capital, but such defeats are by no means disastrous. On the contrary, they are sometimes useful in calling the attention of the workers to the necessity of thorough organization and federation, of the inevitable obligation of bringing the yet unorganized workers into the union, of uniting the hitherto disconnected local unions into national and international unions, and of effecting a yet higher unity by the affiliation of all national and international unions in one grand federation.

All of this leads to the recognition of the urgent need of extraordinary effort now by every international organization, and by every State Federation, Central Labor Union, and local trade union, through the appointment of special organization committees, or by other means which may be deemed most advisable to

build up unions and more closely unite the labor movement of every locality.

Let every union member constitute himself a committee of one to bring, at least, one wage-earner into the union.

Organize! Unite! Federate!

POPE FOR UNIONISM.

With what continuity a vociferously enthusiastic audience would allow, the Rev. William J. Kerby, professor of sociology of the Catholic University of America, pledged the Catholic Church, from Pope Pius downward, at Cathedral College, in Madison avenue, New York, to the cause of union labor in an address that was a bitter arraignment of socialism.

The address was one of a series planned with the official sanction of the church as a formal assault upon doctrinal socialism. The Rev. W. B. Martin, president of the Institute of Scientific Study, who has charge of the anti-socialistic propaganda, said after the address that he hoped to see the movement now being launched spread to every city and village in America and that it was being launched in the archdiocese of New York for that purpose.

Father Kerby took the place as lecturer of Charles D. Neill, United States Commissioner of labor, who was prevented from keeping the engagement announced for him.

In paying his tribute to trades unionism as the force which is to save the world from socialism, Father Kerby said that none of the modern institutional forces was so generally misunderstood and so wholly judged by its mistakes instead of its virtues as the trades unions.

"When the disorders that they sometimes reluctantly participate in occur," he said, "the world hears all about it. But I personally know many labor leaders, and I know that for every strike they bring about they stop a thousand. Of that thousand you never hear. You never hear of the collective bargains they make upon terms that mean decent livelihood for thousands of workingmen and hope in their families for a future that means something more than serfdom.

"But I don't pretend to say the unions do not make mistakes. They are particularly prone to enthusiasm and are very liable at times to overreach. And that is just the very reason why they need to be understood and need to have friends and need to have at their backs all those who believe in our institutions and our civilization, lending them always their helpful inspiration.

"Organized labor as at present constituted believes in our institutions. Socialism blindly cries out against these institutions and would try to lead the people away from them. Organized labor believes in rewards according to the service given, and it believes in the individual. It has faith and hope in the essential institutions under which we live, and if you are interested in stemming the growth of socialism you have no method so readily at hand as organized labor. I have never met men more honestly desirous of lawful methods and of peace than many of the labor leaders with whom I am personally acquainted.

"Labor has the right to organize and for doing so should not be condemned. Instead we should seek to learn what it is that gives this institutional force its vitality and its life.

"I want to say now that it is doing a concrete and definite work that cannot be done readily by any other force. On account of its place in the hierarchy of the institutions of our national life it should be welcomed, and I want to say that the Catholic Church does welcome it and extend its hearty support."

It was some moments after this declaration before the resulting applause subsided.

Father Kerby in concluding made a special appeal for the labor leader. "He is a huge force," he said, "working for justice and for faith in mankind. His claims are born of high and sane ideals, and it is a bad thing to choke off his desires through misunderstanding them, and thus force him to lose confidence in us. Let the public study the labor union. Let it understand it, and it will then learn to approve of it."

OPINIONS WORTH READING.

To give labor a square deal, we should see that it is put on an equality with its rival, capital. For the square deal that society must have from all industry this should be done. But labor is fighting many of the battles of the church. If for nothing else than what it has done to raise the classes of toil above the reach of most sordid oppression, it should have a fair deal. When I think of existing sweatshop conditions and realize that only organized labor has been able to give any relief, I cannot help telling you that we must give it a square deal. The thrill of the pitableness makes you shudder. But the only way you can help stop it is to look for the union label.—Rev. William Friend.

It seems to take some great upheaval

to show the people the power which is in their hands at any time they want to use it. Co-operation is the magic key by which almost any of the evils which are making life so hard in America can be successfully beaten and destroyed. Once let the general principle of co-operation become recognized as the instrument of liberty and then let it be applied with vigilance and intelligence, and the community will be safe. No oriental despotism does what some of our great interests do. The crimes of the poor are the merest trifle in the criminal problem. High finance commits more murder, starves more human beings, corrupts more men and women than all the criminalities of the poor together, because it makes the conditions which drive most of the people to their miserable and pitiable crimes.—Rev. Dr. A. A. Berle, Boston.

BILL TO INCREASE WAGES OF NAVY YARD MEN FAVORABLY REPORTED DESPITE COMBINATION'S INFLUENCE.

(By Pan-American Press.)

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Conservative Congressman Pearre from the conservative State of Maryland, has introduced a bill for increasing the pay of mechanics working in the Navy Yard, and the bill has been favorably reported by the Sub-Committee on Naval Affairs. Surprised Washingtonians are asking why.

"The reason," explains a labor leader who knows the home records of many bashful and retiring Congressmen, "is to be found in the narrow margin of votes that elected Pearre—less than six hundred above his next nearest opponent, D. J. Lewis, a brother of President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America. The votes for Pearre were 18,619, and those for Lewis 18,073.

"And the case of Pearre is but one of an increasing number of Congressmen, forced to do something for the working people in their districts in order to hold their political heads above the rising tide.

"Hayes of California is another example of the effect of a union man coming within a few votes of carrying a Congressional district. Hayes' opponent was George Tracy, a member of the International Typographical Union, who polled 24,531 votes to Hayes' 28,127. Hayes knows what he must do to stand a chance of re-election and consequently introduces several labor bills of value.

"All of which goes to prove," continued the man who had seen many a union-hating Congressman carried to his political

grave, "that a strike is never lost, be it political or economic, and that even Cannon, labor's most bitter enemy in Washington, has been cast upon the scrap heap.

"This also shows you why the ship trust is working so hard to put the government out of business of building ships, ordnance, etc. No matter how hostile an administration, there always is a group of Congressmen who are compelled to better the conditions of government employes to save their own political necks.

"Better conditions in the government Navy Yards compel in time better conditions in the privately owned ship yards, and the ship trust knows that."

Although Pearre's bill is, upon its face, a measure framed to better the pay of mechanics working in the Naval Gun Factory in the District of Columbia, yet its actual effect, when it becomes law, will be to raise wages in other departments of the navy.

The bill provides that mechanics of the first class shall receive not less than fifty-two cents an hour; mechanics of the second class, forty-nine cents an hour; those of the third class, forty-six cents an hour, and of the fourth class, forty-three cents an hour.

VALUE OF STRIKES.

Examine the average union man as closely as you please, and you will find him a desirable citizen. You will not find his clothing secreting dynamite or his heart harboring hatred except toward injustice.

He is not constantly hair-triggered for trouble. He does not keep his senses sensitized for an excuse to strike.

No one deplores the calling of a strike more deeply than the earnest, intelligent union man, and he represents the average. He knows what it means to himself and his own, to his fellows and their families.

There are those who would give the impression that the strike is an unmitigated crime. Strikes are based on sound principles of politics and philosophy. They are as necessary in a democracy as political campaigns or discussions of philosophy.

"Strikes," said John Stuart Mill, "and the trade societies which render strikes possible, are not a mischievous, but, on the contrary, a valuable part of existing machinery of society."—Labor Unit.

DOOLEY ON THE OPEN SHOP.

"What is all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't ye know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinnissey. Whut is th' open shop? Sure, 'tis a shop where they kape th' door open t' accommodate th' consthant sthream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min whut has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey—suppose wan of these freebarn Amerycan citizens is wurkin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another freebarn son-of-a-gun, an' he sez t' th' bos, 'I think I could handle th' job for ninety cints.' 'Sure,' sez th' boss, an' the wan-dollar man gets th' merry, jinglin' can, an' goes out into th' crool wurd t' exercise his inalienable roights as a freebarn Amerycan citizen and scab on some other poor devil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gets th' benefit? Thru, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more for money than he does for his roight eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see min robbed of their indipendence. They must have their indipendence, regahrdless of inything ilse."

"But," said Hennessey, "these open shop min ye minshun say they are fer th' unions, if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there ye are. An' how wud they have thim conducted? No sthrikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly any wages, an' dam few mimbers." —F. Peter Dunne.

WHEN HUTTON CARVED THE DUCK.

One would imagine by the unpoetic effusion in last month's Journal, and which emanated from Pittsburgh, that the dignity and respect of the Brotherhood were a negligent factor with the members of this particular "Local."

The occasion, if it did give excuse for comment, was not a subject for doggerel; duck-carving and other feasting so elaborately described were characterized by their absence.

The feeling entertained by nearly all the members of No. 484 was one of profound regret that we should lose George Hutton—a true-hearted man—not only foreman by title, but a foreman of men.

HUGH McCALLUM.

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.



Open Shop Story.

"Isn't it time to stop working?" the new hand said,
"It's after five." Down his tools he laid.
The foreman looked up at him with a frown,
And said, "I guess you are a stranger in this here town.
You must be, I suppose, a union fellow,
Who indulges in literature known as yellow,
And kicks about working a few minutes over the time.
My, but you union fellows have a nerve sublime!
I want you to understand we are free men here,
No walking delegates can us domineer.
There is nothing on this earth of which we're afraid,
Except, perhaps, the boss; but he is rich," he said.
"As for wages, of course, we get what we can;
Although sometimes we get it on the installment plan.
If a man wants a job, and needs it bad,
And can get a dollar a day, he ought to be glad.
What matters it if on him the boss makes four?
Is he not getting experience galore?
If you union fellows had your own way,
I would not be foreman here today;
The one here before me, he got mired—
He asked for more wages and then got fired.
So there was a beautiful chance for me,
And, to show the boss I was good and live,
I offered him my services at a dollar seventy-five.
Of course, the boss could plainly see
That the proper man for the job was me.
Now, after working faithfully for him some time,
He has raised my wages to a dollar seventy-nine.
That shows, if you're faithful, what our bosses will do;
By and by," he said, "he might pay me two.
What's the matter, mister? You look quite blue.
Maybe you think what I've told you isn't true."
At last the new hand spoke, and his words were plain,
For the story he had heard went against his grain.
Said he to the foreman, "By gosh, you're a wonder.
When the boss hired you he made no blunder.
As a free-born workman you take the cake,
About one part man and nine parts snake.
I will have to move my tools out, before them you grab.
You're a free-born, out-and-out, up-to-date scab!"

EDITORIALS.

Hoffstot, the Arch Briber.

One of the most vicious attempts to humiliate the worker and corrupt manhood ever recorded in history was that of a few months ago at McKees Rocks, Pa., where President Hoffstot, of the Pressed Steel Car Works, employed the Pennsylvania Constabulary to intimidate and slaughter, if necessary, those who had the independence and nerve to stand up for and demand their rights as wageearners.

The public was never made well acquainted with the facts brought out by those who were instructed by the government to investigate that strike. It is not generally known that those who had direct charge of the different departments were guilty of such infamous acts that it could be well-nigh to the crime of white slavery.

As above stated, Mr. Hoffstot was President of this industrial concern. He is also President of a bank or two in Pittsburg. He is also connected with other banks and he has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Pittsburg for paying between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars to bribe Pittsburg councilmen. The fact that the councilmen have been bribed by some one is evident by the fact that the Mayor of Pittsburg has issued a call for an election to fill the office made vacant by those self-confessed grafters. President Hoffstet would be considered, no doubt, by our friends, the enemy—Messrs. Parry, Post, Van Cleave, Kirby, et al.—as a captain of industry, but at this writing, while he may be so considered in the eyes of the aforesaid gentlemen, at the same time he is a fugitive from justice and the Governor of New York has been appealed to to grant requisition papers so that he could be forced back into the state and the city that he helped to corrupt. Those whom he bribed were guilty of crime, but the penitentiary is almost too good a place to shelter those who would take advantage of the poverty of the wageearner to further pauperize them by robbing them of their just daily wage so that he would be better able to bribe city officials.

No doubt, Hoffstot will have an array of counsel that will fight day and night to keep the doors of the penitentiary closed against him, and we would not be surprised to learn that some more of his tainted gold will be used to bribe some other officials before they are through with them. If Hoffstot was a poor man he would, no doubt, be in Pittsburg ere this. We hope to see the good work go on from city to city and from state to state and in due time we will possibly find that those who have been passing heretofore as captains of industry and merchant princes will possibly find their places in the Bankers' Row in the State Prison.

W. F. K.

“Relentless” Prosecution of the Sugar Trust.

The November issue of the *Outlook*, in speaking of the indictment of James F. BERNAGEL, who was manager of the sugar trust for twenty-five years, for defrauding the government, a conspiracy in the weighing of sugar, demanded that the prosecution be relentlessly pushed until those “higher up” were reached and brought to terms.

The *Outlook* has become famous for its researches and for its manly way of doing things. Its editors are the greatest in the land, and we have been prone to look upon it almost with reverence.

And now, after its successful attack upon the fraudulent practices of customs officers, those who hold menial positions, it finds that a relentless governmental prosecution has been abandoned; that it is not deemed wise for the government to further prosecute the alleged and proven frauds practiced by the trust on the government; that the restitution of at least a portion of the stolen money should atone for the sins of the magnates who engineered the frauds and should militate in their favor. And so, the other day, our aristocratic Secretary of the Treasury, our able and sturdy corporation attorney-general, and last of all whom we would suppose to consent to such a course—these three, after a long and strenuous session, have come to the conclusion that it is not good policy to prosecute to its full position the charges and indictments against the trust.

Well, perhaps they are right. Perhaps the government, under the present system of deciding such momentous questions, finds itself helpless before the law. It is about time an Oliver Cromwell should appear among us and smash a few precedents and incidentally a few prosecuting attorneys and judges; but again, we may find a Roosevelt who will do the job. Let us wait and hope.

POORLY MADE STEEL DUMPED ON GOVERNMENT.

A Washington dispatch says a scandal in the Navy Department in its relations with the shipbuilding ordnance making interests is being gradually unearthed as a result of the exposures made by the strikers at the steel plants of South Bethlehem, Pa.

The strikers charge that the terrible loss of life in the recent mysterious explosions aboard U. S. battleships and the bursting of the fourteen-inch gun at Sandy Hook are directly traceable to the unskilled and overworked labor that the Navy Department allows to be employed on naval contracts.

That the Navy Department is unusually kind to Charles M. Schwab's plant is shown by the department's own report to the House of Representatives in reply to a resolution of Representative Rainey of Illinois, in which confirmation is made of the strikers' charge that material for battleships are still uncompleted, although the contracts call for delivery on January 10 last.

Speaking of the disastrous results of this private-contract work, a late employe of the government navy yard said:

"All the guns and mounts on the New Hampshire had to be remodeled; her ammunition hoists had to be rebuilt, and one gun actually fell apart while being assembled."

Investigation into work turned out by the struck Bethlehem concern is not only being prosecuted by the United States government, but also by the Argentine Republic. The two war vessels to be rushed to completion for the South American Republic at the Foreriver yards in Quincy, Massachusetts, and at the Camden Shipbuilding company, are dependent for their castings upon Bethlehem.

At the Argentine Consulate in Washington it was said that Senor Almirante Domecq Garcia, who has charge of the building of these war vessels, had just been in Washington in consultation with Minister Portela, and that the serious condition of affairs at Bethlehem had been gone into at length, but that conclusions of this conference could not be made public.

Despite the fact that gross earnings of the Bethlehem Steel company doubled during 1909, and that the Navy Department gave it \$40,000,000 of contracts, the corporation and its president, Schwab, absolutely refuse to consider the demands of the men for living conditions.

But should the strike remain unsettled much longer the men threaten to expose the "methods of manufacture" at the Bethlehem Works and from what it is intimated, the patriotic company making the nation's implements of war will have to do some mighty tall explaining, to put it mildly.



The Flat-Iron Building, Atlanta, Ga.,

One of the many handsome buildings in the City of Atlanta, Ga., where our next Convention will be held. And it is surprising that, at this early date, eighteen months before the next biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, to see so much enthusiasm over this prospective event. Atlanta, the birthplace of our Order, is already making great preparations for the convention, having engaged the above quarters, appointed the various committees and otherwise entered upon the necessary details to make the convention a complete success. Atlanta is one of the most beautiful cities of the South and her citizens are bubbling with true southern hospitality. May they reap their reward.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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All communications must be written on one side of the paper only and must be in the hands of the editor not later than the 15th to insure publication the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views expressed in private communications.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc., in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 15th of each month, if intended for current publication.

BY THE WAY

NOTICE.—The local secretaries will confer a great favor on the order department of the general office by using the official order blank in ordering supplies. One can be found in the back of each monthly Journal. Tear it out and send to us.

WANTED.—Answers to the following questions:

What is the reason local financial secretaries do not make out a monthly report? Send all answers to General Secretary-Treasurer, 585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Why don't the local secretaries use the official order blank to be found on the last page of each monthly Journal in ordering supplies?

Otto Erikson, card No. 17148, was expelled for ratting at the Davenport Locomotive Works. A fine of \$50.00 was also placed against him. He was a former member of Local No. 80.

Just as we go to press, President Kline wires us from Washington, D. C., to the effect that an agreement has been reached between the Southern System and its employees, whereby an increase of wages of three and one-half cents per hour has been granted to all mechanics employed on the system. This is considered one of the best agreements for the men yet made since the panic.

According to the rulings of the Postoffice Department, this Journal cannot be used as a general advertising medium, and our advertisers will please note the fact. Our entire membership are entitled to a copy of their Journal, and each subscription is paid out of the per capita tax. But the Department rules that each subscriber must send in his subscription personally or through their locals, hence we are compelled to lose this source of revenue.

People never go to the water wagon to drown their sorrow.

The Booster says: "Let us do it."
The Knocker: "Oh, what's the use?"

What have you done towards building up your local union?

They are never alone who are accompanied with noble thoughts.

What's the use? Sometimes when a man does trust his wife the grocer won't.

The booster loves sunshine and happiness. The knocker hates both, himself in the bargain.

Any local in need of financial secretary report blanks can have same by simply applying to this office.

Second Vice-President C. N. Glover is still in Philadelphia, lining them up. We now have two locals there.

Don't waste your time trying to get even, because you can do more good and make more progress moving forward.

"The only failure a man ought to fear is failure in cleaving to the purpose he sees to be best."

Official order blank on the last page of this journal should be used by secretaries to order all supplies on. Tear it out and use it.

When you pay the day's pay assessment, see that your secretary sends to the general office for a stamp to place in your due book.

First Vice-President Dougherty has anchored ship in Boston, Mass., and a cargo of new members from the city (of baked beans) is looked for.

The delegates to the Metal Trades Convention, President J. W. Kline, First Vice-President W. J. Dougherty and Second Vice-President C. N. Glover, report a very successful convention.

In order that the Journal can be issued and ready for distribution earlier in the month, we ask those who may have matter to publish to have the same in our hands on or before the 15th of each month.

When workmen pay as much attention to voting for men who will look after their rights as some other people do to electing men who will grant them special privileges, there will be no longer need of discussing the injunction question.

That reminds me: I should pay my dues promptly, and no one could question me about my standing. I should see that the fellow who works with me should get into the union. I should see that the financial secretary places the proper stamp in my due book as a receipt for money paid.

Man has not been placed in this world to play and amuse himself. He is entrusted with a serious mission, and has various duties to perform, not to a future generation, but to his own, and he who fails to labor for the improvement of our own life of today does not deserve another.

Organized labor has started a clothing store in Buffalo, N. Y. Our business agent, Fred. Bolum, piloted the writer into this establishment, and he was so impressed with the goods and the reasonable prices that he invested in a suit of clothes, and is confident that he saved some money by so doing. The management is very courteous, and we feel sure that the workman can save money by patronizing this store. They employ about 200 in their tailor shop. Everything union.

We call the attention of the craft to the report of the Metal Trades Convention, held in New York City, March 21st. You will note that it is reported that the carriage and wagon workers have had their offices locked up for rent and their debts, and that their officers have deserted them. As a bluff they have reported headquarters in Buffalo, but upon investigation we find that that report is false, and the fact is that they have no headquarters. Still they try to keep vehicle workers, helpers and finishers from joining their rightful organization—the I. B. of B. & H. The bluff they are trying to put up in Chicago is one to mislead the carriage and wagon blacksmiths and others. They are claiming that John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is assisting them. We have it reported differently.

We cannot believe that Brother Fitzpatrick would turn down an organization that is paying per capita tax into the organization and work in the interest of one that is not paying into the Federation. Neither are they paying per capita tax into the A. F. of L.; therefore, we will have to be shown before we will believe the reports.

TREAT HIM FAIRLY.

When a union elects a member to an official position, it does so not to make him a target for censure and abuse, but that he may be a center around which the members shall gather to make effective the work of the organization. This is a lesson that has not taken enough hold on the minds of union members. There is a peculiar perversity possessing many union people that makes them knock the men they have elected to office. They seem to have an idea that because they have elected a brother to office, they have a right to dog him to their hearts' content. They treat him very much the same way Indians used to treat their squaws, only worse. The Indian made his squaw do the work, but he didn't have much to say, while some union men pile all the work of the organization on the shoulders of the officer and a heap of abuse on his head. If the union members who are guilty of this folly would have as much to say in the way of boosting as they have in the way of knocking, how easy would be the work of the officers and how successful the organization.—Ex.

Some time ago Thomas McCormack, of Hoboken, N. J., was sentenced to twelve years for purloining 69 cents from another man's pocket.

Some time ago a Cincinnati court sentenced a man by the name of Warriner to six years for stealing \$700,000 from a railroad. Quite a contrast, this. Courts are getting to be quite a freak nowadays.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

FROM CRISTOBAL LOCAL NO. 474.

Editor Journal:

Just a few lines, boys, to let you all know,
Of a local we started here, ten months ago,
With a charter membership just consisting
of ten—

Give us three cheers, boys; we've doubled
since then.

To our local four hundred all the honor is
due

For bringing us together, such good men
and true.

United we stand, but divided we fall,
Is the war cry of the local, now called
CRIST-O-BAL.

Though far, far away from our own native
state,

In trade-union topics, we are right up
to date.

With thanks to the wireless, the cable and
'phone,

We soon get the news on this great canal
zone.

To some of our members, let me call your
attention,

Though all of them are well worthy of
mention.

But, my time being limited, and my paper
small,

You'll excuse me, I hope, if I don't men-
tion all.

Our president, Brother Hunter, has resigned
from the chair.

And now Brother Eichhorn has accepted
that care.

This position, we know, he'll fill to the
letter,

We could not, in fact, have chosen one
better.

Big Mack, our vice-president, a bag full
of fun,

Weighing not less than an eighth of a ton.
Every ten minutes he gets up on the floor
To speak for the good of Four Seventy-
four.

All honor to our secretary, nicknamed
"Rusty Bill,"

Who sits all the evening, driving his quill.
A rattling good fellow, who is loyal to
the core,

In conducting the business of Four Seventy-
four.

Then comes our treasurer, self-styled
"thirty-nine,"

When detailed for lodge duty will never
decline.

Every meeting you'll find him first at the
door,

An example he shows to all Four Seventy-
four.

Our meetings of late have been dreadfully
small—

It's a wonder, in fact, we could hold them
at all.

Some of our members deserve a good roast,
But it's hard to tell which of them needs
it the most.

I trust that the boys will take this as a
knock,

And at our next meeting will come in a
flock.

For then at our meetings, good harmony
will reign,

And at the general office a good record
sustain.

And now, Brother Kramer, let me say in
conclusion,

May success crown the work of our great
institution.

Some day I will write you a little bit more,
To tell you of the progress of Four Sev-
enty-four.

WM. FLEMING,
Financial Secretary.

FROM LOCAL NO. 333.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 12, 1910.

Editor Journal: Local 333 is still alive
and doing business at the same old place.

On Saturday, March 19, we attended the
smoker given by District Council No. 38
to the smiths and helpers, and had a good
time. There was some old-timers there.
Brother Mike Dowdell, of No. 128, was
present, and when Brother Dan Coughlan
handed him a pipe he would not take it
because it did not have the label on it,
but he ate all the lunch because it had
green lettuce on it.

Tom McDermott did not have a good
time. His helper, Brother Zobrist, drank
milk. Brother Batt said there was too
much foam on the beer. Brothers Fiend,
Mormon, Discher, Powers, Moroney and

Fitzgibbons sang the snitzlebach. Brother H. Smith played the piano.

We are getting along fine, thanks to B. M. Bolam. Last meeting we initiated five members.

Brothers Bontempo, Ross, Christopher, Harring, Perrills and Sivernole have organized a football team and will play any other team among the local brothers. Boalch still has the prize bulldog.

Brother Caney says he don't see his name in the Journal any more. He has quit the water wagon, also Forderer, Boalch, Fitzgibbons and Proat. Brothers Funk, Moroney, Kinny, O'Berheur, Scholtz, Gurtner and Steinback are on the water wagon.

We received a letter from Brother Esemnewein, of Athens, Pa. He says he would like to have his pet cat's picture in the Journal. Brother Roberts, at our last meeting, was all smiles. It is a big boy—a young secretary. Brother Beacherer, of No. 128, says that he will come to the meetings if he sees his name in the Journal. He rouse mit it, sock nix. Frank, come and see us yet once.

Yours fraternally,
OLD SOLL EAST BUFFALO.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Editor Journal: After spending a few weeks here in the City of Brotherly Love, along with Third Vice-President Powlesland, we have finally succeeded in organizing two locals that consist of Baldwin locomotive employees. Since then we have been holding two meetings a week and they are still coming, and if it keeps on in the next thirty days as it has so far we won't have a hall large enough to hold them all.

I have been alone for the past three weeks, as Brother Powlesland was called elsewhere, but I have been ably assisted by the officers of both locals. and, in fact, I cannot give them too much credit for the kind and valuable assistance they have given me.

After installing them into their office and instructing them in regard to their duties, they showed me that they were as well capable of performing their duties as any one. They are all right and ready to assist me at all times, and the way that the vice-president and the president of No. 186 initiated 41 of them last Sunday, April 10, would have made a veteran back up. The same can be said of Local No. 187. Now the foundation of a local union is good, competent officers who are interested in the welfare of their union, such as the officers of these locals are, and when you get that good, true union spirit instilled into your officers, you can then build up

on that foundation one of the largest and strongest unions in the I. B. of B. & H. Just watch Philadelphia from now on; also Eddystone. You will hear from them from time to time, telling our members through the Journal what they are doing, as it is their intention to make these two cities union as far as our craft is concerned, and I know that with the spirit they are now showing not only the officers, but by the entire membership, that by this time next year they will be able to tell you all to stay away from Eddystone and Philadelphia unless you have a paid-up card in the I. B. of B. & H.

As I said before, I have received unlimited assistance from the officers and members of Locals 186 and 187, and for that reason I take this means of showing my appreciation for their kind assistance. They have rendered such valiant service that I wish the brotherhood to know of what kind of timber they are composed, these Baldwin men who heretofore could never be organized.

Thanking the officers and members of Eddystone Local No. 187 and Independence Local No. 186 for the interest they have shown, I am,

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

FROM LOCAL NO. 411.

Editor Journal: Lafayette Local No. 411 is getting into a prosperous condition at the present time. We took in fourteen new members at our last meeting night, and got applications for two more for next meeting night. All the boys were sorry to lose our popular foreman, Mr. Louis Robelloz, but our loss was the boys' gain in the Denver & Rio Grande shops in Salt Lake City, Utah. Our new foreman, Lee Khole, is conducting himself as becomes a foreman, getting more popular every day, and the boys are satisfied that they will get a square deal from him.

Our local is now working under our new agreement, with Brothers Wiler, Sanders and Hart as a shop committee, and getting along very well. Will send copy of our agreement for publication in the Journal this month. They do not cover everything they ought to, but will do for this time, as this is the first agreement we ever had with the company, and the business was new to us. We will be better prepared the next time.

The officials of the Monon Railroad Co. are preparing to make extensive improvements to their shop in this city. The machine shop now is only large enough to take in nine engines. It is to be ex-

tended to take in six more, making a total of fifteen in the shop, which will necessitate the employment of more mechanics. They also promised to make needed improvements in the blacksmith shop by putting up new stacks over the fires, the same having tumbled down with age some years ago, or use some other method equally as effective in ridding the shop of gas and smoke, and to put sanitary washstands at each fire, so the old Monon shop will compare favorably with any other railroad shop in the great state of Indiana.

On our last meeting night we had a social hour after our regular meeting was over, and all had a good time. Brother Voght played a difficult selection on the piano; second on the program was jig dancing by Brothers Welsh and Fulks, and the way they danced was a caution. Brothers Weiler and Klippel sang a solo, entitled "Hi Lee! Hi Lo! Hi Lee! Hi Lo!" which was greatly enjoyed by all. Light refreshments were served, and all departed for home at a late hour.

Local No. 411 also has its sorrows as well as its pleasures. Brother William Gast, who has worked for the Monon Railroad for twenty-eight years, has been on the sick list for seven weeks, but is reported improving.

Respectfully,
EUGENE PECHIN,
Financial Secretary.

Lafayette, Ind.

LOCAL UNION NO. 433.

Springfield, Mo., April 15, 1910.

Editor Journal: One of the most pleasant affairs that has ever occurred in this city was the banquet given by the members of Local No. 241. It was enjoyed by all Brothers of Nos. 241, 433 and 482. Brother Spradley, of No. 241, was toastmaster of the evening, and proved himself an ideal host. Great credit is due the committee who had the menu in charge, which consisted of baked pork and beef, salmon salad, celery, pickles and rye bread, and about 150 brothers partook of this delightful repast.

This banquet was in celebration of the consolidation of No. 241 with No. 433.

At the last meeting of No. 482 they voted to consolidate with No. 433, but for some reason better known to themselves they have not turned their books over yet. Probably it is because they are preparing to spring a surprise on us like No. 241. We trust such is the case, for a square meal sounds good to us, for this is a failing of all blacksmiths and helpers, their motto being "Live to Eat."

The newly-elected officers of No. 433 are as follows: Geo. Pracht, president; J. W. Gast, vice-president; C. C. Chumley, recording secretary; E. Nurss, financial secretary; Jno. Southwick, treasurer; Geo. Fitch, conductor; Harry Smart, sentinel; P. Phillips, organizer; Brothers Moore and Engleking, trustees.

At our last meeting a couple of brothers sprang a surprise on us by serving a nice Dutch lunch. When the meeting was over the boys played games and ate heartily of the lunch until a late hour. Some one was heard to say: "I love my Swiss, but O you limburger."

A committee was appointed to go up into the Ozark hills and run down old Billy Taft. Oh, I mean old Billy Goat, as he will be needed at our next meeting, as we have about nine candidates which we intend putting over the coals of fire.

No. 433 is in a prosperous condition. We have in our local about 126 members. The boys show they are proud of their union by the large attendance at every meeting. Boys, if any of you wish to travel this way take a good look at your cards and see you are in good standing, for we would hate to have to turn you down.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. C. CHUMLEY,
Recording Secretary.

FROM LINCOLN UNION NO. 77.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 17, 1910.

Editor Journal: Kindly publish the following report, as it may influence others to do likewise:

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, also the accounts of the Board of Trustees, and find them to be correct.

Cash on hand, beginning of term.	\$ 516.79
Total receipts of term.	731.05

Total	\$1,247.84
Expenditures of term.	500.29

Balance in hands of treasurer.	\$ 747.55
In the hands of trustees	650.00
Interest to date on \$650	20.92

Grand total cash on hand. \$1,418.47

PAUL BORCHARDT,
AUG. DIEME,
JOHN PELKOFER,
Committee.
THOS. KELLY,
Recording Secretary.

Proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the Metal Trades Dept. A. F. of L.

First Day—Monday morning session. Held at Union Square Hall, 8 Union Square, New York City, on the 21st and 22d days of March, 1910.

Pursuant to law the regular meeting of the Second Annual Convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President O'Connell, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Union Square Hall, New York City.

The President introduced to the convention Mr. Gernon, representing the Metal Trades Department of New York.

Mr. Gernon gave us a very interesting talk in connection with the work of the Metal Crafts in New York City and also the work of his department relative to the eight-hour work day and the struggle that the wageearners are experiencing in getting legislation for the betterment of the wageearners in general.

Following Mr. Gernon, Mr. Hatch, who represented the Building Trades Council of New York City, gave us another very interesting talk about the Building Trades Department of the city of New York, which was well received.

Then followed Mr. Hannah, representing the New York Central Labor Union, who made a very brief but interesting talk in connection with the International Labor Unions of the State. These speakers were all given a very hearty applause.

The President then introduced Mr. Hannah, representing the New York Central Labor Union.

MR. HANNAH: Mr. Chairman and Delegates of the Metal Trades Department: On behalf of the C. L. U., I welcome you to this city and hope that your deliberations will bring about a great deal of good. We all feel that it is quite an honor to have connected with the labor unions skilled trades of this character, and we hope that all the little frictions that arise in trades of this kind—that when conservative thought is applied to them that all these frictions will be obliterated and harmony for the advancement of the cause will prevail. I do not think it is necessary to go into a long argument about conditions in the labor movement, as I believe every one of you gentlemen is familiar enough with that condition existing throughout the city to know that you men must have collective action, that you

must have this affiliation to be a unit, whereby great good can accrue to your trade and the advancement of your industry. I want to say to the members who are from out of town here that your Chairman, or the acting Chairman of this body, is familiar enough with the conditions existing in New York to show you around, and if he desires any assistance, Brother Hatch and myself will take you in charge and show you something like your honored President saw in Europe recently. I believe that Mr. O'Connell can show you the same thing in New York. You will find lots of interesting sights that will amuse you after your labors are over.

At this time the President stated that he had the honor to introduce our distinguished chief, Samuel Gompers, and the following is his speech:

THE PRESIDENT: I have now the honor to introduce our distinguished chief, Brother Gompers.

Mr. President and Fellow Unionists: I am very glad to have the opportunity of being with you this morning, and in the name of the American Federation of Labor to express not only the great appreciation for what has already been done, but also the hope that in this second annual convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor something may be done, something may result from your convention that will have a beneficial influence upon the metal trades of America.

Some few years ago when the idea was first put into effect of establishing various departments in the American Federation of Labor in which kindred trades of a given industry might have some co-operative effort, for the purpose of protecting the rights and promoting the interests of the men of labor, some misgivings were expressed as to what it might lead. Every one who gave attention to the historic development of the labor movement of this and other countries realized the fact that, as it was the manifestation of ignorance on the part of a wageearner who neglected to become a member of his union, so it was short-sighted for a local union of a trade to remain outside of its national or international union; and so it was morally wrong for an international union to remain outside of the American Federation of Labor.

With modern industry developed and developing still further, the thought which some sought to impress upon the labor movement of the country was of bringing about in the United States of America a labor movement in which such confusion would absolutely result that the greatest injury would come to the men of labor. It was a scheme which we might liken to an army of ten thousand men fairly and fully equipped and divided up into the various regimental orders, and on foot and horse, each of them having a certain thing to do and disciplined to do it, and on the other hand an army of ten million men with all the accoutrements and all the equipment and all the arms of modern warfare placed in their hands, but instead of being organized in regiments of infantry and calvary and engineers and pioneers, they were all of them thrown together in one conglomerate mass, where the worst thing that could occur to such ten million men, even armed as they were, equipped as they might be, the worst thing that could occur to any of them would be that either of their own volition they attempted to move, or they were given an order to march. It would simply mean destruction. Ten thousand men organized and equipped scientifically would have set ten million men to rout.

So with the labor movement. We are criticised by those who think they think, but who do not know. The trade union movement is not a fixed thing, the trade union movement is not rigid. As a matter of fact, those who have the experience understand that some degree of influence must be exerted in order that the trade unionists won't get after everybody else. Expansion, extension of domain, of jurisdiction of trade—all occupations—all of it, and much as they may be deplored, it still has the beneficent influence that it gives expression in the best form. Our men know how to express themselves in a moving, in an unfolding, in an effort to aspire to greater strength, to greater power. The union whose jurisdiction may be invaded, or thinks it is invaded, defends itself, and probably in another direction extends its own jurisdiction. Contrast, then, between the organization of workmen on a basis that would permit of no progress, and has within itself the first elements, the essential elements of disintegration. That sort of theory of organization is a good thing to know in order to avoid it. Indeed, the experience of the Knights of Labor should be a lesson to us trade unionists. There an attempt was made to make a potpourri, an industrial stew of the working people of our country. The result of it was that all the elements and

all the condiments that went into the stew either lost their identity, and you could not tell flesh from fish nor the sauce from the substance, but there was not anything substantial or essential or even beneficial in the whole thing; and as we know it was swept from the field of industry. But the trade union movement that maintains trade integrity, that maintains not the narrow trade lines—because we see them frequently overlapping, and, with industrial changes, continuous transitions from one form into another—the organization of our trades, the maintenance of our trade jurisdiction and autonomy, to be as distinct as the waves and as one as the ocean; to organize our unions, to instill into the minds of our fellow-workers trade pride, to have them realize that their interests can not be efficiently, effectively promoted by standing alone, that it is immoral for a trade union to stand alone from its fellow-workers. To associate, then to affiliate, to co-operate with the unions nearest akin to that which the membership of the union follow, so that we may have a movement such as is expressed in your Metal Trades Department, as is expressed in the Building Trades Department, such as is expressed in the Railroad, the Transportation Department, and that which will find its expression in the various departments of the industries of our country. And you will observe, to carry out the thought, that you will find there the men of labor scientifically organized, each in his own industrial regiment, each in his own industrial department, each performing a different function, and yet acting in common to bring about one great result in the interest of all. And that is the historic development of the American labor movement.

One of our members who has addressed you this morning—and I have listened with a great deal of interest to all that has been said, but the thought occurs to me just now—he referred to the fact that I was on the other side, that I was in Europe for a few months last year. I had a great, a glorious time, I'll tell you, of hard work, of constant application and constant trying to find out what the movement of labor on the other side was doing. Well, I can not attempt or begin to tell you, because it would take too long. In some countries much progress has been made. Fourteen years' time elapsed between my first visit to Europe and this one last year, and I marked and saw the progress that was made; but I want to say to you here and now, and I know I can successfully challenge contradiction, that the progress which has been made in any of the cities or countries of Europe where I have been was

due to the trade union movement—to it primarily and most effectually, despite the claims of others to the contrary. And I want to say this because the reference is made, that in no country that I visited was the movement of labor so absolutely and effectively, consisting of, and directed by the men of labor themselves, as in the labor movement of America. Ours is a purely wage-earners' movement. And our movement in our local unions, in our central bodies, in our state federations, in our national unions or international unions, in our continent-wide federation, in our various departments we have developed a movement on this continent that is purely American, and is at the head of the labor movement of the world.

No one appreciates more the difficulties with which we have to contend; no one has a keener appreciation, I think, of all the elements that are directed against our movement—I think I know some of the obstacles with which we are confronted, and which we will have to overcome. I know the efforts that are being made to cripple the organizations of labor. In no part of the world is there an organization of employers so brutally bitter and relentless in their antagonism to labor and labor's interests than we have in this country, and I imagine that that has been developed because they realize that there is an aggressive, progressive militant labor movement in America that proposes to stand to the limit for the rights and liberties and interests of the working people of the country. These things are not brought out from the clear sky; they do not result or come from fungus. It is cause and effect, and the cause is that we know the things for which we stand, and manfully stand for them.

I said a little while ago that there was some misgivings when these departments were first launched, but I am gratified to say that having assumed right lines, having had a program clearly defined, the men in the departments have done and are doing splendid work.

And, addressing myself to you now particularly, rather than to the general proposition, I just want to make an additional remark or two, and I shall not take much more of your time. I refer to this fact. I know that we are hampered some in our activities on account of so many duties that we have to perform. I know here there are a number of officers of important national and international unions in which the interests of their membership throughout the continent are greatly at stake. It is a great sacrifice for them to be in attendance at a convention such as this that may occupy two or three days of their

time, taking a day or two, to come from and return to their offices, probably. Then there are representatives of local unions and councils, and they have all the other things to which they must give their time and attention. And they say, "Well, after all, is it worth while to attend a meeting of the department? I have so much to do." Let me answer by saying that it is worth while, boys, it is worth while. It is true that something in your office, something in your local office, may be compelled to be deferred or not attended to in a manner in which you would like to give it your attention, but after all you can not do more than your whole duty, you can not more than give your whole time to the work, and the question is, after all, what is the most important thing to do? I regard the welding together of the American wage-earners in their unions, and federating the unions of labor, as the most important duty before the working people of our country today.

In addition, there is a thought that I want to express, and I sincerely hope it may find some sort of expression from your convention. In your general work, federating the men, organizing locals, organizing councils, and so on, the efficient officers, your honored President, your honored Secretary, knowing them, I know that they are doing all that they possibly can; Brother Berres, your Secretary-Treasurer, giving all his time to his work. But the membership of the councils do not always see the influence that the work has upon the trade. The active men in the labor movement see it, they know it, because they are watching with keen vision the constant growth, the constant development; but, as I say, the membership does not see it. There are only a few of them who realize the beneficial results. I regard it as a reflection upon the men of the metal trades that they are still working the nine and ten hours a day. I believe that I am within the limits of truth in saying that taken as a whole, it requires as much skill to be competent in the metal trades, to be a skilled worker in the metal trades, as it does to be a skilled workman in the building trades, or a skilled workman in the printing trades, and the building trades now and the printing trades have now generally the eight-hour workday, and the skilled metal trades workers are still working their old nine and ten hours a day. I believe that if this convention made some declaration that on a given day in the not too remote future, say 1911, at the most convenient time to you, this Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor would recommend to the men in all the metal trades, organized or unorgan-

ized, that upon that given day and hour the eight-hour day should go into effect, it would rivet the attention of every metal worker in America, who would respond to the call of your organization, and there would be a movement much stronger than you can possibly imagine.

What the workers want is not dreams, what the workers want are not nightmares. They want hope and courage and leadership, not leadership into the mire, not leadership into the quicksands, but leadership on the lines of progress, that will bring light into their lives and hope into their hearts. Give them something, an objective point, an idea, an ideal, for which to work, that will bring them comfort and leisure and opportunity, and you will find response by them. Rivet it upon your flag-staff of right—the banner of “eight hours.”

I almost omitted—it passed me for a moment—the miners in all the bituminous regions have had the eight-hour work-day since 1897. The miners in the anthracite field have the nine-hour day. They struggled for an eight-hour day. I want to say to you, I believe in practical action, I believe in avoiding doing the unwise thing, but I don't believe it good treatment, or humanity if a dog's tail has got to come off—I don't think it is kind to the dog to take his tail off a half inch at a time.

The eight-hour workday is the natural day's work, the division of the day. But apart from that, in this day and age when we are producing more wealth than ever had even been dreamed in the fairy tales, producing wealth as never before in the world, working harder than at any time in the history of the world, and yet the men who make the improvements, the machines, that make things turn, are men who are working the longest hours, particularly among the industrial skilled workers.

Really, I don't intend to make any sort of a speech to you. It was not my intention to occupy anything like this length of time, and yet, having been invited to come to this convention and being here, I did not feel that I ought to speak to you in a tone and manner that would have been indulging in mere common-places. I wanted, if I could, to have some thoughts that I have upon the question imparted to you, and to give them to you for what they were worth, to thresh out or to pass by, if that is what you think they deserve. In any event, I have expressed myself of the thoughts that were trying to force themselves to the front for expression.

From the bottom of my heart, I wish you every success; that your convention may be harmonious, and result in the good of this great cause with which we have

the honor to be associated, for, after all, it is an honor, it is a privilege, in this workaday world of ours, to be associated intimately with a movement that has for its purpose the uplift of the whole human family. It may appear upon the surface that we are directing our energies for our own advancement and that alone, but those who look beneath the surface, those who know the history, those who know the struggle, and those who have some understanding of the hopes and the aspirations and the tendencies of the labor movement, know where we are developing and know in which direction we are going.

And I hope that this great Metal Trades Department may continue to prosper, that it may develop to the fullest power, and take the front rank to which it is entitled in this advancing movement of the hosts of labor, for right and for justice and for humanity.

I want to thank you for the courtesy of your attention.

After which President O'Connell addressed the convention as follows:

In behalf of the department, I have much pleasure in expressing, I am sure, our appreciation of the many pleasing things that have been said about us this morning by those that have come here representing the various departments, and to President Gompers himself. I have every reason to assure President Gompers for the department that we will give his advice every consideration.

The departments of our labor movement are a new thing, we might say, in the experimental stage. However, we have progressed as far with our department to date as could have been expected. We have had much to contend with in our trades that have kept us apart in years gone by. We have worked for many years to bring together the Metal Trades of this country, we have succeeded at last in bringing into our department all the organizations that are eligible. To that degree at least we have been successful, and I am sure that the representative men of the Metal Trades have every reason to hope that such action will be taken at this meeting as will move us on to further progress and greater influence in our movement.

We can not expect to accomplish great things by the simple waving of a magic wand, nor can we hope to undo things in a moment that have grown in our trades for many years. We do hope, however, that the progress we are making and the progress we hope to make will be of such benefit to the movement generally as may assure us of the fact that we have at last started aright, and that the department is going to be one of the essential features

that will make our movement a great movement.

The Metal Trades Department and the organizations affiliated therein have at this time an opportunity that has not come to us before. The industrial conditions and the conditions of organization are such that warrant us to go ahead. The question is, what is meant by go ahead? Men who know the labor movement, men who are conservative in the labor movement yet not conservative to the degree of not being progressive, but conservative enough to know the mistakes that men are liable to make—know the mistakes that all organizations are liable to make. Compare our conservative leadership with the radical leadership of others. Radicalism will pale into insignificance as compared with the progress that will come from our conservatism. The conservative men of the labor movement, the thinking men of the labor movement, and the active men of the labor movement of today have got to build up the forces, they have got to keep the labor movement intact. They have got the labor movement at heart, and its interests at stake—it is to us that the laboring people of this country look to for results. It is only from conservative leadership, that leads men aright, and leads men to gradual progress, that the labor movement of our country is going to go forward. Our department has not as yet done any very great things that have brought it before the public.

We have, however, accomplished one great thing, and that is that we have brought ourselves together. We have brought the leaders of the Metal Trades Department in this country together, we have brought the representatives of every leading metal trades organization of this country together. And that in itself is accomplishing a great work, because in a great movement like ours and in a great division of industry like we represent, to bring men together and to have them sit down and consult with each other, agree to co-operate with each other, agree to take up their differences and adjust them, agree to go into the field and work in the interests of harmony and the success of all, is making progress; the continuation of this work along these lines is going to bring to the movement substantial and profitable results.

While we have not been much heard of on the outside, and while we have not shouted from the housetops nor the church steeples of things that we are going to do, I am sure that sooner or later we will agree upon some plan or we will conceive some idea that we will put into operation that will lead the metal trades of this country

into a movement that will bring satisfactory results, not a harum-scarum wild movement, not a fanatical movement, not a movement assuming more power and authority than we possess, but a movement that will secure for us substantial results. If we accomplish this, even though it may take some time, we will have accomplished all that can be expected of us.

It is all right for men to get together and shout "Strike!" and shout "Shorter workday!" and say "do this thing and the other thing," but the man who sits back and thinks, keeps his machinery working and keeps his head, is the man who is going to lead. I believe that before we leave here we will have accomplished, or, at least, set in motion the machinery that will in time bring to our department good results.

I want to thank the gentlemen who came here this morning for their pleasing and kind words of congratulation, and to express our appreciation of the President's coming here this morning and for the advice he has offered. I do not know as there is anything further that I can say in reply, except to say that we are glad to have you with us, and trust you will remain with us as long as you can. With these few scattering remarks I will declare this convention open for the transaction of business.

The report of the Credential Committee was as follows:

THE PRESIDENT: Report of Committee on Credentials.

Delegate Stratton read the report of the Committee on Credentials:

Brothers—Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have examined the credentials of thirty Delegates, representing twelve International Unions, and recommend that the following Delegates be seated:

Blacksmiths—(3) J. W. Kline, C. W. Glover, W. J. Dougherty.

Boilermakers—(3) J. A. Franklin, John Stetzer, Thos. Nolan.

Electrical Workers—(4) Frank McNulty, Chas. Ford.

Engineers—(4) Matt Comerford, A. J. Skiffington, W. Hoerschelman.

Steam Fitters—(2) A. Walters.

Foundry Employees—(1) J. F. Gillooley.

Machinists—(5) J. O'Connell, J. J. Stratton, J. J. Keppler.

Molders—(5) J. F. Valentine, M. J. Keough, J. Brown, B. Kelly, W. Probert.

Metal Polishers—(3) T. M. Daly, C. R. Atherton, J. E. Burke.

Pattern Makers—(2) J. Wilson, A. J. Berres.

Stove Mounters—(1) J. H. Kaefer.

Sheet Metal Workers—(4) M. O'Sullivan, J. J. Ryan, F. Gundlach.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) J. J. STRATTON,
B. KELLY,
Committee.

The Credentials Committee retired for a few minutes and the Chairman on Resolutions, Delegate Wilson, reported the following:

DELEGATE WILSON: Mr. Chairman, while the Credentials Committee is examining the candidates for the privilege of sitting in this august body, I desire to report as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee that we have had referred to us two resolutions, one of them having to deal with some trouble existing at Piqua, Ohio, that is not really in the nature of a resolution, but rather in the nature of a complaint, or a charge between one organization and another affiliated here. We now have referred to us a resolution with reference to the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, who were formerly known as the Blacksmiths and Helpers, and this matter was referred by the convention of the A. F. of L. to this convention, and I would move you that either a special committee be appointed for the purpose of taking matters up like this, to be known as the Adjustment Committee, or else that the matter be settled on the floor of the convention, as they are really not in the nature of resolutions, and a motion of either kind would be satisfactory to me.

THE PRESIDENT: Perhaps it could be adjusted just as quickly by considering the propositions now.

DELEGATE WILSON: This one about the blacksmiths?

THE PRESIDENT: The Chairman will read the resolution.

"WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which charter of affiliation was granted in the year 1890, has jurisdiction over all the men employed in the blacksmith trade; and

"WHEREAS, There are some other organizations admitting to membership blacksmiths, in violation of the recognized and admitted jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, which is injurious to the welfare and progress of the men engaged in the blacksmith trade; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers is the only

organization having jurisdiction over blacksmiths and helpers, and recommend to the men engaged in the trade to affiliate themselves with their fellow-craftsmen by becoming members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; be it further

"RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor notify all General and Special Organizers of the Federation to organize the men in the blacksmith trade into the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; be it further

"RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor shall cause to be stricken out of the books of instructions to organizers the word "Blacksmiths" or "Helpers" where it appears, except under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers."

(Signed) W. J. DOUGHERTY,
W. G. POWLESHURST.

DELEGATE WILSON: I think the easiest way to dispose of this and the proper way, now, is to refer it to the incoming Executive Council of this department in order that a conference may be called of all of these trades and I would make that as a motion, to refer it to the incoming Executive Council of this department for hearing and decision.

The President thereupon put this motion.

DELEGATE KLINE: I had an inkling that this was to be the way this was going to be handled, and I am opposed taking that to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

DELEGATE WILSON: The Executive Council of this department.

DELEGATE KLINE: Do I understand the Executive Council of this department and not of the A. F. of L.?

DELEGATE WILSON: That is referred from them here, and we will settle it here. The communication is to the effect that all trades in dispute must be called together. We have not got them here, consequently the Executive Council of this department will call them in conference and decide the question.

DELEGATE KLINE: Whose duty is it to call them?

DELEGATE WILSON: It would be the duty of the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT: I supposed it would be that of the Executive Board.

DELEGATE KLINE: I communicated with the President of this body and also the Secretary some time ago, and I understand President Gompers did also, and it seems to me if they have not been notified that somebody has been derelict in his duty.

THE PRESIDENT: I received a communi-

cation from you while I was in Chicago, but I received none from President Gompers, and the communication just read came from Mr. Gompers to the Secretary.

DELEGATE KLINE: Well, it seems to me that the Secretary had ample time to notify all of these trades, and, Mr. President, the A. F. of L. referred that matter to the Metal Trades Department in the Metal Trades Executive Council, but the department—with instructions that these people must be notified, but if this department has not notified them somebody has not been attending to his duties. Now, here is where that matter should be settled. We are instructed to settle it here. I was not the one that requested or asked that that matter be referred to this department, but it was referred, and I will have no objection to it. At the Toronto convention we talked the matter over, and we agreed there in the Executive Council—we had the Executive Council together there—that this would be the time and place. Now, I think so myself, and I insist on that being put through.

THE PRESIDENT: There is one peculiar condition existing in this matter. We are asked to treat upon a subject between a number of organizations of which only one organization is affiliated with us, and the funniest part of it is that no matter what our decision would be, it would not be binding upon the organizations that are not affiliated with us.

DELEGATE KLINE: The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. sent them down to this body for adjustment. Now, I do not see why this body can not act on them intelligently and dispose of it. That is the opinion I have of it. I think this is the place.

THE PRESIDENT: If all the organizations were affiliated here we would have some power of binding the organizations. The trouble is there is none but your organization, as far as I can see, that is affiliated with us.

DELEGATE DOUGHERTY: In discussing the question said in part: This resolution was introduced by me at Toronto. It went to the Adjustment Committee and they in turn turned it over to the Law Committee. The Law Committee brought it in with a recommendation that it be turned over to the Metal Trades Department for final action. I believe that in all fairness and justice to ourselves, that this thing has gone far enough. The nationals and internationals were supposed to have delegations at the Toronto convention. If so, they should have known the actions that were taken. I think it was their place to protect their interests and have a representative here. I am strictly opposed to having this resolution referred to the Ex-

ecutive Council of this Metal Trades Department.

DELEGATE WILSON: The fact of the matter is this, that the matter was referred by the convention of the A. F. of L. to this department, with instructions to call the trades in interest together, and settle. Now, it has been stated by some one that some one has neglected his duty. I can not see how that can be charged, because this council that we elect here to represent us could not take this matter up and settle it unless this convention said so. It is not referring it back to an Executive Council of the A. F. of L. The matter has come before us as quick as it could, at our first convention. I can not see where there is any neglect of duty. Now, we have not called the trades together, the President of this council was not authorized by us to have those people here, the Secretary of this department was not authorized by this organization to have those people here. Now, in my motion I say inasmuch as the instructions say that the interested parties must be given a hearing, the only course that we can have is to refer it to our Executive Council with power to go ahead and settle the matter. Now, in the event that the blacksmiths do not want that done, the only thing that I see which remains is for us to wait until our next convention and then have them all together.

DELEGATE KLINE: Mr. President, I would like to say another word. Possibly some of the members do not know that this is a jurisdictional fight that has covered a dozen years or more. We have been required to meet in all parts of the country. We have been before the A. F. of L., the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and the Executive Council time and time again. We have spent money that ought to have been given to men that are on strike. We have given money to railroads and all that, spending our money fighting a jurisdictional question. This has gone, I believe, far enough. The A. F. of L., the highest authority, I believe, in the labor movement, instructed at the last convention that these men be notified, not a year hence. That resolution was turned over to this body, and they were requested to notify those who were interested in it, and they should have been here now, not at some future time. Since the Minneapolis convention—it was referred by the President there to the President of that committee, but it was turned back, and we were to get together. The body that we are particularly interested in has never done a thing. We have tried every way to get together, and it is absolutely impossible. Now, we are asked to meet another time, we are

asked to bring all these organizations together at some future time, and at some place where it would be another expense. I do not believe that we ought to do it. We can not afford it, and I know the carriage and wagon workers can not afford it, and I do not think any organization can afford it. The A. F. of L. at the Toronto convention gave us specific instructions to handle this matter, and this body was notified last November, and I wrote a letter to the President and Secretary of this department and called their attention to it, and I do not believe there should be any question. I am not going to make any charges against anybody on neglecting his duty, or get mad about it, but somebody has neglected his duty. These organizations that are interested in this ought to be here now, and they should have been notified to be here. They are not here, and what are we going to do about it?

THE PRESIDENT: I raised that point in the Executive Council.

DELEGATE KLINE: What did they say about it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, they said we might give it a trial, and we might be able to do it.

DELEGATE McNULTY: A point of information. The point that I am not clear on is this. Has this department got power to take up a question that involves a trade that is not affiliated with it and render a decision and make that decision binding upon that trade that is not affiliated?

THE PRESIDENT: I do not see how it could.

DELEGATE McNULTY: In that event, Mr. Chairman, we are up against a very serious proposition on this question. I do not think if we can not render any decision, and make it binding, that the A. F. of L. should have referred this to this department, because the A. F. of L. has power over us all, and her decision would be binding upon us all, whereas, if we render the decision, the trades that are not affiliated would say "We do not belong to your department and we will pay no attention to your decision."

THE PRESIDENT: The only result of the passage of the resolution here, upon a non-affiliated body, would be that it would have that much weight with the Executive Council, coming from this body, as if the body did belong to an affiliated association.

DELEGATE DOUGHERTY: It seems to me that if this resolution was concurred in by this department it would put it up to the outside organizations, so that at the next convention of the A. F. of L. we could

force this fight on the floor of the convention and make the convention assembled protect our interests. They turned it over to us to settle. We have jurisdiction to settle it. We are not supposed to know whether the people are affiliated or not. It is up to them, if we do wrong, to come to the people that sit up here at the next convention of the A. F. of L. and try and get their rights restored to them if they have got any. We have been fighting this thing along for about six or seven years.

DELEGATE WILSON: How would this way work out? That we take this matter up, and in view of the point that Brother McNulty raised and your statement that anything we might do would not be binding—how would it be if we take an action of this character upon this resolution, that this department has given consideration to resolution No. 65, introduced at the last convention, and referred to this convention and indorse the position taken by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, and recommend that in view of the fact that there are certain trades that are not affiliated with this department, involved in this jurisdiction, we refer it to the A. F. of L. with that recommendation in favor of the blacksmiths. That is all we can do. We have got to do something.

DELEGATE KLINE: Will you permit a question? Suppose the A. F. of L. convention had so much business that they could not transact it all? We have a Building Trades Department, we have the Metal Trades Department, etc. Take our Metal Trades Department here. This is a Metal Trades fight, and we turn this over to you and expect you to settle it. We have all of these organizations affiliated with us. Now, then, we instruct you to make a settlement that will be binding on all. Being the highest authority in the labor movement, would not that make it binding on all? Now, getting back to the Executive Council again—if I understand, Brother Wilson, you mean by that that it should be referred back to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor with a recommendation?

DELEGATE WILSON: With that one proviso there. Now, you do not approve of that. I am going to stand for my original motion, and I will tell you why: The fact remains that the convention of the A. F. of L. referred this matter to us, believing that it was our business to take care of it. Now, then, if they have given us this we will make the decision on the proposition and expect the A. F. of L. to stand back of it.

DELEGATE DOUGHERTY: That is all we want.

DELEGATE KLINE: The A. F. of L. has instructed us to settle it.

DELEGATE WILSON: We will settle it then. They have given us jurisdiction of this question, we will never refer it back. On my original motion, refer it to our Executive Board and let them call all the parties in dispute and settle this question and we will stand back of the council.

DELEGATE KLINE: I consider that it has no right to be referred to even our Executive Council.

DELEGATE WILSON: If we had those people here and could give them a hearing, so that they would not come back and go to the A. F. of L. convention and say, "We never were notified and never had an opportunity to be heard," and the convention would reopen it, whereas, if we give it to our council and they give them a hearing and they decide in favor of the blacksmiths, then the A. F. of L. has got to support this department.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, I had quite some correspondence with Brother Kline in reference to this matter, and so far as neglecting any of the duties is concerned, I can not quite understand that, inasmuch as the department would have only been too glad to have entered into this thing and to have tried to get the blacksmiths that which belongs to them. President O'Connell and I spoke about this matter three or four times, and he being on the Executive Council and knowing as he did that we had no jurisdiction over unaffiliated internationals and that we could not enforce any decisions we might see fit to render, and then I took it up with the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; he said it should be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. I spoke to Mr. Gompers about it and he was of the same opinion, that no matter if we did render a decision, we were not in a position to enforce it, for the reason that we had no jurisdiction over these other trades. That is the only reason why the other parties to this dispute have not been notified to be here. I could not see any further reasons why we should try to carry it out. I had every opportunity to have corresponded and to have tried to have gotten them in the conference, but after the conversations I had I could not see any reason for it.

DELEGATE DOUGHERTY: I believe that Brother Berres has done all in his power, but notwithstanding the fact that the convention at the last assembling gave specific instructions to this body to take those resolutions up, for final disposition, it was the duty of the Secretary of this body, as

long as he knew it, I believe, to notify all parties that had entered a protest. Those parties that had entered a protest towards this disposition of this resolution at the A. F. of L. convention, I do not suppose concede for a minute that we have any right to go out and corral them and bring them in here. We get our authority from the A. F. of L. for rendering a decision when they said to this department: "Take this resolution and dispose of it." If we make a decision here, we are not supposed to be the party making it; it is the A. F. of L. They have authorized it, and I say it is up to those who have not protested to have come here in person to protest any decision that this department may make. It is up to them to carry it to the next convention and not to us. We have come here, where we were told to come.

DELEGATE VALENTINE: May I ask a question, Delegate Dougherty? What is it you want us to do here?

DELEGATE DOUGHERTY: I want you to concur in that resolution, and put the department back of it, and as far as this department goes, go on record as giving us jurisdiction over the men who belong to us, and then at the next A. F. of L. convention, the carriage workers, or anybody else, if they want to take this question up, let them do so. I say it is pretty nearly time that the men of our craft should know at least that the department that they are affiliated with recognizes their rights and is willing to back them.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion is to refer the matter to the incoming Executive Board of this association.

MR. COMERFORD: Before the motion is put, I would like to inquire what particular trade the blacksmiths have this controversy with.

THE PRESIDENT: There are several of them.

DELEGATE WILSON: Carriage workers and rock-drillers—

DELEGATE KLINE: The carriage and wagon workers is one, the particular one. We protest against granting a charter to the drillers because they are taking the blacksmiths. The Executive Council gives them a charter just the same. And the granite cutters are taking them; the car men, who will receive a charter from the A. F. of L., are taking them, and there are thirteen or fourteen organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. that are taking blacksmiths, and Brother McArdle's organization is taking away our hammersmiths, and if it keeps on a little while we will have nothing.

DELEGATE VALENTINE: Who do the granite cutters take in?

DELEGATE KLINE: Take in the tool sharpeners. Now, we have not raised the question. We have not raised the fight against several of these, but we have never surrendered jurisdiction over any of them, but the point is here, we are handicapped in organizing the blacksmiths, just because the carriage and wagon workers they have in their constitution, and the A. F. of L. sends out their instructions, and we can not organize them because they say we do not know which one to belong to. The carriage and wagon workers are not organizing them, but they are keeping us from doing so, and I believe it is high time that somebody comes to our rescue. Again, I would like to ask a question of the President. The Secretary states that he took it up with the President and he took it up with the Secretary of the A. F. of L., and he took it up with the President of the A. F. of L. They have practically undone what that body that elected them said they should do. The fact stares us in the face that the other people are not here.

THE PRESIDENT: If they were here, what could we do with them? They are bound in no way.

DELEGATE KLINE: Well, we could do our duty, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: I doubt that.

DELEGATE KLINE: We could do our duty. We could do as the A. F. of L. instructed us to do, and recommend, and go on record, as telling the next A. F. of L. or the Executive Council that these blacksmiths belong to the blacksmiths and not to the carpenters and granite cutters and rock drillers and shoemakers and cigar makers and everything.

THE PRESIDENT: Now, let us see how far that is going to lead us. Suppose, in the Building Trades Department they said we have a resolution conferring some jurisdiction of some trade in which the machinists had a scrap, do you suppose we would be bound by an action of the Building Trades Department? Suppose the Building Trades Department said to the machinists, "You come here to be conferred with," and they went there, do you suppose that would bind the machinists in any way as to what the Building Trades Department would say as to what our jurisdiction would be? Supposing we do go there and then we say the men with whom we had a conference voted against us, and we had no vote. Do you call that a square deal? I should say no. The department can only deal with and adjust between somebody who is affiliated with the department. All the organizations not affiliated with the departments, who have troubles with organizations in departments,

take their grievances to the A. F. of L. If we have got a grievance with the building trade organizations, we do not go into the department, nor would we want to go into the department, or be bound by the department. That scrap is in the A. F. of L., in the council or conventions of the A. F. of L. No action by the Building Trades Department, nor the Label Department, nor the Railway Department, would bind us, with any organization that was not in there, because we have no say in the department in defense of ourselves or vote for or against ourselves. That is why I said when Brother Berres spoke to me, I cannot see where that is a question that the Metal Trades Department can adjust, because its decision can be binding upon nobody but those affiliated with us. As a recommendation, however, to the body, the Executive Council, that this department feels that the blacksmiths or any other organization should have jurisdiction over certain organizations, well and good. That is a recommendation to the Executive Council. That is as far as it will go. We can notify these people to be here and they can tell us to go to Hades, which would be perfectly justified. That is what I would tell the Building Trades Department that would call us in where we were not affiliated. I would tell them to go to Hades; they were nothing to us. And that is what these people would be justified in telling us. It is the Executive Council's duty to call the organizations together who are not in the departments. That is the best I can see in the matter. There are no excuses put at all, and no neglect of duty at all. It was a thing that I, as President, understood there would be no question about carrying it out, but ordering somebody to come here who was not affiliated, I have not the power to do, and I don't propose to assume it.

DELEGATE GLOVER: The matter of jurisdiction with our organization has been going on for the past twelve years. What kind of a way is it if we have to come along there year after year and present the same resolution to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and then after that have them tell us that they will do it at the next convention. Now, if the A. F. of L. is a higher body than this body, I cannot for the life of me see why they would refer it back to this Council for the sole purpose of getting it out of their hands, and letting us make some kind of a motion to send it back to the next A. F. of L. convention. It does not look hardly fair. We have been struggling along with the carriage and wagon workers for the last twelve years, and they are a handicap to us. If the Executive Council

of the A. F. of L. is a higher body than what this is, I say, it has no business here. They should have settled it and done it in the A. F. of L. convention.

THE PRESIDENT: You are not alone in that, in having your case up. We have had a case before the Executive Council for ten years without being settled.

DELEGATE VALENTINE: I should like to say this in connection with carriage and wagon workers. I do not know the status of that organization.

THE PRESIDENT: The organization is practically out of existence. Let me say for the carriage workers just this: They have been in an awful mix-up. Their officers went back on them. And their whole effects, their office supplies, and everything, are locked up on them in Washington, by court decisions there, for office rent, and their whole outfit is locked up in Washington under the key of the constable of the District.

DELEGATE KLINE: Mr. President, in regard to what Brother Valentine has already stated, a while ago, we are up against it right here. We have not got the other parties to talk to, and I am willing to do the next best thing, and so far as my being a member of the Executive Council, this is to be referred to the incoming Executive Council. I am willing to be fair. Of course, as I say, we are up against it. Now, the next best thing—

DELEGATE VALENTINE (interposing): A man who cannot pay his office rent cannot come here.

DELEGATE McNULTY: As I look at this situation, I am of the opinion that the convention in referring this matter to our department, did not thoroughly understand the situation. I am of the opinion that the convention thought that all the interested trades were affiliated with this department. If they did not have that intention or idea, why should they? And, as I say, the question—I believe it would hurt the blacksmiths in their contentions for this convention to go on record in any way in this matter, because the opponents will then say, "The metal trades department, with which we are not affiliated, in convention, turned around and decided this question in favor of the blacksmiths, and we had no hearing and knew nothing about it." And it seems to me that what the blacksmiths want is quick action by referring this to our incoming Executive Council, and it will eventually find its way back, as Brother Kline says, to the Council of the American Federation of Labor, which has the power to render a decision and enforce it. And I think that is the quickest action for the blacksmiths, that is, for

this convention to refer it back to the Executive Council, which meets in Washington in a few days, so that they could get quick action, if we refer to our Executive Council, the trades who are interested will send representatives, and those who are not affiliated will say "No, you have no power to call us, and we will not go there," and the result will be it will have to be referred to the American Federation of Labor. I believe if we did that it would get quicker action.

DELEGATE DOUGHERTY: I realize that it is likely to take up the whole afternoon, and as a substitute I move that the resolution be turned over to the present Executive Board of this department, and that they bring in a report before the close of the convention.

(The motion made by Delegate Dougherty was put by the President and carried.)

(The President then called for the report of the Credentials Committee.)

A great deal of routine work was transacted, some of which we will try and present to you in our next issue. The minutes of the convention is so bulky that it is impossible to give it all, but we will give you the most interesting part of it. However, we will give you at this time that part which relates to the election of officers, and is as follows:

(The President announced that the election of officers was in order.)

James O'Connell was nominated for President by Delegate McNulty. No other nominations being had, the nominations were declared closed.

DELEGATE WILSON moves that the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot for James O'Connell for President, which motion was duly seconded and upon vote taken was carried.

The Secretary thereupon cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for James O'Connell for President.

DELEGATE BROWN nominated Delegate Berres for the office of secretary and treasurer. No other nominations being had, the nominations were declared closed, and it was moved and seconded that Brother Berres be elected by acclamation, which motion, upon vote taken, was duly carried.

Delegate Valentine was nominated for first vice-president, and there being no other nominations, the nominations were declared closed, and it was moved and seconded that Delegate Valentine be elected by acclamation, which motion was carried and he was so elected.

DELEGATE ATHERTON: Inasmuch as the

present incumbent, who served until the first—I may say, our past international president, who was not re-elected at our last international election, Brother Daly being nominated in his place, I would like to nominate Brother Daly for second vice-president.

DELEGATE KEPPLER: I would like to place in nomination for the position of second vice-president our present third vice-president, that is moving him up to the second, inasmuch as the vacancy temporarily occurred, and I place in nomination Brother J. W. Kline, for the second vice-president.

DELEGATE ATHERTON: I heartily concur in that, and I withdraw Brother Daly's nomination with the understanding that he will be made fourth vice-president. I would like to second the nomination of Brother Kline. Upon motion and vote taken the nominations were declared closed.

It was moved and seconded that Delegate Kline be elected by acclamation, which, upon vote taken, was carried, and he was so elected.

DELEGATE STRATTON placed in nomination Delegate Franklin for the position of third vice-president. It was moved and seconded that the nominations be closed, and upon vote taken the motion was carried.

It was moved and seconded that Delegate Franklin be elected by acclamation, which upon vote taken was carried, and he was so elected.

DELEGATE ATHERTON: I nominate Brother Daly for fourth vice-president.

On motion duly made and seconded the nominations were declared closed.

It was moved and seconded that Delegate Daly be elected by acclamation, which motion, upon vote taken, was carried and he was so elected.

A resolution was passed endorsing resolution No. 65, that the metal trades department believe the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers are entitled and should have jurisdiction over the carriage and wagon blacksmiths and their helpers, and so recommend to the Executive Council of A. F. of L., and we expect a favorable vote on it.

You will notice by reading carefully the report of this convention that the carriage and wagon workers organization has practically gone out of existence. You will note what the two officers of the Executive Council, President O'Connell and Vice-President Valentine, say in regard to them. Their officers have deserted them according to this report, and they are therefore without a legal head, and what they do is done locally, and strange to say, that blacksmiths would want to join an organization of that

kind where they are so far outnumbered by woodworkers and others that they are never honored with an office of any consequence.

WHAT IT MEANS.

When you earn a union dollar
And spend it, make a "holler"
For the little union label

That denotes a thing is fair.
If the merchant can't supply it,
Pass the article—don't buy it,
That's the only way a union man
Can prove he's "on the square."

In the crowded city dwelling
There the atmosphere ill smelling,
And the microbes fairly revel,
Sending death both far and near.
Where the sweatshop slaves are working
And diseases foul are lurking
You will never, never find
The precious union label here.

Here is something to remember—
If you claim to be a member
Of a union, you can prove it
To the world no better way
Than to hustle all you're able
For your friend, the union label,
For it means self-preservation,
That's as certain as the day.

ON COMMISSION HOUSE STREET.

Fruits are not grown to look at,
Pies are not made for display,
Meats are not dressed just to tempt us,
Vegetables to lie and decay.
But as prices ever climb upward,
Too high for small means to meet,
The Poor Man is prone to consider
If really they were made to eat.
—Free Mann.

"Lives of poor men oft remind us,
Honest men don't have a chance.
The more we work there grow behind us
Bigger patches on our pants.
Our pants, once new and glossy,
Now have stripes of different hue,
Because the rich grow richer
And won't pay us what's our due.
Then let us be up and voting,
Cast your vote, however small,
Or when the white of old age strikes us
We shall have no pants at all."

The law of the harvest is to reap more
than you sow. Sow an act, and you reap
a habit; sow a habit, and you reap a
character; sow a character, and you reap
a destiny.

AGREEMENTS.

Central Railway Company of Georgia.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR BLACKSMITHS AND BLACKSMITH APPRENTICES.

RULE I.

Hours of Labor.

Nine hours shall constitute a day's work. All time in excess of nine hours, Sundays and national holidays, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Legal holidays to consist of New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. When a holiday falls on a Sunday, the day observed by the State or Nation will be recognized as such.

RULE II.

Overtime.

Blacksmiths and apprentices working during overtime hours, before or after the bulletin hours of their shift, shall receive pay as follows: Time and one-half from the bulletin hours of the shop, if working less than nine hours, up to and including the ninth hour; for all time worked thereafter they shall receive five hours' pay for three hours and twenty minutes' work, or less; if more than three hours and twenty minutes is worked after the ninth hour, then time and one-half shall govern. Men regularly assigned to round house work shall work under round house bulletin.

RULE III.

Blacksmiths Going Out on the Road.

When blacksmiths are sent out on the road they shall be allowed time and one-half from the time they are called until they return; they to pay their own expenses.

RULE IV.

Grievances.

When a blacksmith has a grievance, he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with the general foreman and master mechanic. If not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he may then place it in the hands of a committee of employees, who shall try to settle it with the master mechanic. Failing to do so, the committee shall then place said grievance in the hands of the

District Committee, composed of employees, for adjustment with the superintendent of motive power, and then to the general manager.

If a blacksmith is found to have been discharged unjustly, and is reinstated by the master mechanic, he shall be paid for time lost.

RULE V.

Apprentices.

There will be one apprentice for the shop, and in addition not more than one apprentice for every five blacksmiths. Apprentices shall be given a showing at all classes of work in the shop, and when full time is completed they shall be given a standard rate of pay or dismissed.

RULE VI.

Free Transportation.

Blacksmiths and apprentices will enjoy, with trip passes, the same privilege in connection with free transportation as is granted to other motive power employees and their families on the system, and all dependent upon them for support, provided there is no legislation to the contrary.

RULE VII.

Reducing Expenses.

Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the time shall not be reduced to less than forty (40) hours per week. Any further reduction of expenses that may be found necessary shall be made by reducing the force, in which case the senior married men and the single men with families dependent upon them will be given preference.

RULE VIII.

Blacksmith work shall be done only by blacksmiths and apprentices, and not by other crafts.

RULE IX.

Blacksmiths promoted to a fire paying a higher rate than their rate, shall receive the rate on that fire for one (1) day or over.

RULE X.

This agreement to take effect March 1st, 1910, and remain in force nine months, and thereafter until either party desires a change, in which case thirty (30) days' notice shall be given the other party.

F. F. GAINES,
Supt. Motive Power.

Approved:

T. S. MOISE,

General Manager.

L. A. EAST,
M. A. MICHAEL,
CHAS. ELLISON,
E. G. BURTON,
Committee.

RATES OF PAY.

Savannah, Ga.

	Per Hour.
1 fire	\$0.40
5 fires .....	.38½
3 fires .....	.36½
3 fires .....	.35

Macon, Ga.

2 fires .....	.40
5 fires .....	.38½
5 fires .....	.36½
4 fires .....	.35
1 bolt header.....	.32½
1 bolt header.....	.27½

Columbus, Ga.

3 fires .....	.38½
2 fires .....	.36½
3 fires .....	.35
1 fire .....	.33

Cedartown, Ga.

1 fire .....	.37½
2 fires .....	.36½
1 fire .....	.35

WORKING SCHEDULE, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

MONON R. R.

RULE I.

Leave of absence and free transportation over its own lines to any craftsman who may be delegated to go before the management to adjust grievances, shall be granted upon request. The company will in no way discriminate against any craftsman who, from time to time, shall be elected to represent the craftsmen of this company.

Should any employe be unjustly discharged he shall make his complaint within two days, and a decision shall be rendered within five days after complaint is made, if practicable, and if found unjustly discharged shall be reinstated.

RULE II.

Nine hours will constitute a day's work in the shops at Lafayette. All time worked over the regular nine-hour day shall be classed as overtime, and as far as practicable overtime will be equally divided between blacksmith shop employes.

Time and one-half will be paid for all work performed after the regular nine-hour day, and for work done on Sundays and legal holidays, as follows: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

The railroad company reserves the right to make such reductions in working hours and number of men, from time to time, as it may deem necessary.

RULE III.

Blacksmiths and helpers sent out on the road to do work shall be allowed one dollar (\$1.00) per day of twenty-four hours for necessary expenses.

RULE IV.

If a blacksmith or helper shall be called back to work after the regular working hours, he shall be paid not less than five hours for time worked up to three hours and twenty minutes. If he works longer he shall receive time and one-half.

RULE V.

The oldest blacksmith helper in the service shall be given preference in advancement, all things being equal.

RULE VI.

All blacksmiths and helpers now working on fires, flue welder included, are to be considered competent workmen in their respective classes, and shall receive an advance in wages, as follows:

	Per Hour.
Blacksmiths	\$0.01½
Helpers .....	.01

RULE VII.

The above shop rules and regulations to remain in full force for one year from March 1, 1910, and thereafter unless either party shall give thirty days' notice to the contrary.

JOHN GILL,

Superintendent Motive Power.

Approved:

B. E. TAYLOR,
General Manager.

Accepted:

CHARLES WEILER,
EDWARD MINNIEAR,
JOHN WEHRLE.

Blacksmiths C., I. & L. Ry. Co.

**NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY
CO.**

Rules and Regulations for the Government of Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Helpers, Bolt Makers and Machine Men in Smith Department.

RULE I.

Qualifications.

A blacksmith shall be considered competent when able to work from drawings or blueprints and prosecute the work to a successful conclusion in a reasonable length of time. All blacksmith work shall be done by blacksmiths, blacksmith apprentices, or promoted helpers.

RULE II.

Hours of Labor.

Ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

RULE III.

Overtime.

Time worked after regular hours will be paid for at the rate of time and half time, and the same for road time, Sundays, Christmas, New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Washington's Birthday, except that straight time will be allowed while traveling to and from work on line.

RULE IV.

Transfer of Work.

A blacksmith or helper placed on work paying a higher rate than his regular work, after the first day shall receive the pay of the higher rated work. In emergency cases, if a blacksmith or helper be placed on lower rated work longer than one day, he will be paid his regular rate.

RULE V.

Apprentices and Helpers.

There shall be one apprentice for every five journeymen and one for each shop at large. Fifty per cent of the apprentices may be taken from the ranks of the helpers. Such helpers must possess the necessary qualifications and have served at least two years as helpers; they will then be eligible to serve two years under instructions. The rate of pay to be his helper rate for first year and advanced to 20 cents per hour for second year. At the expiration of two years he shall receive the minimum rate paid blacksmiths in the shop he is employed. The present apprentice rules to govern the promotion of helpers as to time to be served (2 years).

RULE VI.

Grievances.

When an employe has a grievance, he shall first make a personal effort to adjust same with his immediate superior. If it is not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he should then proceed in the usual way by carrying the complaint to the next in authority for adjustment. If an employe is discharged and after investigation the complaint is found to be without foundation and he is afterwards reinstated, he will be paid for all time lost. If dismissal is made, a service letter on request will be issued from the office of superintendent of motive power.

RULE VII.

Free Transportation.

Employees will enjoy the same privileges in connection with free transportation as granted similar employes on the system for themselves and their immediate dependent families.

RULE VIII.

Reductions.

When a reduction in expenses is necessary, after reducing to forty-four hours per week, employes who have others dependent upon them for support will be given preference of employment, proficiency and merit to prevail.

RULE IX.

Vacancies.

When vacancies occur in the ranks, employes will be considered for promotion and given preference, seniority to prevail provided proficiency, character and merit are equal.

RULE X.

These rules and regulations, also rates of pay in effect March 1st, 1910, shall continue in force, and in case either the blacksmiths or the company wish to change this schedule a notice of thirty days will be given.

Roanoke, Va., March 5th, 1910.

(Signed) W. H. LEWIS,

Supt. Motive Power.

WM. McDERMOTT,

Chairman DISTRICT Council.

Rates made effective March 1, 1910:

Blacksmiths—.385, .365, .355, .345, .335, .33, .325, .315, .305, .295, .285, .255, .245, .235, .22. Car repair smiths—.325, .315, .305, .295, .285, .255, .235, .23, .22. Hammermen—.355, .285. Bolt makers—.26, .23, .225. Blacksmith helpers—.215, .21, .205, .195, .19, .185, .18, .175, .17, .16, .15.

RULES GOVERNING THE HOURS and Working Conditions of All Shop Employees of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company and Washington Southern Railway Company at Boulton, Potomac Yard (and Outlying Points).

RULE I.

Regular working hours of shop employees (including inspectors and other men at outlying points) are nine (9) hours per day, except those joint inspectors and shop men whose regular working hours are twelve (12) hours per day.

RULE II.

Shop employees and inspectors at outlying points (except those employees mentioned in Rule I, whose regular working hours are twelve (12) hours per day, and laboring help, will be paid time and one-half time for all overtime, legal holidays (New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Washington's Birthday) and Sunday work.

Where these holidays fall on Sunday, the following day will be observed unless there is a notice issued by the State or National Government appointing some other day.

RULE III.

Men working regularly at night, or such men as may fill their places temporarily, will work under the same rules as those working in daylight.

RULE IV.

Shop employees will be allowed time and one-half time for road work, computing from the time of leaving the shops until return, and will bear their own expenses.

RULE V.

All employees, except laboring help, called to work after regular hours, or on holidays and Sundays, will be paid time and one-half time, the same as in Rule 2, but should in no case be paid less than five (5) hours for such work, or in other words, the length of time computed at time and one-half time, shall equal five (5) hours' straight time.

RULE VI.

At roundhouses, on account of working nine (9) hours, it may be found necessary, on account of emergency work, to overlap the time of one (1) or two (2) men of each class by starting them to work at 8:00 a. m. and work nine (9) hours from that time.

RULE VII.

Any employee who thinks he has been unjustly disciplined has the right of appeal through the regular channels, and if it is decided that he has been unjustly disciplined and is put back to work, he shall be paid for time lost.

RULE VIII.

If at any time it becomes necessary to reduce shop expenses, the hours will be first reduced to eight (8) hours, and if further reduction is necessary, the force will be reduced; ability, merit and length of service to govern.

RULE IX.

Apprentices in all departments will be required to serve four years, consisting of twenty-seven hundred (2,700) hours actually worked, and will be paid time and one-half time for all overtime the same as other shop employees, but will only be allowed straight time to count for their apprenticeships. Apprentices will be given every opportunity to learn their respective trades thoroughly.

We have received a general increase of 2½ cents per hour all over the whole plant.

Rates of pay with the increase:

	Per Hour.
1 fire	\$0.35½
5 fires .....	.33½
3 fires .....	.31

W. F. KAPP,

Supt. Shops and Machinery.

Approved:

C. W. CULP,

General Superintendent.

Committee of Employees:

J. F. FOX,

Chairman of Blacksmiths.

H. SEAY,

Chairman of Machinists.

L. M. AMOS,

Chairman of Boilermakers.

GEMS FROM GOMPERS.

In the whole history of our movement no greater struggle has taken place than that for the preservation and the maintenance of the right of free press and free speech.

The people of our country have with the men of labor made it clear to the whole world that no curtailment of the rights of free press and free speech will be tolerated.

STRIKERS TELL TAFT OF STEEL "DOPING."

A dispatch from Washington, charging that while the United States government inspectors are absent at night the Bethlehem Steel company surreptitiously patches, treats, and welds defective work, and that in consequence soldiers and sailors are in constant danger of their lives through defective armaments, a committee of Bethlehem steel workers appeared before President Taft and offered their evidence in writing.

The President's reply to the plea of the strikers that human life as well as business interests should be protected in Schwab's works, gave no promise of assistance to the wageworkers, and the men went away with the feeling that the interests in government contracts spoke through the mouth of the President.

That the fight will be carried onto the floor of the House is now assured.

"A human slaughter house" is what Father Fretz, who has worked among Schwab's men for thirteen years, calls the Bethlehem Steel company's plant, according to the strikers' committee.

The charges laid before the President read, in part:

"That the strike which has caused great delay upon government work, was wholly due to the arbitrary methods of the Bethlehem Steel company, in demanding that the men labor many hours in excess of the recognized work-day, as well as compelling the workers to labor upon the Sabbath day and legal holidays.

"That the company has discharged many men who failed or refused to work these excessive hours, or labor on Sundays and legal holidays.

"That the rate of compensation paid to the workmen is extremely low, a rate entirely inadequate for decent, respectable workingmen in our country, and entirely too low for the class of work requiring the highest skill.

"Hundreds of men receiving twelve and one-half cents per hour are compelled to labor regularly twelve hours per day, seven days per week; while hundreds of men in skilled occupations receive from fourteen cents to twenty-two cents per hour, those receiving in excess of twenty-five cents per hour are limited to a small number.

"We charge that during the night work and overtime, defective work is surreptitiously and artificially treated, patched and welded, thereby escaping the vigilance of inspectors who are not required to work overtime by the Government.

"The employees fear to furnish information to Government inspectors relative to defective work or faulty construction. To do so would be at their peril."

The strikers also called upon the President to make public the report of the investigation of the Bethlehem Steel Works by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The charges were signed by David Williams, chairman, and John Lougheny of the strikers' committee.

FIGHTS LABOR.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—President Taft's assurance to a delegation of business men from Bethlehem, Pa., that the government will continue to buy Bethlehem steel regardless of the charge made by the strikers that the product of the company is of an inferior quality, turned out by incompetent scabs, brought forth a ringing denunciation from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers said:

"The President's utterance to the delegation of business men of Bethlehem who were coerced by the Bethlehem Steel company is but confirming as well as disappointing.

"Disappointing that he would carry his former attitude toward labor to the logical conclusion regardless of underlying causes, confirming of his utterances and actions in every material issue in which the real interests of labor are involved.

"According to the President's position it is not the government's concern how brutal and inhuman the workers of a concern are treated; it matters not whether American workers are displaced by the worst elements of foreign labor, Coolie, Jap or Slav, whether Americanism may be possible of development among a company's employees, it is simply a question of product. So long as the product is acceptable, the producers may be damned for all time in the production.

"The President stands pat on the tariff in products from foreign countries and stands equally pat in the free trade in labor from all climes and under any conditions."

Other labor leaders interviewed by the Pan-American Press were equally strong in their condemnation of what may be considered the most barefaced attack on labor made by the present administration.

After a speech by H. J. Myers, who headed the "business men's" delegation, in which he told the President that "the reputable citizens of Bethlehem condemn the efforts of the professional agitators to injure the company," the "Father of Injunctions" replied, in part:

"I am utterly opposed to the principle of a boycott. Every issue ought to be settled on its own merits. If the Bethlehem work isn't up to contract, then the government ought not to give the contracts to it. If it is, then the contract ought to go to it without regard to any controversy the Bethlehem company may have with third persons, whether those persons are consumers or employees.

"The merits of the controversy between Bethlehem and its employees, in so far as the public is concerned, will be settled on the merits of that controversy, and the mutual relations or lack of relations, between the Bethlehem company and their employees; and there is no relation between the one controversy and the other, because—I say that with emphasis—because to hold otherwise is to introduce into government methods the system upon which the boycott rests, to wit, that third persons are to be involved against their will in a controversy with respect to which they have no natural relation.

"That is the position I occupy. It is the position my administration, as far as I can control it, will occupy."

The Bethlehem Steel company, through some mysterious manner, is able to get more government work than all of its competitors. As a matter of fact, the strikers declare, it is practically nothing but government work that keeps those plants running. Although Taft's record was known to them, the Bethlehem strikers did not expect that the President would absolutely refuse to interest himself against the oppressive conditions under which government work is made.

An idea of how government contracts pay when they are executed in slave joints is gained by the annual report of the Bethlehem company for the year 1909, showing its profits for the year were \$28,696,000.

SLOWLY STRANGLE COMPENSATION BILL.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The House Committee on Judiciary, like a pocket edition of the Supreme Court, is gradually wearing out the patience of the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods whose bill for a workmen's compensation is being heard, reheard, postponed, and in other legal ways, slowly strangled.

The pleas of the workers' representatives are listened to begrudgingly, ex-judges and ex-railroad attorneys on the committee, with half-shut eyes and wearied expressions, plainly show the short shift that will be given to the measure when it is considered in secret session.

But let counsel for the railroads speak on the "unconstitutionality of this revolu-

tionary proposal to saddle the burden of accident and death on the employer" and the congressmen wake up, nod their appreciation of the argument and busily make notes of the authorities quoted by the company's lawyer.

Albert A. Roe, representing the trainmen and firemen, put the case for the workers before the committee in words that left no question as to their meaning:

"The wage-workers of America recognize the crying need for legislation that will establish a system of compensation for all injuries as the result of accidents inherent to industry.

"These people are right and congress has a duty to perform which cannot be evaded through the plea of unconstitutionality. When the people, who are being wronged and suffering under the weight of an unjust burden, appeal for relief to the highest tribunal in the land it is poor consolation to be met by any such subterfuge as unconstitutionality, and although they have been taught to revere the institutions under which they live, I submit that such rulings will bring an adverse feeling on the part of the people for the institutions that their ancestors established and that they have been taught to hold sacred.

"Economic necessity should at all times form the foundation of law, and unless our constitutional system and institutions are elastic enough to meet the constant changes in our industrial system, let us discard them."

Representative Sabbath's bill proposes to change the basis of recovery by an employee from that of negligence or fault of the employer, to that of a "risk of the industry. The exact value of each arm, leg, hand, foot, eye, etc., is figured out as a liability of the employer to be paid for by him as he would pay for the breakage of his machinery.

The brief of H. V. Mercer, member of the Minneapolis employers' compensation commission, embraced the legal argument in favor of the bill and quoted Justice McKenna as saying:

"We are dealing with rights exercised in a quasi-public business, and therefore subject to control in the interest of the public."

Still more radical were the quoted words of Justice Holmes, who even advocated government support of trades unions:

"But I could not pronounce it unwarranted if congress should decide that to foster a strong union was for the best interest not only of the men but of the railroads and the country at large."

Such judges and such opinions are as scarce as the proverbial "hen's teeth" and that the workmen's compensation bill is to be sandbagged in committee is the belief.

INSURANCE BY UNIONS.

Discussing trades union insurance in the *Typographical Journal* Don C. D. Moore presents the following interesting data:

The Cigar Makers' Union is one of the most interesting of all the unions for study in the working of labor union insurance. The union has been in existence since 1864 and began paying sick and death benefits in 1881, twenty-eight years ago, and out of work benefits in 1885. The membership of the cigar makers approximates that of the International Typographical Union, or upward of 45,000. In addition to the three forms of insurance—sick, death and disability or out of work—the organization provides for strike benefits and maintains a loaning fund for traveling members, which amounted in 1906 to \$50,630.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
& \$5.00
SHOES

Best in the World

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MADE

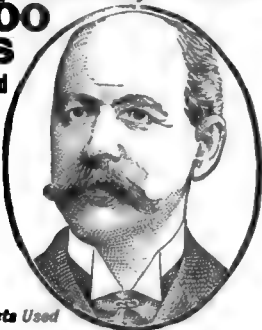
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Shoes

\$2.00

and

\$2.50



Fast Color Eyelets Used

W. L. Douglas shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world. Their excellent style, easy fitting and long wearing qualities excel those of other makes. If you have been paying high prices for your shoes, the next time you need a pair give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial. You can save money on your footwear and get shoes that are just as good in every way as those that have been costing you higher prices.

If you could visit our large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes.

CAUTION—W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom to protect the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Take No Substitution. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

—FOR SALE BY—

Chicago Stores

151-153 Dearborn Street

Applicants who are suffering from any chronic disease or who are more than fifty years of age receive no sick benefits and not more than \$50 death benefits, but they pay only 15 cents weekly dues, or half the regular per capita.

Out of Work Benefit—A member who for two years has paid his dues is entitled to receive during unemployment \$3 weekly for six weeks. After an intermission of seven weeks he may again receive the same sum for another six weeks, but not more than \$54 in any one year. The amount paid out in 1906, the latest available figures, was \$23,011, or an average of 60 cents per member per year.

Sick Benefit—A member who has paid his dues for an entire year has the right to receive \$5 weekly during his sickness, but not to exceed thirteen weeks. No benefits are paid the first week, and if the sickness is caused by drunkenness or vice no benefit may be drawn. The sick benefits paid in 1906 amounted to \$162,905, or \$3.69 per capita.

Death Benefit—The death benefits are graded according to length of membership. If the deceased has been a member for five years \$200 is paid, for ten years \$350 and fifteen years \$550. An interesting feature of this part of the system is that if a member be totally disabled, losing, say, his eyesight, or the use of both hands, he receives a lump sum equal to the amount his family would receive in case of his death. The cost of the cigar makers' death and disability benefits during 1906 was \$185,514, or \$4.08 per capita.

GETTING A RAISE.

A year ago a manufacturer hired a boy. For months there was nothing noticeable about the boy except that he never took his eyes off the machine he was running. A few weeks ago the manufacturer looked up from his work to see the boy standing beside his desk.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"Want me pay raised."

"What are you getting?"

"T'ree dollars a week."

"Well, how much do you think you are worth?"

"Four dollars."

"You think so, do you?"

"Yes, sir, an' I've been t'inkin' so for t'ree weeks, but I've been so blamed busy I ain't had time to speak to you about it."

The boy got the raise.—Success Magazine.

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local Union No. 255.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

MOTHER OF BROTHER G. C. GLENN;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good Things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our JOURNAL, also to the family of the deceased and be recorded in our minutes.

A. C. HETNER,
L. S. HORNSBY,
T. L. MARTIN,
Committee.

From Local No. 122.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our beloved fellow craftsman,

BROTHER JOHN EARLY.

Whereas, The I. B. of B. and H. has lost a vallant member, a faithful and never-tiring worker, and the community an honored and most worthy citizen; and

Whereas, The life that made our associations with him pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are closed upon our further intercourse. By his ennobling traits of character he has endeared himself to us, and in his career has left an example to his fellow members.

Whereas, Those qualifications which he possessed influence us in a sincere desire to testify to our appreciation of his life among us.

Resolved, That the bereaved family have lost in his death a loving son and brother; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his parents, sisters and brothers and other relatives our most heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions sent to our official JOURNAL for publication; also recorded in our minutes.

EDWARD TEGMEYER,
EDWARD CASEY,
PHILLIPP W. MOELLER,
Committee.

From Local No. 325

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler

of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman,

WALTER HAMILTON;

a worthy and respected member of our Local Union; be it therefore

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official JOURNAL for publication.

JOHN KELLY,
JOHN HASKINS,
M. D. MURPHY,
Committee.

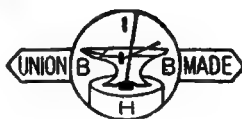
NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.



This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Pins, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

**General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.**

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- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
WM. F. KRAMER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
W. J. DOUGHERTY, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
C. N. GLOVER, Second Vice President, 5048 Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.
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C. W. KOENIG, Eighth Vice Pres., (Reserve). 215 E. Williams St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
GEO. PEACOCK, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve). 318 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

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M DONAGHY, 1393 Parthenais Ave., Montreal, Can.
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ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

District Councils

- 1 **CHICAGO AND VICINITY**—Meets every third Thursday of each month at Koch's hall, 12 N. Clark st. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec'y, Wm. Zickgraf, 1134 N. Franklin st.; business managers, John J. Barry, Edw. Tegtmeyer, 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 9 A.M. Phone Main 4346.
- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **FRISCO SYSTEM.**—Pres., M. J. Lennard, 718 Ark ave., Memphis, Tenn.; secretary, W. S. Thompson, E. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM**—President, James J. Egan, 65 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM**—Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George St., Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.; B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM**—President, — Secretary, —
- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM**—President, — Secretary, —
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3201 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal; sec., L. Moore, 428 So. Sichel St., Los Angeles Cal.
- 14 **NORTHWESTERN**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 787 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coelln, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM**—President, Herman Schwochow, 5358 Princeton ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 16 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.** President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM**—President, Arthur Giedhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM**—Pres. John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NOORFOLK & WESTERN**—President Wm. McDoumott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Mibahan, 316 Ralton ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.;
- 20 **BOSTON & MAINE**—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Pres., —; secretary, G. M. Oliver, 219 Bolton st. East, Savannah, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM**—Pres., W. L. Eulow, 1013 Grand ave.; sec. J. B. Nightingale, 1802 S. Stewart street, Sedalia Mo.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT**—Sec.
- 24 **DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM**—
- 25 **GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC** Pres., R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec. A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave. Fruitvale, Cal.; sec. F. L. Feuleoka 327 Eleventh st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec. R. L. Jernigan, 580 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WABASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec. Chas W. Koenig, 218 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—Pres., J. Breto, 446 Aylwin st., Montreal, Que.; sec. F. Cahil, 71 Mullin st., Montreal, Que., Can. Business agent, F. Cahill, 72 Mullin st.; Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Canada
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—Pres., H. C. Brown, 26 Robertson st., Montgomery, Ala.; sec. Pro. Tem., A. S. Johnson, 41 Rimshart st., Waycross, Georgia.
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. Cain, 790 A Euclid Avenue.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 5386 National Bridge Road, St Louis, Mo.; Business agent, Wm. Langebennig, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, Wm. Berry, 50 Williams st., Somerville, Mass.; sec., David J. Berry, 43 Fountain st., Medford, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 85 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—Pres., John L. Heller, 27 Race st., Cumberland, Md.; sec., S. S. Hopple, 936 S. Biddle st., Baltimore, Md.
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, —; sec., —.
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Council hall, corner Ellicott and Huron st. Pres., Frank Beacherer, 218 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—President, T. J. Thomas, Bigelow st.; sec., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosemore ave.; Bus. Agent, B. F. Halde- man, office room 10 Maloney Bldg., Pitts- burg, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., W. R. Golden, 312 Meanse st.; sec., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., D. C. Tucker, 178 Walker st.; sec., Ira Landrum, 289 East Cooke place; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., A. J. Darouz, E. 2nd ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Satur- day at Howard Hall. Pres., Jas. Howard; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets second Monday of the month at 506 Center ave. Pres., David Donovan, 506 Center ave.; sec. John Morrissey, 610 Cottage Grove ave., Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3d Sat. at Old Masonic Temple, Maine st., Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Wed- nays at Varley & Bauman hall, 1910 N. avenue. Pres., Arthur Gladhill, 721 2nd 21st st. Birmingham, Ala.; sec. F. W. Dodd, 3520 1st ave., Woodlawn, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Clipper hall, Broughton and Barnard sts. Pres., C. D. McCardel, 15 Liberty st., W.; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. E., Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Sat- urdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 730 A. Euclid ave.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednes- day at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec. M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres. T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweeney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., P. G. Schwinn, 6422 Ladin st., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thurs- days. Pres., B. L. Berris, Grand Hotel; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clin- ton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREEMPORT**—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Socialist hall. President, Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres. T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Clark st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. R. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. B. Funk, 1008 W. Markham; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1415 W. 12th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 33 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday; at Pythian Castle. Pres., W. L. Habermehl, 1204 Lee st.; sec., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fri- days at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewis, No. 25 B. U.; sec., E. H. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 505-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., T. J. Thompson, 512 Stuben St.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 2704½ Alder street. Pres., L. L. Hamilton, 1721 E. 9th st.; sec., J. L. Burke, 667 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Se- born, 720 Powell st., Portland, Oregon.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tues- days at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Cambell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1289 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., John Doyle; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 243, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 43 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, B. J. Schmid, 371 E. Robie st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 48 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Hausel Bldg, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minnie, 2723 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood St., S.E. Pres., Otto Brown; sec., Elsa E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., J. E. Larson, 1012 E. 4th st.; sec., L. Gantert, 1620 S. Vermont st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 63 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, E. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. Pres., John Mead, West Waterloo, Iowa; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnaber st., Waterloo, Iowa.
- 66 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Nation Hall, 7th st., and Central ave., President, C. D. Hobbs, 812 Tenney ave.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at W. W. Cook's residence. Pres., David Phillips, box 81; secretary S. T. Beamfield, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BEAUMONT**—Meets second and fourth Friday, at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Bowie streets. Pres., E. J. McFadden, secretary, A. L. Garrett; box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 73 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple hall. Pres., J. C. Iserman, 2222 Tailor st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec., Abbin Norlin, 2010 22d ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Vliet st.; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 57th st., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Lucille hall, Union ave. Pres., H. A. Burger, 4721 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., Edward Christman, 810 West Locust st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4125 Lake st. Pres., James W. Kline, 585 Monon Bldg.; sec., Wm Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 82 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, George Wise, Thoburn P. O., Esquimalt, B. C.; sec., Frank W. Jeeves, 2649 Graham st., Victoria, B. C.
- 84 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Arthur B. Chapman, 2413 8th ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Broughton sts. Pres., C. I. Richardson, 317 E. Brockett st.; Sec., E. J. Sanders, 505 Evergreen st., Sherman, Texas.
- 89 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at I. O. O. F. hall, Charleston ave. Pres., Jonas E. Baker, 713 Marshall ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 520 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., R. H. Ellis, care of Car Shops; sec., C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson st., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., R. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 93 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave. President, R. J. Kearney; P. O. box 845, sec., G. L. Mills, General Delivery, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 95 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomborg and Conler avenues. Pres., Louis Hauth, 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 W. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 730 Park st.; sec., J. H. Cates, R. F. D. 1, Box 27 A, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, J. E. Hough, 917 Taswell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, C. Barrett, 1409 10th st.; sec., F. L. Feuleoka, 527 11th St., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corken, 1417 5 1/2 ave.; sec., John G. Miller, 1020 22d st., Rock Island, Illinois.
- 103 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. J. Whitlock, 807 1/2 E. Franklin st.; sec., S. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Joe Pierce, 1702 W. 12th st.; sec., T. Donnelly, 816 N. H st., Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA**.—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Eifeltdt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budde hall, Biddle and Willard sts. Pres., William Ratchford, 1728 Madisonst.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **FRISCO**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., Arthur McGuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 425 Main st. President, S. A. Taylor, 315 N. Mirick ave.; secretary, C. Garner, 310 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walcyski, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**.—Meets first and third Mondays at 224 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 204 Jennings ave; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., Patrick H. Gaul, 340 W. Carson st.; sec., Howard Spracher, 1112 N. Harrison ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave. Pres., — sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams, 1907 West Congress st.; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6449 Emerald ave.; secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4482 Princeton avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunis Hall, on 8th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1524 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Arcade Hall cor. 17th and Eddy sts. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; sec., C. W. Cole, 320 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President, Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Conners, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **TUBAL CAIN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., R. G. Smith, 1625 County st.; sec. J. W. Joliff, Frontis Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, President, Albert Smith, 637 Sherbrook st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 718 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., Geo. Atchison; sec., John Lyon, 235 Ross st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 508 E. 10th st.; sec., H. W. Brown, 1405 N. Michigan, Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, W. H. Taylor, 1301 Howe st.; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 155 **ALGIERS**.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. F. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 158 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 302 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Wm. Robertson, 1220 Piggott ave.; sec. Wm. Porter, 708 A, St. Clair ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **FORT SCOTT**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 2094 E. Wall st. Pres., W. E. Bryant, 503 So. Coach st. sec., Tiffin Jenkins, 734 Burk st. Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., Geo. Chadwick, 1010 W. Mill st., Ottumwa, Iowa.
- 163 **HAVELOCK**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., R. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 427 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., J. C. Henan; sec., Frank W. Davis, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St., President, Chas Baldwin, 1006 West Garfield Ave.; secretary, Chas. Schultz, 537 S. 7 west, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., J. Czarnecki, 4213 14th st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**.—Meets first and second Tues., at Labor Hall, Madison ave., Pres., G. M. Langford, care of Western shoes; sec., Frank Martin, 676 Mildred st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., J. M. Hinds, 1624 1/2 G st.; sec., John B. Dutton, 2750 Magdalena ave., Oak Park Sacramento Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., J. S. Nummy; sec., Bob Naismith, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 108 Buckingham st.; sec., A. E. Black, 502 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine, Ohio.

- 170 ALTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, Joseph Carpenter; sec., Chas. G. Moser, 127 E. 8th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 NEW HAVEN—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 PARLOE CITY.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 619 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 E st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 923 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 1636 S. Fourth st.; secretary, pro tem., Jerry Fouhy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 PATERSON. BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 28 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 INDEPENDENCE—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday of each month at cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 362 N. 11th st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 EDDYSTONE—Pres., Robt. Adams; Sec., Samuel D. Tehton, 610 E. 8th st., Chester, Pa.
- 189 HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at Brick hall, 318 Lion st. Pres., Walter L. Roberts, 418 Central ave.; sec. Albert Sampson, 428 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. D. Trainer, 1023 Callaway st., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., D. W. Morgan, E. F. D. No. 1, Lonesdale, Tenn.
- 192 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 207 Cottage Grove avenue; sec., J. A. Althoff, 401 S. Grove st. Urbana, Illinois.
- 194 BREMERTON—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at Eagles Hall, Pres., O. D. Rue, Box 1003; Act. Pres. Robt. F. Pittack; sec., Jas. H. Ross, Box 635, Bremerton, Washington.
- 197 DROF FORGERS—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay str. Pres., I. M. Flanagan, 372 Carrie st.; sec., Wm. Bunkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., Thos Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 SCIOTO—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman Hall, Pres., Jerry Dixon, 1305 High st.; secretary, F. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 GATE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 1112 Locust st. President, Lawrence W. Davis, 2619 Howard ave.; sec., D. L. Jenkins, 520 E. 11th st., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 336 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 PADUCAH—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. Pres., B. B. Cleary, 215 Jackson st.; sec., J. T. Hutchen, 1228 Jackson st. Paducah, Ky.
- 205 LIBERTY—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leidekrans hall. Pres., J. Kapwaki, 367 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wiese, 8 Wendell avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. President, Thos. Walsh, 6950 East End Ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 CLINTON—Meets every fourth Tuesday at K. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., J. E. Matthews, 320 N. Mulberry st.; sec., J. E. Cooper, 1118 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 209 BOSTON—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Thos. Hofer, 48 Wenham st., Forest Hills, Mass.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at B. of L. E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., J. T. Jones, 309 40th ave.; sec., H. A. Schrock, 3010 South street, Meridian, Miss.
- 212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., G. L. Baker, 2014 Huron street; sec., F. J. Bruga, 3622 Stephenson ave., Los Angeles, California.
- 213 SPOKANE—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane, Pres., J. F. Sanders, 3018 E. Indiana ave.; sec., C. C. Sanders, 207 East Crown ave., Spokane, Wash.
- 215 SEATTLE—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 1314½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3023 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 835, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., C. Snyder; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joe McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.
- 226 PASUMPSIC VALLEY—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall, Pres., H. R. Colby, Lyndon Centre; sec., H. H. Butterfield, box 419, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, William Carey, 2326 Thalesia street; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 3007 Iberville st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Charles Short; sec., O. A. Marvin, Box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 DECATUR—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfeld, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., Wm. Gilchrist, 316 2nd ave., S. W.; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 502 7th ave., S. Great Falls, Montana.
- 234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong ave.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 7 Young ave., Providence, R. I.

- 237 **COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Nesley, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 238 **BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Union hall, Chicago Heights, Ill. Pres., Geo. Currier, Crete, Ill.; sec., Wm. H. Conway, 1427 East End ave.; fn. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 243 **CAPITOL**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Latt & Lyons' hall, 144 Frazer ave. Pres., Harry Black; sec., Thomas McClymont, 23 Short st., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- 245 **CONNELAUT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st.; secretary, Walter Stevens, Box 52, Conneaut, Ohio.
- 248 **ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **McCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220½ Main st. President, John A. Truex; sec., F. W. Smith, box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 253 **GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., G. A. Schloerall; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. Pres., J. I. Miller, E. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1923 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.
- 257 **FLORENCE**—Meetings on the 9th of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilserson, 308 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 123 15th st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., G. Wpbuckie, 1727 N. Arsenal ave.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 330 N. Elder st., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Blacksmiths & Helpers hall, cor. Grant and Diamond sts. Pres., Henr Steding, Jr., 504 Gearing ave., 18th ward; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 559 Spring St., St. Clair Boro, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 264 **PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Sunday at the recorder's office. President, J. W. Axley, 319 N. Pleasant st.; sec., H. H. Jones, 134 N. Marine st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 81 Mulberry st. Pres., Daniel Donague, 106 Mather st.; sec. Peter Hensen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Blacksmiths hall, cor. Grant and Diamond sts. Pres., B. F. Haldeman, 6455 Deam st.; sec., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rossmore av., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 270 **QUEEN CITY**—Meets third Tuesday, at Worman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas. Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 4109 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 701 Second st. Pres., F. M. Uter, 701 Second st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall, Main st. President, S. S. Crabtree, 6 Cottage ave.; sec., W. M. Dellis, 7 Debard st., Palestine, Tex.
- 274 **LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East President, John Whittaker, 65 Marlborough st., Hochelego, Montreal; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., E. N. Rice, 105 W. Jefferson st., Marion, Ill.
- 277 **LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John Chaney; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G St., Livingston, Mont.
- 279 **CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres. W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 281 **VULCAN**—Pres., John Barnecut; sec., Edward Jackson, 525 12th ave., E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 285 **FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at R. 10, 185 Main st. Pres., W. E. Botting, 35 Nothing st.; sec., William Barrett, 22 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., R. P. Ford; sec., J. C. Osborne, Box 117, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesday at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. M. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 183, Galeton, Potter Co., Pa.
- 288 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, at member house. Pres., W. J. Copps, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave., St Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every second Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 280 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 290 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2114 Mulberry st. Pres., Jesse Smith, 1009 McRaven ave.; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavanaugh; secretary, Samuel Darrow, P. O. Box 188, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Froa st. Pres., S. D. Bidwell; sec., Chas. Fryman, box 297, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academy st.; sec., B. S. Lyon, 256 North Seminary st., Galesburg, Ill.
- 299 **JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 478 W. 24th st.; sec., J. W. Walters, 2624 Lincoln ave.; fn. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.

- 300 **BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Joseph Lundgren, 733 VanBuren st.; sec., Fred Kern, 633 Lafond st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.** Meets 1st and 3d Mondays in Blair St. hall. Pres., Eli VanSchaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 331 Veedu ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 302 **PALMER PARK, ILL.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Maddrum Hall, 110th pl. and Michigan Ave.; Pres., Nick Yonker, 345 111th place; sec., Earnest Erickson, 10003 Perry ave., Washington Heights station, Chicago, Ill.
- 303 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Calcutt hall, 2325 Halsted st. Pres., R. P. Nauman, 2270 Blue Island ave.; sec., Chas. F. Hunt, 2963 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 304 **MAPLE LEAF.**
- 305 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 215 14th st. President, John Quigley, 2013 12th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 307 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1065 Franklin ave. Pres., M. Hannell, 910 Brooklyn st.; sec. W. J. Hartbeck, 5326 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo.
- 308 **WALSH.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney 5119 Westworth ave.; sec., James Eyle, 5422 Shields ave.; fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 5026 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 309 **HOMESTEAD.**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1006 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1818 W. Harrison St.; fin. sec., J. J. McCabe, 1007 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 310 **BURNSIDE.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14650 Kentucky ave.; fin., sec., George Clark, 9081 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed. King, 3521 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 311 **QUEBEC.**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 De Aquillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., P. J. Lynch, 3 Garden st., Quebec, Can.
- 312 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall, W. 4th st. Pres., Chas. Block, 707 S. 13th street; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 313 **STERLING.**
- 314 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartwimer's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 130 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.
- 315 **McCOMB CITY HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 2204 Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 561, McComb City, Miss.
- 316 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS.**—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James st.; sec., H. Kethro, 290 Rietta st., Winnipeg, Man.
- 317 **LAKE CITY.**—Meets 1st Thursday and 3d Sunday at Union Builders hall, E. Second st. Pres., Tina Tillotson, 126 E. Second st.; secretary, Geo. Peacock, 318 Robin st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 318 **SAN ANTONIO.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., W. L. Badger; sec., E. C. Enderby, 301 Barleson st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 319 **LABOR HOME.**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues Pres., C. E. Canley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 320 **FOREST CITY.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Central Labor Union hall. Pres., Martin Holmstrom, 1821 7th ave.; sec., Anton Munson, 309 Independence ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 321 **BOSTON HELPERS.**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 322 **KEY CITY.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhomborg's hall, cor. Knieset st. and Rhomborg ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 886 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer and, 1877 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 323 **ZONE LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, E. M. Floessell, Gorgona; sec., Thos. G. Roth, Empire, Canal Zone, Panama. Box 133.
- 324 **COLBERT.**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd fellow's hall, Montgomery Ave. Pres., J. W. Dodson; sec., Henry G. Hanlin, box 4, Sheffield, Ala.
- 325 **WATER VALLEY.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., L. M. O. Kelly, Water Valley, Miss.
- 326 **DEVINE.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Hall, N. Broadway ave. Pres., D. M. Lyle, care of C. B. Shops; sec., Geo. A. Hewitt, 332 East Line st., Tyler, Tex.
- 327 **REVELSTOKE.**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 328 **LOOKOUT.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres., W. V. Blanton, 12 Long st.; sec., T. M. Melton, 1200 Ducon ave., Highland Park, Tenn.
- 329 **PARSONS.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., J. E. Copps, 721 N. 21st st.; sec., Wiley Pugh, 1719 Gabriel st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 330 **ALLIANCE.**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 45 Stewart st., sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 331 **LA FAYETTE.**—Meets every 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Chas. Weiler, 1812 Charles st.; sec., H. F. Voght, 1613 Tippecanoe st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 332 **LOCOMOTIVE.**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., H. Wright, 40 Second ave.; sec., J. E. Smith, 437 Adams st., Maisonneuve, P. Q. Can.
- 333 **CHOCTAW.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, at Chrisney hall. Pres., Louis Johnson, 123 N. Beard st.; secretary, G. E. Jones, 422 N. Aydelotte st., Shawnee, Okla.
- 334 **FOND DU LAC.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., G. B. Hanish, 509 Indiana ave.; sec., Wm. Conaboy, 296 Banister st., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 335 **HICKORY.**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.

- 421 **DUNDEE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Lake; sec., B. M. Rogerson, Box 27, McAdam Junction, New Brunswick.
- 422 **MOBILE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Granapa; sec., John L. Bourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., E. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 428 **EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, A. R. McDonald, box 209; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 430 **YOKUM**.
- 431 **PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st., Batavia, N.Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**—Pres., G. A. Burries, 533 Chicago ave; sec., Jas. Martinson, 110 Oak st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at German Veterans' hall, 153 Bloomingdale street. Pres., G. P. Nura, R.F.D. 7, Box 55; sec., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **SUNSET**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., W. P. Self, 817 H st.; sec., Wm. J. Dillon, 133 E. Front st., Salida, Colo.
- 435 **PANHANDLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, Frank Sanderlin; sec., J. L. Pittman, P. O. box 538, Childress, Texas.
- 436 **HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Danis hall. Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 75th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. President, P. McCormick; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 **TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday afternoon, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., John Dalton, 903 Linden ave.; sec., J. A. Bladel, 903 Linden ave., Trinidad, Col.
- 439 **MARQUETTE**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Nestor block, Washington and Marquette sts. Pres., Alfred Swenson, W. Harrison st.; sec., Lawrence Olson, 202A dams st., Marquette, Mich.
- 440 **HARRISBURG**—Pres., F. M. Spayler; sec., J. T. Threefeld, box 408, Harrisburg, Illinois.
- 441 **NORWOOD**—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyrio hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 2d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Baraby, 14 Allison st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., Patrick Tobin, 2432 Park ave.; sec., Jas. O. Dillon 1909 N. 9th st. St. Louis, Mo.
- 445 **TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., P. W. Black, 323 East 12th st.; sec'y, John Steigler, 720 S. 2d ave., Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurtibise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **JOHN BROWN**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yealer; sec., John Jenison, box 433, Osawatomie, Kans.
- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., John Bassett, 1335 Meyers st.; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at E. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec. John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 133 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex. Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagget's hall, Meeting st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Buhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., John F. Mueller, 506 Harriet st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., M. J. Allen, 408 Warren ave., sec., Harry Mankirell, box 635 Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., E. E. Tucker, 536 Galapago st.; sec., F. W. Springer, 433 E. 33d st.; fin. sec., —, Denver, Colo.
- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 94, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; secretary, G. F. Quarnstrom, box 511, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., John Hayes; sec., D. J. McGillivray, 1532 Main st., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, W. M. Cannon, 923 E. 6th st.; sec., Geo P. Ganzor, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., J. L. Jenkins, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Desell, 26 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 138 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 403 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 401 Dakota ave., Chickasha, I. T.

- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John Van Ernst, 28 Driberg ave.; sec., Henry P. Witt, 296 Jefferson ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets every 4th Monday at Fjeldstad hall, North Side. President, John Rao, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 613 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 2443 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, C. E. Stiteler, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., D. C. Evans; sec., C. W. Coy, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 523 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., Harry Richhorn, Cristobal; sec., Wm. M. Roestek, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, R. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevins ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 108 Erickson st.; sec., Tavis Bratsberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., R. C. Taylor; sec., W. T. Arrington, 51 Folk st., Waycross, Ga.
- 480 **CUMBERLAND**—Meets third Sunday of each month at No. 6 Engine House, Arch st. Pres., J. R. Lemon, 178 Grand ave.; Sec., Samuel H. Anderson, 28 Humbard st., So., Cumberland, Md.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Pardee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1155 Boonville st. Pres., Wm. Aldrich, 927 W. Walnut st.; sec., J. M. Hoffelt, 629 New St., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **DUQUENSE**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at cor. Grant and Diamond sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Pres., John Tapkin, 406 Island ave.; sec., Benj. McElhiney, 411 Alexander st., McKees Rocks, Pa.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at 804 Diamond street room 11. President, Hugh McCullum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave.; secretary, Phillip Coyne, 1918 Chartiers st., North Side, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore St. Pres., T. F. Stearns, I. C. Shops; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 490 **POTTSVILLE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Brewery Workers Hall, 110 N. Center st. Pres., John A. Scherbehut, 624 W. Arch st.; sec., John R. Stephenson, 461 Hotel st. Pottsville, Pa.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. President, Arthur McGrew, P. O. box 690; sec., William McKee, P. O. box 690, 480 Havre, Mont.
- 493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 618 N. Fourth st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **SOUTH CHICAGO**—Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., J. W. Kennedy, 253 Lawrence ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriek's hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.
- 497 **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 612 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 36th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave.; sec'ty, P. G. Phillips, 3823 Magellan st., West Duluth, Minn.
- 499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam E. McGunagle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Biple's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.



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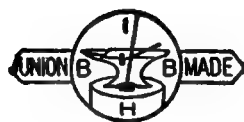
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Union No. _____

19____

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER I. B. OF B. AND H.:—Please deliver to my address the goods described below. Inclosed find \$_____ in payment for same:

Name _____

Recording Secretary. _____

Address _____

No. Ordered	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
.....	Due Stamps at 40c.....	\$.....
.....	Monthly Due books with Initiation Stamp attached, at \$1.00.....	.....
.....	Duplicate Due Books, at 25c. each.....	.....
.....	Renewal of Due Books at 5c. each.....	.....
.....	Assessment Stamps at (according to assessment levied).....	.....
.....	Strike Stamps (on proper application).....	.....
.....	Constitution, English, at 5c.....	.....
.....	Rituals, at 25c. each.....	.....
.....	Seals, at \$3.50 each.....	.....
.....	New Style Ledgers for Financial Secretaries, 100 pages \$1.00—200, \$2.00.....	.....
.....	Day Books at 75c.....	.....
.....	Treasurer's Cash Books, at 50c.....	.....
.....	Minute Books, at 50c.....	.....
.....	Treasurer's Receipt Books, at 50c.....	.....
.....	Warrant and Voucher Books, at 50c.....	.....
.....	Financial Secretary's Receipt Books, at 50c.....	.....
.....	Letter Heads, per pad of 100, 50c.....	.....
.....	Envelopes, (large or small) per 100, at 50c.....	.....
.....	Application for Membership Blanks, per doz., at 10c.....	.....
.....	Pedigree Blanks, per doz., at 10c.....	.....
.....	Notice of arrears, per doz., at 10c.....	.....
.....	Notice of Change of Officers, per doz., at 10c.....	.....
.....	Secretary's Monthly Report, per doz., at 20c.....	.....
.....	Withdrawal Cards, at \$1.00.....	.....
.....	Traveling Cards, at 5c.....	.....
.....	Display "Union Shop" Cards, 10x14, suitable for framing, at 25c.....	.....
.....	Anvil Punch, at 75c.....	.....
.....	Gavels, at 75c.....	.....
.....	Official Canceling Stamp and Pad, at 75 c.....	.....
.....	Reversible Parade Badges, (official I. B. of B. & H.) at 60c each.....	.....
.....	If ordered by the dozen.....	.....
.....	Official Buttons, at 40c each, or \$4.50 per dozen.....	.....
.....	" " Solid Gold, \$1.25 each.....	.....
Total.....		\$.....

All Unions will be governed by the above price list in ordering supplies. Cash must always accompany the order. Express or postage prepaid, except on badges.
All stationery of first-class quality, and MUST be secured at General Headquarters as per Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 1.

In forwarding money, make all orders payable to

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WM. F. KRAMER,
Gen. Sec. Gen. Bd. of B. & H.

The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. XI

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE, 1910.

No. 6

Open Letter to the Rev. Chas. A. Steltzle, Superintendent of Church and Labor Presbyterian Church, New York City.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the open letter to Rev. Chas. Steltzle, Superintendent Dept. of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church. The writer is the general organizer of the American Federation of Labor and has charge of the striking employees of the South Bethlehem steel works, of which Chas. M. Schwab is owner.

In a former issue we stated that the average wage of mechanics was about twenty cents per hour. The government in doing this class of work would pay from forty to forty-five cents an hour, and we believe that contracting it to a man of Mr. Schwab's principles practically makes our government a party to this infernal system.

However, the government is getting "wise," and we print following this letter of Mr. Tazelaar, the United States expert's report, or partial report:

South Bethlehem, Pa., May 4, 1910.

Dear Sir:

In continuation of our short interview last week I write you fully regarding the attitude of the church in the Bethlehems, Pa., towards the striking workmen of the Bethlehem Steel Company. I desire to say that the church nearly as a whole, the Protestant as well as the Catholic church, gave no aid to the men who were fighting for a great moral issue, one in which every civilized institution should be deeply interested.

For years the workers employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company have been compelled to work long hours and regularly perform Sunday labor. The question of wages I think it unnecessary for me to dwell upon, for every intelligent man knows and newspaper readers very well remember how Mr. Schwab has boasted that he employed the cheapest labor in the world under unAmerican and revolting conditions.

Not being able to increase his force, due to the low wages and terrible conditions, he decided that the men must continue to work long, excessive hours in addition to the regular day of 10 hours and 25 minutes and labor on Sunday.

In an orderly and respectful manner, though unorganized at the time, which was January of this year, a committee of the machinists waited upon the company to discuss the matter and enter a protest which led to the discharge of the committee by the company and a strike by the workers on February 4, which extended through the whole works, terminating in a general strike February 25, involving every branch, numbering 8,300 men.

The saloons were closed immediately by order of the county judge and remained closed for nearly seven weeks, and were not opened until at least a majority of the saloon keepers had obeyed the orders of Mr. Schwab, by turning against the strikers and using their influence to prevent the men from using municipal hall and all other halls.

The strikers at almost every daily meeting appealed to the ministers and invited them to join in the crusade against labor upon the Sabbath day. In fact they passed resolutions and the executive committee sent the ministers a public invitation and later a challenge to the church to state its position, as to whether or not the church was against Sunday labor or for the Bethlehem Steel Co.

During all this struggle, lasting several weeks, only two priests, Father Fretz and Father Valarky, took advantage of our standing invitation to address the men upon this great moral issue, both speaking feelingly, declaring their sympathies with the men.

The Protestant Ministerial Association, as a body, practically championed the cause of the corporation, and went as far as ex-

cusing or trying to find excuses for men desecrating the Sabbath day.

It is publicly known here that the church can collect its fees and dues through the corporation's office. It is stated here by the workers that the company has taken money out of the pay envelopes of the laboring men without their consent and paid same over to the clergy, and that there is a standing offer to all the ministers by the Bethlehem Steel Co. to have the church dues collected through the company's office. Whether this has anything to do with assisting the company and advocating the men to return to work under the old conditions, Sunday work included, and wages from 12½ cents per hour to 17½ and 20 cents for skilled mechanics I do not know, the clergymen can tell.

The facts are that priests and ministers alike, excepting one or two, all urged the men to go back to work, practically acting as agents for the company.

Mr. Chas. M. Schwab was never known to be a cheap man except in labor. He owns private cars, steam yachts, builds palaces and to show that he will go the limit, I may call your attention to the statement made by him that "it cost him one million dollars to land the Argentine Republic contract." How he spent the money he did not say, nor did he say how much it cost him each year to secure nine million dollars worth of work from the United States government.

If I were asked my personal opinion about a priest or minister who would silently give his consent to labor upon the Sabbath day, particularly under such revolting conditions as exist here, or find excuses for the corporation, I would say to you that he was an enemy of the people a dangerous man to the republic, a man eager to do as told by the corporations.

The attitude of the church in South Bethlehem and Bethlehem in the strike has made many people sit up and think, and take notice. I am sure that it is not going to assist you much in your work. It will make the trades union leaders, and laboring people generally, more careful as to their future attitude toward the church.

If the church does not condemn the attitude of these priests and ministers, then labor has the right to assume that priests and ministers are only playing the religious game as a profession.

It seems to me that a thorough investigation by a fair, impartial committee of honest churchmen would bring to light sufficient evidence to censure the supposed apostles of Jesus Christ, who are unwilling to defend the laws of God.

What inducement can the church offer

when the leaders themselves are shielding corporations and upholding them in wrong doing? Your efforts to bring the church and labor together and in a closer alliance to work for the moral and social uplift and elevation of mankind instead of the demoralization and degradation of the toilers, would make greater progress by the church ridding itself of men who are willing to sacrifice every principle the church should stand for, to please the interests of such corporations as the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Respectfully yours,

JACOB TAZELAAR,

General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

Note.—Since writing the above the press reports that Dr. Neill, in his report to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor, severely denounces the unAmerican and revolting conditions which churches and business men have defended.

FROM SPECIAL ORGANIZER EDWARD TEGTMEYER.

Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1910.

Received your order to go in the field as special organizer in the City of Chicago and vicinity, comprising District Council No. 1, on May 1st. Previous to this time I was engaged in signing up agreements for our members, so I continued to follow up this work already started, and have signed up a good number, meeting with success, in many instances getting increases from 2 to 5 cents per hour. This includes contract shops, terminal railroads, brick yards, etc. The scale for contract shops is 30 cents per hour for helpers and 40 cents per hour for blacksmiths and boilermakers, but in many shops they are getting above the scale. I also wish to state that we have not got a man locked out or on strike, and but a few out of employment, but at the same time I would not advise members from out of town to come here expecting to get work, for they may be disappointed.

I have visited a large number of shops, getting new members and prodding up members that were in arrears, and getting positions for some of our members. Also have put in some of my time visiting wagon, carriage and automobile shops, distributing hand bills and arranging for an open meeting for the carriage and wagon blacksmiths and helpers of this city, as they are not organized as they should be, and am using my best endeavors to line them up and expect to get results before long.

Respectfully submitted,

EDW. TEGTMEYER.

AGREEMENTS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY. THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS.

The following rules and regulations for the employment of Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Helpers and Apprentices will constitute an agreement between the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas, and the Blacksmiths, Blacksmiths Helpers and Apprentices in their employ:

ARTICLE I.

Nine hours shall be the standard working day for Blacksmiths except in the Car Department, where the standard working day will be ten hours.

ARTICLE II.

All time worked over the standard day shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. If called to return to work a minimum of five hours time for three hours and twenty minutes or less will be allowed.

No Blacksmith, Blacksmiths Helper or Apprentice will be laid off any hours of the regular time to equalize on account of having worked overtime.

ARTICLE III.

No one will be allowed to perform the services of Blacksmith except Blacksmiths, promoted Helpers or Apprentices.

ARTICLE IV.

Time and one-half with a minimum of five hours for three hours and twenty minutes' work or less will be paid for Sundays and the following holidays: New Years day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Independence day, Labor day, Thanksgiving day, and Christmas day.

When any of the above holidays fall on Sunday the day observed by the state or nation or by proclamation shall be considered the holiday.

ARTICLE V.

Blacksmiths, Blacksmiths Helpers and Apprentices sent out on road work will be allowed single time between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., and time and one-half from 6 p. m. to 7 a. m., and will be allowed one dollar per day of 24 hours for expenses, same to be allowed in the current month.

ARTICLE VI.

The rate of pay for Blacksmiths and Helpers will be as follows:

BLACKSMITHS.

New Franklin—38 cents per hour.

Sedalia, Car Shops—25, 27½, 30, 32, 34, 36½ and 39 cents per hour.

Kansas City—34 cents per hour.

Parsons, Locomotive Shop—26½, 33, 35½, 37, 37½, 38½ and 40 and 42½ cents per hour.

Parsons, Frog Shop—30½, 33, 35½, 37½, 38, 38½ and 41½ cents per hour.

Denison, Locomotive Shop—32½, 35, 39, 40, 42½ and 45 cents per hour.

Denison, Car Shop—28, 30, 32½, 35½, 37½ and 40 cents per hour.

Ray—25 cents per hour.

Hillsboro—30 cents per hour.

Greenville—39 and 40 cents per hour.

Smithville—30, 40, 41 and 43 cents per hour.

BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.

New Franklin—21 cents per hour.

Sedalia, Car Shop—19½ and 21 cents per hour.

Parsons, Locomotive Shop—20, 22 and 22½ cents per hour.

Parsons, Frog Shop—20 and 20½ cents per hour.

Denison, Locomotive Shop—20½, 22½ and 23½ cents per hour.

Denison, Car Shop—18½, 21, 21½ and 22 cents per hour.

Greenville—22½ cents per hour.

Smithville—18½, 22½ and 23 cents per hour.

ARTICLE VII.

One Apprentice or promoted Helper shall be employed in every shop irrespective of the number of Blacksmiths employed and one additional apprentice or promoted helper may be employed to every five Blacksmiths. An apprentice engaging himself to learn the blacksmith trade must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, and must have a common school education, and shall serve four years of 300 days per year. They shall be given an opportunity of learning all branches of the trade and not kept at any one class of work longer than six months. The rate of pay for apprentices will be as follows:

First year—10 cents per hour.

Second year—12½ cents per hour.

Third year—15 cents per hour.

Fourth year—23 cents per hour.

At the expiration of the fourth year if retained in the service, they shall receive standard blacksmiths' pay for the shop in which they are employed and a certificate of apprenticeship shall be furnished. Apprentices will not be sent out on road work until they have served three years apprenticeship unless accompanied by a blacksmith.

ARTICLE VIII.

In promoting helpers seniority and efficiency will govern. If after a reasonable length of time they do not show aptitude to learn they may be set back and the next in line promoted.

Helpers promoted to blacksmiths shall receive two and one-half cents per hour increase after expiration of first six months, and two and one-half cents per hour for each succeeding six months until they have reached the established rate of pay for fire upon which they are employed.

ARTICLE IX.

When vacancies occur blacksmiths and blacksmiths helpers will be given preference. Seniority and proficiency to govern. This to be confined to Master Mechanics' respective territories.

ARTICLE X.

Blacksmiths and helpers occupying the place of another man two or more days in succession will be paid at the rate of regular man employed.

ARTICLE XI.

Helpers building fires in advance of working hours, 7 a. m. and 1 p. m., will receive one-half hour per day extra for such service.

ARTICLE XII.

The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith or blacksmiths helper in its employ who from time to time represents other blacksmiths and helpers as committeemen and will grant leave of absence and free transportation over its own line should he be delegated to go before the management.

ARTICLE XIII.

Grievances may be submitted to shop foremen. In the event his decision is unsatisfactory an appeal may be made to the succeeding higher officials.

ARTICLE XIV.

When reduction of expenses becomes necessary the working hour will first be

reduced to 48 hours per week before reducing the number of men employed. When force is reduced employees having others dependent upon them will be given the preference, seniority and proficiency to govern.

ARTICLE XV.

Blacksmiths, blacksmiths helpers and apprentices are to be accorded the same privileges in regard to transportation as enjoyed by other employees of the company.

ARTICLE XVI.

No blacksmith, blacksmiths helper or apprentice will be suspended or discharged without just and sufficient cause. If after investigation he is found to have been unjustly suspended or discharged he shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost.

ARTICLE XVII.

A special effort will be made to furnish good ice water for drinking purposes and to keep all pits in the shops and round houses, also the water closets on the system in good sanitary condition.

ARTICLE XVIII.

This to take effect May 1, 1910.

All regulations in conflict with this agreement are void.

If either the companies or the blacksmiths in their employ desire to change this agreement, a notice of thirty days is to be given in writing of the change proposed to be made.

For the Blacksmiths and Helpers :

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Chairman.

For the Railway Companies:

.....
Master Mechanic,
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co

.....
Master Car Builder,
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co

.....
Master Mechanic,
The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co

.....
Master Car Builder,
The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co
Tex.

.....
Asst. Supt. Machinery & Equipment

.....
Supt. Machinery & Equipment

.....
Asst. to the General Manager

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN AND CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR BLACKSMITHS, BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS AND BLACKSMITH APPRENTICES.

Rule 1.—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

Rule 2.—Blacksmiths shall receive an increase of pay to the extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour over the present rates.

White blacksmiths helpers shall receive an increase of pay to the extent of ten per cent over present rates.

Blacksmith apprentices shall be paid the following rates:

First year—.... cents per hour.

Second year—.... cents per hour.

Third year—.... cents per hour.

Fourth year—.... cents per hour.

Rule 3.—All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and half time, this to include Sundays and National holidays; National holidays to consist of New Years day, January 1st; Washington's birthday, February 22nd; Decoration day, the day designated by the state to be observed; Independence day, July 4; Labor day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day, by proclamation; and Christmas day, December 25th. When a holiday falls on Sunday the following day to be observed; this to include men working at night.

Rule 4.—Men called back to the shops after regular working hours shall receive pay for not less than five hours.

Rule 5.—When it becomes necessary for blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices to work overtime, they shall not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize the time. Overtime shall be equally distributed as nearly as possible.

Rule 6.—Blacksmiths or helpers going out on road. When blacksmiths, apprentices or helpers are sent on the road they shall be allowed time and half time from the time they are called until they return, they to pay their own expenses. An apprentice shall not be sent out on the road unless accompanied by a blacksmith. Men will be called as nearly as possible one hour before leaving time, and will deliver tools to shop upon their return.

Rule 7.—There shall be one apprentice for the shop, and in addition not more than one apprentice for every five blacksmiths. Regular apprentices shall serve four years of three hundred days each, this time to be divided as nearly as possible as follows:

Six months helping smith.

Three months working at furnace and doing former work.

Three months small fire (without helper).

Twelve months passenger and freight car work.

Twelve months light engine and tool work.

Twelve months heavy work.

If within one year an apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade he shall be dismissed. A regular apprentice shall not be under sixteen nor over twenty-one years of age when employed. Blacksmith apprentices shall not be required to work on regular night shifts.

No apprentice shall be allowed to work overtime, or on night shifts, for the first three years of his apprenticeship, unless to complete a job started during the day or in special cases when called on only by the Master Mechanic.

Rule 8.—Grievances. When a blacksmith, blacksmiths helper or blacksmith apprentice has a grievance he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with the General Foreman and Master Mechanic; if not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he may then place it in the hands of a committee of employes, who shall try to settle it with the Master Mechanic; failing to do this the committee shall place such grievance in the hands of the District Committee, composed of employes, for adjustment with the Superintendent of Motive Power. If an adjustment is not then reached the District Committee will present the matter to the General Manager for final adjustment.

Rule 9.—If a blacksmith, blacksmiths helper or blacksmith apprentice is discharged, he thinks unjustly, he shall have the right to appeal to the Master Mechanic within three days after his discharge. If then not satisfactorily adjusted, the grievance is to be taken up as per rule No. 8. If a blacksmith, helper or apprentice is found to have been unjustly discharged, he shall be reinstated and shall be paid for the time lost.

Rule 10.—Free transportation. Blacksmiths, blacksmiths helpers and blacksmith apprentices shall enjoy the same privilege in connection with free transportation granted to other employes on this road, and all dependent upon them for support.

Rule 11.—Committees representing blacksmiths, blacksmiths helpers and blacksmith apprentices shall be given leave of absence and passes over the line of this company upon proper request.

Rule 12.—Should it become necessary to

reduce expenses, the full force of blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices will be retained, and reduction made in working hours until the hours are reduced to forty hours per week. Should any further reduction be necessary, the force will be reduced. Men longest in the service of the company at shop where employed will be given preference of employment.

Rule 13.—Applicants for employment as blacksmith, blacksmiths helper and blacksmith apprentice shall only be expected to file application as to character and ability, and address of relatives.

Rule 14.—Helpers and handymen will not be advanced to the detriment of blacksmiths or apprentices.

Rule 15.—When vacancies occur, blacksmiths employed by this company shall be given consideration for promotion; proficiency, character and seniority to govern.

Rule 16.—The heating and sanitary condition of the shops will be given best possible attention. Ice water will be furnished where procurable.

Rule 17.—Blacksmiths, blacksmith helpers and blacksmith apprentices working nights will be given preference for day work when a vacancy occurs, if they desire the position.

Rule 18.—When attending court as witnesses for the company, blacksmiths, white blacksmiths helpers and blacksmith apprentices will receive two dollars (\$2.00) per day for expenses and pay for time lost. The company will furnish necessary transportation, and will be entitled to the certificates for witness' fees in all cases.

Rule 19.—The company will in no way discriminate against any blacksmith, blacksmiths helper or blacksmith apprentice, or committee of blacksmiths, blacksmiths helpers and blacksmith apprentices who from time to time are elected to represent the blacksmiths, blacksmiths helpers or blacksmith apprentices.

Rule 20.—Five days' notice will be posted in shops by the company before any general reduction in force is made.

Rule 21.—Blacksmiths' work will be done by blacksmiths and apprentices; the work now done by blacksmiths will be considered their work.

Rule 22.—Men who have given continuous, long and faithful service in the employment of the company and have become unable to handle heavy work to advantage, will be given preference of such light work as they are competent to handle when it is available.

Rule 23.—These rules and regulations and rates of pay are effective May 1, 1910,

and shall remain in force until revised. Should any change be desired by either the management or blacksmiths, blacksmiths helpers or blacksmith apprentices, at least thirty days' written notice is to be given.

M. C. PAYNE,
Chairman Blacksmiths and Helpers,
Committee.

C. N. O. & T. P. RY. CO.,
By J. P. McClun,
Supt. Motive Power.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Waco, Tex., March, 1910.

The following rates, rules and regulations for the employment and government of blacksmiths and helpers are hereby announced, effective April 1, 1910:

Rule 1.—The standard working time shall be nine hours per day; from 7 a. m. to 12 noon, and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Rule 2.—When any general reduction in expenses is necessary, the working hours shall be reduced to eight hours per day before laying off any men. No man shall be hired while working less than nine hours per day. Should any further reduction be necessary the last man hired shall be first laid off.

Rule 3.—Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices will be paid at the rate of time and one-half for all time worked after regular working hours, Sundays and legal holidays, namely: New Years day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas day. Should any of these days fall on Sunday, the day designated by the State or Nation shall be considered as the holiday.

Rule 4.—Calls including request to return after regular working hours, shall be paid for at the rate of five hours for the first three hours and twenty minutes or less. Men working in shops shall not be required to work over one hour beyond regular working hours without being allowed to go to their meals, and for this hour, time and one-half will be allowed. Employees will not be required to lay off any of the regular working hours to equalize overtime made.

Rule 5.—The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith, helpers or apprentices who, from time to time, shall go before the management to adjust grievances, and will grant leave of absence and free transportation over its own lines should he be delegated to represent his union.

Rule 6.—In case of vacancy occurring in

the shop, the blacksmith and helper, longest in the service of the company, will be given preference, oldest employed will be given consideration for promotion.

Rule 7.—Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices shall enjoy the same privilege of free transportation as other employees of this company.

Rule 8.—Good ice water will be furnished from May 1 to October 1. Water closets will be kept in good sanitary condition.

Rule 9.—Helpers or laborers will not be permitted to do blacksmith work or advanced to the detriment of blacksmiths or apprentices, and no man shall be classed as a blacksmith until he receives the standard rate of pay.

Rule 10.—Any man who has served an apprenticeship or had four years varied experience at the blacksmiths' trade and who, by his skill and experience in his class, and is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work and by the use of drawings and blue-prints, cause the work to a successful completion within a reasonable length of time, shall be classed as a blacksmith. All work sent to shop will be done by blacksmiths or apprentices.

Rule 11.—There may be one apprentice for every shop and one additional apprentice for every five blacksmiths. Helpers set up shall receive two and one-half cents per hour raise when advanced, and two and one-half cents per hour every six months until he receives standard rate of pay for fire on which he is working, and during the time of his advancement he shall receive all instructions possible in all branches of the trade.

Rule 12.—Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices will not be discharged without a just and sufficient cause. If after an investigation in the presence of the shop committee, employe is found to be unjustly discharged or suspended, he will be reinstated and paid full time for all time lost, investigation to take place within five days after charges have been made.

Grievances shall first be submitted to the shop foreman within twenty-four hours and in the event his decision is unsatisfactory, an appeal may be taken by the committee in order to the Master Mechanic, Superintendent of Motive Power or Management.

Rule 13.—The minimum rate of wages shall be as follows:

First fire—44 cents per hour.

All other blacksmiths—40 cents per hour.
One heater on big fire—24 cents per hour.

One helper on big fire—23 cents per hour.

All other helpers (except one)—22 cents per hour.

One helper—17½ cents per hour.

Hammer men—22 cents per hour.

Helpers shall receive 30 minutes per day building fires.

Flue welder—27 cents per hour.

Rule 14.—Should either party desire to amend or alter this agreement, thirty days' notice shall be given.

For the Company,

N. L. SMITHAM, M. M.

For the Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers,

J. C. OSBORNE,
JAKE VANDERLIE,
N. R. DAVIDSON.

Approved:

C. HAMILTON,

V.-P. & G. M.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1910.

Mr. A. Gledhill, Chairman,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—It is understood that a general increase in rates of blacksmiths of three and one-half (3½) cents per hour will be made effective April 1, 1910.

Apprentice rates to be as follows:

First year—10 cents.

Second year—12 cents.

Third year—14 cents.

Fourth year—17 cents.

Yours truly,

A. STEWART,
Gen. Supt. M. P. & E.

Agreement between Southern Railway and its Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths Apprentices, following rules and regulations to govern:

Rule 1.—Nine hours will constitute a day's work.

Rule 2.—All overtime will be paid for at the rate of time and half time, this to include Sundays and National holidays. National holidays to consist of New Year's day, January 1; Washington's birthday, February 22; Decoration day, the day designated by the State is to be observed; Independence day, July 4; Labor day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day, by proclamation, and Christmas day, December 25. When a holiday falls on Sunday the following day to be observed, this to include men working at night.

Rule 3.—Men called back to the shops after regular working hours shall receive pay for not less than five hours.

Rule 4.—When it becomes necessary for

blacksmiths to work overtime, they shall not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize the time. Overtime will be equally distributed as nearly as possible.

Rule 5.—Blacksmiths going out on road. When blacksmiths are sent out on road they shall be allowed time and half time from the time they are called until they return, they to pay their own expenses. An apprentice will not be sent out on the road unless accompanied by a blacksmith. Men will be called as nearly as possible one hour before leaving time, and will deliver tools to shop upon their return.

Rule 6.—There shall be one apprentice for the shop and in addition not more than one apprentice for every five blacksmiths. Regular apprentices shall serve four years of three hundred days each, this time to be divided as nearly as possible as follows:

Six months, helping smith.

Three months, working at furnace and doing former work.

Three months, small fire (without helper).

Twelve months, passenger and freight car work.

Twelve months, light engine and tool work.

Twelve months, heavy work.

If within one year an apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade, he shall be dismissed. A regular apprentice shall not be under sixteen or over twenty-one years of age when employed. Blacksmith apprentices will not be required to work on regular night shifts.

No apprentice shall be allowed to work overtime, or on night shifts, for the first three years of his apprenticeship, unless to complete a job started during the day or in special cases when called on only by the Master Mechanic.

Rule 7.—Grievances. When a blacksmith or blacksmith apprentice has a grievance, he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with the General Foreman and Master Mechanic; if not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he may then place it in the hands of a committee of employes who shall try to settle it with the Master Mechanic; failing to do this the committee shall place such grievance in the hands of the District Committee, composed of employes, for adjustment with the Superintendent of Motive Power. If an adjustment is not then reached the District Committee will present the matter to the General Superintendent of Motive Power and Equipment and General Manager for final adjustment.

Rule 8.—If a blacksmith is discharged—he thinks unjustly—he shall have the right to appeal to the Master Mechanic within

three days after his discharge. If then not satisfactorily adjusted, the grievance is to be taken up as per rule No. 7. If a blacksmith is found to have been unjustly discharged, he shall be reinstated and shall be paid for the time lost.

Rule 9.—Free transportation. Blacksmiths will enjoy the same privilege in connection with free transportation granted to other employes of this system and all dependent upon them for support.

Rule 10.—Committees representing blacksmiths will be given leave of absence and passes over the lines of this company upon proper request.

Rule 11.—Should it become necessary to reduce expenses the full force of blacksmiths will be retained and reduction made in working hours until hours are reduced to forty hours per week. Should any further reduction be necessary the force will be reduced. Men longest in the service of the company at shop where employed will be given preference in employment.

Rule 12.—Applicants for employment as blacksmith shall only be expected to file application as to character and ability, and address of relatives.

Rule 13.—Helpers and handymen will not be advanced to the detriment of blacksmiths or apprentices.

Rule 14.—When vacancies occur, blacksmiths employed by this company shall be given consideration for promotion; proficiency, character and seniority to govern.

Rule 15.—The heating and sanitary condition of shops will be given best possible attention. Ice water will be furnished where procurable.

Rule 16.—Blacksmiths working nights will be given preference for day work when a vacancy occurs, if they desire the position.

Rule 17.—When attending court as witnesses for the company, blacksmiths will receive two dollars (\$2.00) per day for expenses and pay for time lost. The company will furnish necessary transportation, and will be entitled to the certificates for witness' fees in all cases.

Rule 18.—The company will in no way discriminate against any blacksmith or committee of blacksmiths who from time to time are elected to represent the blacksmiths or blacksmith apprentices.

Rule 19.—Five days' notice will be posted in shops by the company before any general reduction in force is made.

Rule 20.—Blacksmiths' work will be done by blacksmiths and apprentices; the work now done by blacksmiths will be considered their work.

Rule 21.—Men who have given continuous, long and faithful service in the employment of the company and have become unable to handle heavy work to advantage, will be given preference of such light work as they are competent to handle when it is available.

Rule 22.—These Rules and Regulations and also Rates of Pay effective April 1, 1910, shall remain in force until revised. Should any change be desired by either the management or blacksmiths at least thirty days' written notice is to be given.

A. GLEDHILL,

Chairman, Blacksmiths.

A. STEWART,

General Superintendent M. P. & E.

Approved:

A. H. COAPMAN,

General Manager.

HOURS LONG AND PAY POOR AT BETHLEHEM STEEL PLANT.

Working the Men Seven Days a Week Cause of Strike, Government Probers Report.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—The report of the bureau of labor upon the conditions at the Bethlehem steel works, of South Bethlehem, Pa., which was submitted to the Senate today, says that 2,322 men worked 12 hours a day for seven days a week, a large percentage of the laborers earning only 12½ cents an hour.

The report, precipitated by the strike declared against the company of which Chas. M. Schwab is president, severely criticises the corporation for its treatment of employees.

Twelve hours of hard labor for seven days a week is ascribed as the cause of the strike of the unorganized men at the steel works.

The following is a summary of the findings:

"The strike at the Bethlehem works started February 4, when several hundred machinists struck against the discharge of three men who shortly before had served as a committee appointed to protest against Sunday and overtime work. There were at that time no labor organizations in the plant; and one of the elements of interest in the strike is that it was a strike of unorganized workmen.

"Opposition to overtime and Sunday work was the basic cause leading up to the strike. While a very considerable percentage of the force had a regular working day of 12 hours for the entire seven days of a week, a large part of the skilled workmen had approximately a 10½-hour day for six days

of the week. A large number of this latter group were frequently required to work overtime on weekdays and do additional work on Sundays, and it was the protest against this extension of time and the requiring of work on Sundays from the employees who had the shortest hours that led to the strike.

"Eighty-two men were reported as having a 13-hour day for the entire seven days. The table dealing with wages, taken from the January payroll, shows that a large percentage of the laborers working 12 hours a day, seven days a week, earned only 12½ cents an hour.

"The strike began among the machinists, and in January machinists on first-class work, working straight time, averaged 27.6 cents an hour, the machinists working under the bonus system averaged 32.7 cents an hour. Taking all machine hands and helpers together, the average, including the armorplate shop for 1,036 men, was 18.5 cents an hour."

"THEY" MEANS YOU.

I said, "I am disgusted at the way they let things go;
They shirk the plainest duties and they bungle things up so!
They ought to be more faithful, they ought to be more true!"
A small voice whispered softly, "Yes, but 'they' means you!"

I said, "Look at this city, and this country, and this state!
They put bad men in office and they call rich rascals, great;
Vice, crime, are unrestricted, they don't give the poor his due."
Again that small voice whispered, "Yes, but 'THEY' means YOU!"

"In church they do no better," I declared in accents strong,
"They're slow to greet the stranger, slower to rebuke the wrong;
They're stingy with their money, to their vows they're seldom true."
Again that voice reminded me that "THEY" means YOU!"

I said, "They must do better; they must give and pray and work;
I'll do my part, and others then will feel ashamed to shirk;
I am sure they will be happier when to duties all they're true."
The small voice whispered blythely, "Yes, and 'THEY' means YOU!"
—Charles Reed Zahniser.

EDITORIALS.

Wanted—A Man.

A man who can see things; who can feel needs; who can be stirred deeply by lacks; who will refuse to be complacent where chaos reigns; who suffers when good causes suffer; who says it is too bad about bad conditions, and who means to his heart's cockles what he says; who believes with all his might that bad things and dead organizations and lame methods and indifferent people and languishing enterprises and untouched opportunities need not remain such; who never despairs over any situation where what ought to be is not; who hopes always; who has insights; who sees the way out or is out seeking the way; who dares to say, I know, on the basis of his faith; who is always sure, though never cock-sure; who spreads a contagion of hopefulness wherever he goes.

Wanted: A man to see and feel and believe in things.

A man who can do things and does them every time he gets the chance; who, having seen a worthy end works towards it though it be ten thousand miles away; who cannot stand the reproach upon himself of good things left undone; who believes that anything worth believing in is worth working for; who marshals forces and produces the forces where they are not at hand; who has a knack or is hunting for one; who, charged with energy, charges others; who puts ginger into all he sets at, and leaves out the mustard and vinegar; who is all on fire and never scorches people; who is humble enough to accept nobody's business as his business; who is lordly enough to set the universe to rights, or at least to try; who criticizes people for their indolence and who frankly believes that he is the people; who says, "Come on, let's do it," when anything needs being done, and then does it whether anybody comes or not; who takes hold, and lets go only to spit on his hands for a new hold; who undertakes all he ought, neglecting to ask whether he can.

Wanted: A man to do things, to do them hard and long, and today.

How is it in your local organization? Perhaps the ranks are not so crowded but that you yourself might slip into this place.

The Ten-Hour Law for Women.

The woman's ten-hour labor law was upheld by a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court recently, and thousands of women and girls in Chicago will at once begin to reap the benefits of the hours-of-labor act. Factory Inspector Davies announces that the law will be rigorously enforced. It applies only to women in mechanical pursuits, factories and laundries, not to saleswomen and women in mercantile avocations.

The decision was on the appeal of W. C. Ritchie & Co., who sought to have Factory Inspector Davies and State's Attorney Wayman restrained from interfering with the hours of work of women in the company's employ. Judge Tuthill, in the original trial of the cause, rendered a decision adverse to the law.

The Supreme Court opinion was written by Justice Hand. In part the decision reads:

"It is known to all men, and of what we know as men we cannot profess to be ignorant as judges:

"That woman's physical structure and the performance of material functions place her at a great disadvantage in the battle of life.

"That while a man can work for more than ten hours a day without injury to himself, a woman, especially when the burdens of motherhood are upon her, cannot.

"That while a man can work standing upon his feet for more than ten hours a day, day after day, without injury to himself, a woman cannot.

"And as weakly and sickly women cannot be the mothers of vigorous children, it is of the greatest importance to the public that the State take such measures as may be necessary to protect its women from the consequences produced by long-continued manual labor in those occupations which tend to break them down physically.

"It would seem obvious, therefore, that legislation which limits the number of hours which women shall be permitted to work to ten hours in a single day would tend to preserve the health of women and assure the production of vigorous offspring by them, and would conduce directly to the health, morals and general welfare of the public, and that such legislation would fall clearly within the police powers of the State."

State's Attorney Wayman and Factory Inspector Davies expressed pleasure when they heard of the Supreme Court's action. State Senator W. Clyde Jones, who introduced the bill at the request of Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Raymond Robins and other well-known social workers, said of the decision:

"The bill to limit the hours of labor of women, when pending at the last regular session, brought to Springfield perhaps the largest lobby of recent years. As originally introduced the bill provided for an eight-hour limitation. Numerous hearings were held at Springfield. The evidence produced indicated that ten hours was a reasonable limitation, and accordingly an attempt was made to so amend the bill. The enemies of the law defeated this attempt twice, and it was only after weeks of contest that the law was successfully amended in this respect.

"Our Supreme Court in the earlier Ritchie case, decided fourteen years ago, held, in effect, that to limit the hours of labor of women was a violation of the right of contract.

"Since the earlier Ritchie case laws limiting the hours of women have been adopted in many States, until at the present time there are upward of sixteen States having these laws. In a number of these States the Supreme Courts have sustained the laws as being proper exercise of the police power. In Oregon the test case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that court held that it was within the proper exercise of police power to limit the hours of women and that a limitation to ten hours a day was reasonable.

"The friends of this measure at Springfield believed it wise to adopt in Illinois the precise language of the Oregon statute, which had been approved by the United States Supreme Court, and after a contest this plan was successful and the law as written upon the Illinois statute books is practically the same as the Oregon statute. The wisdom of this step is demonstrated by the recent action of our Supreme Court in sustaining the law."

"Yesterday, To-Day and Forever."

Graft! Graft! Graft! Where will it end? At this writing the State of Illinois is in the throes of a graft scandal. According to the reports thus far legislators accepted one thousand dollars per to betray the confidence of their constituents, with a jack-pot on the side.

It seems that legislators are mighty cheap in the State of Illinois; some of the aldermen in the city of Pittsburg were higher priced than that. It matters not whether it is the Lumber Trust or the Beef Combine, the confidence of the people has been misplaced and honest legislation thwarted.

Watching politics as we have the past few years, we wonder if this is only a case of legislative bribery, and Senator Lorimer the only one who holds his seat at the present time through political chicanery. Confessions from legislators who accepted

the bribe, and thereby gained immunity, is one way of getting at the truth, but not very admirable.

It looks now as if the State of Illinois will have to follow the example of the City of Pittsburgh—hold an election to fill offices made vacant by boodle officials.

In our April issue we published the notice from the secretary of the Manufacturers Association, Mr. Glenn, and now comes Mr. Link, self-confessed bribetaker, and corroborates our statement, which proves to be more than a surmise—an actual fact.

Whither Bound.

The struggle of mankind to keep within the borders of prosperity has never been keener than it is today.

Man is engaged in a continual fight, in which mind and muscle are strained to their utmost trying to gain an unlimited portion of the world's wealth.

To gain money is to gain happiness, an axiom that will remain so until it is proved that scanty food, bad houses, and emaciated people, are superior to good food, comfortable houses, and healthy, well-educated people.

The good things of life are gained by money. It will be said money cannot buy love, which indeed must make for happiness. True, but lack of money does not cultivate its growth.

If we study the money-getting business thoroughly we will find evidence enough to prove it unsatisfactory.

Society exists in classes, the class who own nearly all the wealth are the capitalist class. By virtue of their power they dominate the lives of the more numerous class, the workers, or as they are commonly termed, the proletariat, which means they who own nothing but their labor.

The existence of such things before stated must beget a class war. Such a war is but faintly discerned yet in the horizon.

There does exist a war, a hellish war, not of class against class, but within the classes. By reason of their dependence for life's necessities upon the capitalist, the workers fight each other for the little of the good things of life they can gain in this manner.

I speak of where men are unorganized, because where there is organization and men work for a stated wage no power on earth can allow these men to each other's wages.

The majority of the workers of the country are unorganized, thereby leaving themselves unprotected prey for well-organized capital.

The consequences of unorganized labor are so obvious that they scarcely need telling. Some of them are low wages, long hours, and what any man of the least independence of mind would consider worst, being driven by capitalistic bosses to that frenetic energy to produce work which makes slaves and cowards of men. If one of these men still retains a spark of manhood, and dares to be driven, his place is easily filled. There are idle men, even in our best industrial booms, with wives and children who cry aloud for an existence. Hunger has no conscience.

Compare this with the conditions where organized labor exists.

The organized worker has a security and safety in numbers, his mind is not worried by bosses, for he knows behind him stand his fellow workers, ready to fight injustice or tyranny. He is no longer a slave. He begins to feel the joy of independent manhood that makes life worth while. Now let us deduct from what we know of the present day society, what we lack to make our lives worth living. On the one hand

the capital of the country is becoming more perfectly organized every day, as it is also being controlled by fewer people; on the other hand, labor, which consists of nearly all the people, is but partially organized. The capital of a country is the tools and machinery by means of which the people produce their food and clothing and other things necessary to live.

When the people do produce these things, they cannot use, they are claimed by the people who own the tools, who in return give them the lowest wage possible. The owners of these tools cannot be classed as good or patriotic persons if they do see that the necessities of life are produced.

The making of these things is only a secondary consideration. Their first object is to make profits.

To gain profits men will swindle, cheat, lie and adulterate, and as labor is the most important factor in the making of profits, it is consequently screwed down to its lowest price. This is a peculiar condition for a family (for mankind is but one, and the sooner we realize it the sooner we shall lose the bitterest things of life). Some are hungered and worked to death, while others are educated and well fed. By such conditions a nation loses untold wealth in, as the poet says, "but knowledge to their eyes her ample page, rich with the spoils of time, did n'er unroll; chill penury repress'd their noble rage, and froze the genial current of the soul."

Since the capitalist has economic power it is but natural that he should also have political power. By virtue of their wealth the capitalists buy the services of those who have sworn to represent the people. As a matter of fact, the capitalist buys the truncheon of authority, and uses it to quell the worker into submission. If the country is not governed by the capitalist class for its benefit, how is it that 136 years of legislation has not effaced unemployment? Because this present system cannot exist without an army of unemployed.

The cause of unemployment and panics is in the fact that the means of production are privately owned.

The first thing necessary for the workers is to curb the power of the capitalist until they can ultimately own the means of production themselves.

To do this the workers must gain the political power of the country. The organized units which exist must be brought together, a militant class conscious labor party must be born of men true and brave, men that will at all times subordinate everything in their lives to the principles laid down by the party. Men will arise from their fellows, with a knowledge of the workers' hardships and their needs. These men will lift their voices in the halls of the senates, and proclaim their mission, that they have been sent by their fellowmen to unloosen the shackles that bind them to the wheels of industry.

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Tho' baffled oft, is ever won."

P. COYNE.

"The Return of Israel."

No organization can keep alive the interest of its members without a great purpose. The perfunctory meeting and the platitudinous address never wins out. This is just as true of the labor union as it is of the church or any other movement. The social aspect of an organization's life is important, but oyster suppers, vaudeville shows, smokers, and all the rest of it never yet held together a company of earnest men who were supposedly banded together for the purpose of really doing things. When an organization is compelled to resort to such features in order to hold its men, it is an indica-

tion that somewhere there is a falling down, either in leadership or in purpose, and it is destined to fail.

No movement can long remain a force when all men speak well of it. There is danger in too much commendation. Always will there be a letting go when prosperity and flattery enter, and almost invariably it may be said that the man who is always approved by everybody doesn't count for much as a real power. The man or the movement which lives and moves is bound to make mistakes. He who never makes mistakes, never makes anything else. The call to "Come and suffer," has always appealed to true men. Their response to this call has been the secret of success in the greatest movements in the world's history.

No movement can maintain its place in social and industrial life unless it is based upon a moral principle. In this day and generation might does not long continue to make right, either on the side of the boss or the workman. It may seem like good policy to force an issue because one has the whip hand, but no question is ever settled until it is settled right. More and more men are insisting that social questions must be dealt with in absolute fairness. There can be no other way. In view of this, it is an easy matter to prophesy who is going to win out in the end.

REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

How Labor Will Win.

Few people know, and most people will be surprised to learn, that in the City of New York and immediate vicinity, what is commonly called Greater New York, there are nearly one million Jews, or about one-fifth of the population. Those who have never given any thought to the subject, but who are accustomed to reckon with numbers, would not be surprised when told that the Hebrew portion of the population of Greater New York held the balance of political power there; but all of us are surprised, even though we ascertain the fact unaided, to know that this same Hebrew element holds the balance of political power in the nation:

We can scarcely recall an instance where the election of a President of the United States did not depend upon the electoral vote of the State of New York. Politically the State of New York has been determined by the City of New York, and this in turn by its Jewish population. We, therefore, see that the President of the United States is, in reality, elected by the Jews of New York City. This is known by the Eastern politicians; but, if the Westerner knows it, he is taking no pains to spread the information.

Viewed in the light of this political control, all should be able to understand why President Roosevelt was so anxious to transmit to the Czar a protest of the New York Jews against the treatment of their brethren in Russia, notwithstanding that, in so doing, he violated the law of nations and was guilty of a breach of that courtesy which one nation always owes to another, not to interfere in its internal and domestic affairs; but what did that matter to President Roosevelt, so long as he could make sure his reelection?

In the election of a President of the United States, the situation is of the deepest concern, as it affects all the rest of the country alike. When a candidate for President of the United States is to be nominated by a convention, if his election is to be the chief object of his nomination, he must, as we always hear, be able to carry the State of New York. This is the way the matter is presented to us, and the way the country at large thinks of it; but the fact is, and the politicians on the inside know, that the

carrying of the State of New York means simply getting the vote of the New York Jews.

The time will soon again be upon us when we will be told how to vote, if we would save the country and our jobs. This means simply that we must do nothing to antagonize the election of a President of the United States by the New York Jews!

The Jews long expected a Messiah; but, when He came, they rejected Him; and, in consequence, were scattered among all nations. This, perhaps, has a greater significance when given a figurative rather than a real meaning.

The Jews likewise have another tradition that they will again be gathered together into a great nation; and this also has perhaps a greater significance when figuratively considered than when viewed as a probability.

Figuratively considered, Israel has already returned; and, while not within the walls of the Holy City, yet within what must soon be the world's metropolis; and, until that shall have come to pass, a million of them must be content with, to them, the small satisfaction of ruling the greatest nation on earth!

Topeka, Kan.

A. A. GRAHAM.

SHIP SUBSIDY MEN ALSO SCAB HERDERS.

Washington, D. C., May 22.—In the investigation of the methods of the Merchant Marine League's campaign for the ship-subsidy measure, evidence has been produced before the House Committee hearings which shows that the United States steel corporation is practically responsible for the league's existence and the "popular demand" for government gold to aid in a great shipbuilding scheme.

It was also shown that the principal agitators for ship subsidies were a gang of union busters and scab herders.

Among the witnesses summoned, who acknowledged membership in the league, were the president of the Lake Carriers' association, William Livingston, and its attorney, Harvey D. Goulder. In the course of their testimony it was shown that the principal and most important member of the association is the Pittsburgh Steamship company, one of the subsidiary corporations of the United States steel corporation.

Step by step it was dragged from the unwilling witnesses that a paper called the American flag had been employed to carry on a campaign of publicity for the desired subsidies and that its editorial work came from a man by the name of Maxwell, formerly the private secretary of the notorious D. M. Parry, of "union-busting" fame.

Maxwell's cross-examination was so damaging to himself that he at times refused to answer questions and his reasons for so doing may be gathered by the following bit of testimony:

"You said that you were employed by a merchants' information bureau?"
 "The Manufacturers' Information Bureau; yes, sir; a very short time. It was in 1906."

"What is the purpose of that organization?"

"It is an industrial detective agency."

"Who is its president?"

"J. K. Turner."

"What is the nature of its business?"

"As Mr. Turner describes it, it is an educational business. He puts men in the factories where he thinks there is error, where error is claimed to exist. For instance, if there is stock being stolen or inefficiency being shown as to output, he puts men in there for purposes of correction."

"Does it not supply spies upon labor organizations?"

"I think you may say so; yes, sir."

A SCAB'S REWARD.

I ought to get a large reward
 For never using a union card.
 I've never grumbled, never struck;
 I've never mixed with union truck.
 So I must be going my way to win.
 St. Peter sat and stroked his staff—
 Despite his high office he had to laugh—
 Said the flarry gleam in his eye,
 "Who's tending this gate, you or I?
 I've heard of you and your gift of gab;
 You are on earth known as a scab."
 Thereupon he rose in stature tall
 And pressed a button on the wall,
 And said to the imp who answered the bell,
 "Escort this fellow around to hell.
 Tell Satan to give him a seat alone
 On a red-hot griddle up near the throne.
 But stay! Even the devil can't stand the
 smell

Of a cooking scab on the griddle in hell;
 It would cause a revolt and strike, I know,
 If I sent you down to the imps below.
 So go back to your master on earth and tell
 They don't even want a scab in hell."

S. T. BROWNSFIELD,

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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The editor will not be responsible for the views
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**Items for the Journal should be
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—not the backs of reports, etc.,
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office not later than the 15th of
each month, if intended for cur-
rent publication.**

BY THEWAY.

All crafts are still on strike at Charlie
SC(hw)AB'S South Bethlehem slaughter
house.

Fifth Vice-President Roy Horn is a busy
man handling affairs on the Big Four at
Indianapolis, Ind.

The strike is still on at Galeton, Pa., and
the Davenport Locomotive works at Rock
Island, Ill. Steer clear of these places.

Business Manager John Tapken of Pitts-
burg, Pa., has sent in for a charter, with
52 names, having organized the Chain-
makers at Braddock, Pa. Go to it, Jack;
we feel proud of you.

Matters for publication in THE JOURNAL
must be in the hands of the editor no later
than the 15th of each month.

It is not what the best men do, but what
they are, that constitutes their truest bene-
faction to their fellow men.

Post office regulations compel us to leave
out all advertising matter from THE JOUR-
NAL. This is by act of Congress.

Bolt and rivet workers, stay away from
Hegewisch, Ill. Lockout at Western Steel
Car & Foundry Co.'s plant.

Strike still on at Davenport, Ia., Galeton,
Pa., and the American Steel plant at St.
Louis. Stay away from these places.

First Vice-President W. J. Dougherty
sent in for a charter from Nashua, N. H.,
and is aiding all the locals in that territory.

Business Manager Wm. Langehenning of
St. Louis, Mo., has reorganized Benton
Local No. 188, and is assisting the boys at
Alton, Ill.

President Kline visited Havelock, Neb.,
having been called there by the discharge
of a few of our members. The grievance
was readily adjusted.

On going to press we are in receipt of
information that the Frisco system District
Council No. 7 has signed an agreement for
increases of 3 cents for blacksmiths and 2
cents for helpers, and with one of the best
working agreements ever had.

Quite a number of local secretaries insist
upon sending in DAY'S PAY assessments
without sending in the member's name and
number. See that you get credit for your
money, and a stamp in your due book is a
receipt.

All car lines in Chicago lead towards
World's Fair Park on Sunday, June 26th—
Sixty-seventh street and Stony Island ave-
nue. District Council No. 1 hold their pic-
nic on that day. Come and swell the crowd
and help a worthy cause. All are invited.

Business Manager John Tapkin, of the
Pittsburg district, reports an awakening in
that district, he having organized a local at
Braddock, Pa., since our last issue, with
prospects of another at New Castle, Pa.
He is being ably assisted by such war horses
as Bill Hip and old Adam Lange, who
understand the game quite thoroughly.
Good luck to you "Jack."

President Kline's attention was called to a grievance at Cheyenne, Wyo., where the foreman, Mike Dugan, took it upon himself to reduce wages after the company had signed the scale. My! how big some of these small bosses get.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the second annual picnic of District Council No. 1 cordially invites the entire membership of the Brotherhood to lay aside all cares and spend a pleasant day with them. A good time for all is promised.

Quite a number of packages of THE JOURNAL have been returned to us owing to the local secretaries failing to send in their change of addresses and officers. This negligence is causing extra expense to the general office. Kindly be prompt in sending in such changes as may occur.

Business Managers Barry and Tegtmeier of District Council No. 1 have been signing up agreements in contract shops in the City of Chicago at a rate that, if continued, will shortly make this city a closed shop; so it behooves all brothers coming this way to have a paid-up card.

The cartoon found on another page was made by Brother August Schultz, No. 122 Third street, South Bethlehem, Pa., who is one of the victimized and blacklisted hammermen in the crucible steel department of the Bethlehem Steel Co., and a member of Local 329.

Another item of interest: Mr. Winter, convicted banker briber, who was to be sentenced on May 24, has been granted permission by the court to go to Europe for his health. Dear reader, do you imagine for a moment that you would have received the same consideration?

Any person knowing the whereabouts of Brother Arthur Camblin of Beaumont, Texas, will confer a favor on quite a number of people around Beaumont. He was last seen in Sulphur, La., about one year ago. Any information please forward to general office.

Some time ago the steel trust tooted their horns through the Associated Press from one end of the country to the other, as they advanced the wages of their employees six per cent. About two weeks later, very quietly without the sound of trumpets, announced an increase of twenty-five per cent dividends on common stock.

President Kline, after the conference with the executives of the various crafts and President Finley of the Southern railroad, went to Philadelphia and assisted Vice-President Glover in initiating ninety-five men in the Philadelphia local. Vice-President Glover had just been down to Eddystone and initiated seventy-five at that point, making nearly five hundred men in the two locals.

All the fool astronomers, scientists, as well as pseudo-members of that great non-union fraternity, didn't know that the density of the earth's atmosphere would brush aside the tail of Halley's comet instead of passing through it. If the comet's tail was composed of sharp river sand and Portland cement, it could not touch the earth, as the tail or the earth would have to give way. And as the atmosphere is so dense that it breaks and shivers bolts of lightning, we guess it could attend to an attenuated narrative or two if called upon to do so. Even a blacksmith knows this much.

Read the reports of the United States expert in connection with the strike of the Chas. Schwab steel plant of South Bethlehem, Pa., and as Mr. Schwab's statement that he spent a million to land a certain contract, there must be a great profit in army plating and gun forgings in these contracts. Look over the rates of wages and you will readily conclude that some one besides Chas. M. Schwab is paying the boodle. Is it any wonder that the rich are getting richer and the poor getting poorer? As wage earners, are we going to continue this system and allow these lords of wealth to receive our share of the products so as to have it handed back to us in charity?

JOTTINGS FROM WINNIPEG.

Many who had not seen a Journal for months were after the April number. Be sure and get one every month; they are good reading.

Some of those who felt touched say that such articles as "Jottings from Winnipeg" have a tendency to make the men worse. "Impossible."

We regret that Bro. Bartlett was the subject of considerable abuse (from those who felt touched) as the supposed author of "Jottings from Winnipeg" in the April number. We take this opportunity to exonerate Bro. Bartlett from any connection whatever with the article referred to.

Some of the readers of the April Journal were so slow that they nearly got burned before they tumbled that H. O. T. spelled hot; it was also amusing to notice the alacrity with which certain individuals picked out the caps that fitted their peculiarities the best.

The man who thinks that workmen can get together spontaneously in disjointed bodies and negotiate with the management of one of the largest and best organized corporations in the world, with any hope of commanding respect, or of having their demands acceded to, is a fool.

There are lots of men who would be good union men if some philanthropist would furnish all the funds necessary to finance an organization, meekly submit to all their unjust criticism and abuse, settle all their grievances, and get them an increase in wages at least once a year.

With butter at 35 to 40 cents a pound, eggs at 25 cents a dozen and everything else correspondingly high, a workman's wages do not permit of many luxuries. About the cheapest thing to be had in Winnipeg in future will probably be a working agreement, as some economic individuals suggest a novel method of securing a cheap grade at a club rate of \$1.00 per head per year, and ring in under the Federation. "Pretty small potatoes, eh?"

Good red British blood of sterling quality is one of the factors that has figured largely in making the world's past history, and is something to be proud of. There is a lot of that quality in the employ of the C. P. R., but there also seems to be a small percentage that is badly diluted with water. If you doubt it ask the financial secretaries. One feature in regard to them that is worthy of mention is that they are firm believers in that grand old motto: "What we have we hold," insofar as clinging to their monthly dues is concerned, and holding to the mean principle of living on the efforts of others.

Some one seems to have been playing a joke on some of the disgruntled bunch who claim to know all that takes place at the lodge meetings, by telling them that a threat was made to hit them on the head with a chunk of coal. There is no need for alarm as no one takes notice of the feeble efforts at disruption, but it has been suggested that if anyone thought of amusing themselves in that fashion, that they use good American hard coal because the stuff used in the blacksmith shop is of a very soft nature, and it is universally con-

ceded that when two soft things come in contact with each other little or no effect results therefrom.

The schedule committee for western lines have had to sign up the old agreement with the C. P. R. for another year. That shows what disorganization can do. The present incomplete organization may suffice to retain present conditions, but no advance can be made until every man on the system is gathered into his respective craft organization and these in turn consolidated into district councils, and affiliated with the system federation of trades. There is nothing so economic as thorough consolidated organization.

H. O. T. SPARKS.

A KNOCKER.

Of all the fools and hypocrites,
And many people that have fits,
I know a man that beats them all—
As ignorant as any fool that I can recall.
"Big Ed" is his name, dear brothers,
You will surely know him from all others.

When the Local Union No. 16 received a call
To meet last night in the Woodmen Hall,
The president said, with some surprise,
"Isn't Big Ed here with us, to organize?"
We all replied, and to him we said:
"Big baby boy is sound asleep in bed!"

We all walked up and paid our dues
Like a man and brother ought to do,
But "Fatty" was not there. Instead
He was having big dreams about us in bed.
He might have dreamed of a great big raise
But I think it was of beer, all by the case.

This morning, when we started our daily task,
He was running around some questions to ask;
But no one took notice of him at all,
So "Fatty" got STUNG and forced to the wall.

Now friends and brothers, kind and dear,
The I. B. of B. and H. Local Union we have here,

We can be proud of it—all the time.
So please step up and get in line.
No notice of him you should take,
For if you do, you make a big mistake.

This is our Official Button.



Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.00. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all!

Correspondence.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.

FROM LOCAL UNIONS NOS. 123
AND 336.

Dunkirk, N. Y., May 16, 1910.

Editor Journal—Locals Nos. 123 and 336 held a banquet in honor of our general officers who spent a few days with us and the two hundred present said it was the best they had attended in a long time.

Chas. Rahn, president of Local No. 123, presided as toastmaster of the evening, so, under his guiding hand, everything passed off smoothly. The first on the program was a few remarks from our general president, and then we had a song from August Paiser—"Know How Tall I Am"—and then we had a few remarks from Bro. Pat Frawley. He told them what good fish were. He said they made brains and that a certain kind were good to eat, but when you eat them be careful and not get any bones stuck in your throat. Then we had a song from Third Vice-President W. G. Powlesland. He sang the song of Bridget Donehew. After which we had a few remarks from our foreman, Howard James. We were all sorry that assistant foreman, James Henderson, was kept away on account of being sick. We were also entertained by a song from Conard Balsor, Clarence Reynolds and Frank Rohar. They sang Snitzle-Bunk and then there were remarks from Horace Pentecost, foreman of

the hammer shop; also a few remarks from James Lucas, foreman of the drophammer shop; also a few remarks from Wm. Albach of the bolt department. Geo. Hudson and Peter Ireland made a few remarks and then we had a song by Pat. Mahony, "who kicked the knot holes out of the barbed wire fence." Now, Pat is a good singer and he said he would sometime sing "Fishing for the Knot Holes in Lake Erie."

James Warren gave a recitation, so, as the hour was getting late and as everybody had all they wanted to eat, the banquet came to a close and the two hundred present wished for another one soon and everyone voted caterer John Stoyls a vote of thanks for the way he managed everything and the committee who so efficiently assisted him. The committee were: Wm. Phillips, chairman; and he was assisted by Pat. Mahony, Ralph Buell, Thim. Tillison, Michael Lehan and Geo. Peacock.

Yours for fraternity,

GEO. PEACOCK.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 187.

Chester, Pa., May 16, 1910.

Editor Journal—Not having contributed anything to that best of books—the Journal—I will try and tell you who we are. On March 16th the men of the Baldwin Locomotive Works became dissatisfied with the scale of wages paid and concluded to go on a strike, which we did. We were then a very much disorganized body of men, not having any leader to guide us. On the second day we were visited by Bros. Glover and Powlesland of your honorable body and listened to a good, common sense talk on unionism, which was so well taken that we decided to organize and become a part of the great army of organized labor. It was done and done very quickly. At the first meeting we got about eighty odd names and at every meeting are getting more, so at the present time our local now has about 162 members who are keeping themselves in good standing. We have secured good quarters in the Clayton building at Market Square, Chester, Pa., and expect to have one of the finest and largest locals in the country in the near future. We are holding meetings twice a month, viz.: 2nd and 4th Sundays, as a great number of our brothers work at

night. We are new in experience, but any brother visiting this locality will always find the latchstring hanging out from the door of Eddystone No. 187. The Local also sends its best regards and well wishes to Bros. Glover and Powlesland. Hoping they may have the best of success in the good work of building up a great body of organized labor. With best wishes for all the locals, we remain, a new Local, Eddystone No. 187.

SAMEUL D. TECHTON,
Recording Secretary.

FROM LOCAL NO. 411.

LaFayette, Ind., May, 1910.

Editor Journal—Local 411 is still doing some business this month. Took in four new members last month with prospects of one at our next meeting night. We now have a total membership of thirty-three, all employed by the Monon R. R. Will state that there is a wagon factory located here where a good many blacksmiths and helpers are working who ought to be organized into this Local. They are very poorly paid and I, for one, think it would be of great benefit to them to organize. I should think that there is about twenty who would be eligible to membership. If one of our general officers would come down and go and have a talk with them it might have some effect. I have spoken to several of them and they didn't think it could be done. If we could get them together and have one of our organizers here to talk to them, he might convince them that it would be the best thing they could do; certainly an increase in their wages would not hurt them, in face of the high cost of living at the present time.

LaFayette is also going to have an automobile factory located here which will employ about 350 men. The citizens raised \$27,000 for a removal fund by popular subscription to move the factory from Indianapolis, the building to be built and machinery installed by the sale of \$175,000 worth of bonds redeemable in three and six years. The name of the concern is the American Motor Car Co. They build high-priced cars. I don't know, but suspect they employ a good many blacksmiths. They also should be looked after when they come, as I understand that cheap labor is why they want to get away from Indianapolis. They should be met face to face in the start and made to pay decent living wages or quit business and not drag along on starvation wages like the wagon works for years to come. This is about the situation of the blacksmith business in our city at the present time.

Bro. Wm. Gast, who has been on the sick list for seven weeks, is again at work on the tool fire. His health is greatly improved.

Bro. Albert Baum had a very peculiar accident last week. A wrench which he was using slipped off of a bolt striking his hand against the machine, breaking his little finger on his right hand, which will lay him up for some time.

Yours truly,
EUGENE PECHIN,
Financial Secretary.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 299.

Ogden, Utah, April, 1910.

Editor Journal—Since my last letter we have had a few changes in the brotherhood in the way of improvement. As we have a closed shop at this writing every man belongs to the I. B. of B. & H. and everything is running along nicely. Some time ago I mentioned through the Journal about Bro. J. Perry and wife going south for his wife's health. He was gone all winter and returned back to Ogden the first part of March and his wife is much improved in health. Glad to see them back with us again.

We had with us on March 25 Bro. Robertson, of Greenriver, Wyo., on a visit for a few days and shaking hands with the boys; also had our old-time friend and brother blacksmith, James Code, who some time had to retire on account of his eyesight failing him. The boys were glad to see him again. He lives at Evanston, Wyo.

The last meeting in March we elected the following officers: For President, G. B. Sandborn; Vice-President, V. C. Halligan; Recording Secretary, J. W. Walters; Financial Secretary, Edwin Peake; Treasurer, Edw. Finkey; Conductor, Able Standing; Sentinel, R. B. Douglass; Organizer, Rob. Rasumson.

On April 15, 1910, we had the pleasure of receiving back into our Local Bro. Ezra Huntsman, after being expelled from our Local for about two years. Was also somewhat surprised in receiving the transfer card of Bro. G. B. Sandborn, of Local No. 120, of Pocatello, to become a member of Junction City, No. 299.

On April 12th Bro. J. Perry and myself had the pleasure of presenting to Mr. Dunn the agreement for the Oregon Short Line & Southern Pacific at this end of the line and made agreement for a conference for April 25th to take up same, which includes Ogden, Pocatello, Sparks and Salt Lake City. We were somewhat disappointed in not having our General President, Bro.

Kline, with us on account of his having taken sick on his way out here, but hope he will take a tumble in the near future and visit the locals out West, as some of the boys would very much like to see and hear him talk. I also hope by the next write-up we will have something to tell the brotherhood at large about our new scale and agreement. With best wishes to all, from Junction City Union No. 299.

I remain, yours fraternally,

EDWIN PEAKE.

DEER LODGE LOCAL.

Editor Journal—There is a place not more than a thousand miles from nowhere called the Metropolis of Deer Lodge, and some time ago a personage in the shape of a vice-president from the general office (I will not mention any names, but his initials are Bill Evans), was walking around in the swamps duck hunting with his fishing pole. Looking over a small bed of sunflowers beheld to his great amazement the beautiful city which I have before mentioned. Upon further investigation, being armed with his French briar he stormed the battery and much to his satisfaction he found that there were a few men who were impersonating under the name of blacksmiths, and after offering a generous share of his good will and fatherly blessings he proceeded to tell the inhabitants who he was and great to the surprise of himself they accepted him upon hearing his pedigree.

After spending a short time among the smiths he informed them of the great work he was to do for them and also what a great work there was to be done in their city, and after explaining how to do this grand and noble work, he withdrew his forces and fled to parts unknown. Later as I will tell you about it, I found him in the village of Butte. The local at this place is not the largest in the world, but I will say we have a higher percentage of attendance at our meetings than any local of which I ever heard. Every time we meet we have 100 per cent attendance. But now, to be on the square, I will give you a tip; it takes that percentage to make a quorum.

We have the best set of shop mates that can be found anywhere. Jolly, good natured and always full of fun, and they are all eligible to membership in the Never Sweat Club (of which I am past grand president. This office can only be gotten by long years of continuous membership in the club.) Of course there are exceptions to every rule, but there is a standing offer of \$70.00 by the foreman to any one

who can raise a drop of perspiration (this does not include going or coming to work). But while I think of it our foreman, Bro. Nichols, deserves all the sympathy that the brotherhood can give. He is worrying himself to death—never a word does he speak to any one all day long and a smile on his face is never found; he is getting as poor as a snake. If he was a little taller you would take him and Henderson for brothers.

The boys have begun to save their money to pay to the general office the days' pay. We are scraping up all we can and I have strong hopes that by 1940 we will have enough. I don't know how all the other boys are getting along. But Bro. Erickson and I were even. We both had 17 cents and one day he left his in the cupboard and I swiped the money on him, and say, the funny part of it he thinks he lost it and don't suspicion anyone. I might as well have got three cents instead of one if I had known he would not have blamed it on anybody. Of course this is on the quiet, because if Bro. Erickson should get next, I might get hurt and I don't want to stir up any trouble. So I will turn it in to you on the days' pay. You see, I have 18 cents now. I thought it would be well to keep you posted on how the days' pay was getting along.

I was in Butte the other day and called around to see Bro. Evans (every one there calls him Bill). He did not know me in my boiled shirt, so I jumped him for a job and as he did not know of any just then we sat down to wait for one and talked for a while. Finally I told him who I was, and, say, he was powerful glad to see me. He took me all around the mine and down in the shaft, way back in the drift and after that he took me to his home and gave me the finest supper you could imagine. He said he was so thankful and grateful to me for helping him get out of Deer Lodge that anything I could ask for would be at my service. (I took a soda.)

I also went over to the Anaconda mine to see my old friend Matt Ward. He is just as fat and sassy as ever.

I was invited to attend the meeting of Local No. 456 and having borrowed three due stamps from the secretary before I left Deer Lodge I had a paid-up due book and was in good shape to attend the meeting. They have a very large local and well attended. I was told after the meeting that possibly 20 or 30 were working the night shift and when any member was working nights they were not expected to attend the night meeting. They certainly are a nice lot of fellows and I was treated

fine, and if I ever wish to go into a smaller local than Deer Lodge I shall transfer to Butte.

Well, I will close this letter as my wife says breakfast is ready. So yours truly from

THE FAT MAN AT THE END OF THE SHOP.

P. S.—We dug a new well out here and have 20 feet of water in it.

P. S.—I always carry my days' pay money in my left shirt pocket so I can take it out to count it whenever I want to.

P. S.—I one time knew a man who nearly died from hearing bad news, so I always try and prepare my friends for the climax (I mean the end, not plug). You see it was this way. My wife (of course after I sat down to the table), said I must get a bucket of water, so up I jumps and grabs the pail and goes to the well and snaps the rope in the bail of the bucket (We haven't the windlas fixed for the well yet), and I guess some one must have been there before me to get a bucket of water as the water was a little low and I had to reach over to have enough rope for the bucket to reach the water and just as I reached, now don't faint, I did not fall in, but, ah! my 18 cents did go kerplunk into that well. I have been fishing for them mornings and evenings but I cannot find them; the bottom of the well seems to have some mud in it.

P. S.—Just as soon as I get them out I will send them to you and get credit on account.

P. S.—Then you see Bro. Erickson will never get next that I got one of his.

Yours very truly,

DEER LODGE.

FROM LOCAL NO. 430.

Yoakum, Texas, May 13, 1910.

Editor Journal—Allow us space in your valuable Journal to tell of Local No. 430 just organized at Yoakum, Tex. We have been trying for some time to get things in line here and at last have succeeded. We organized on Monday night, May 9th. Bro. Flanagan came in on us unexpectedly May 11th and we had to call a meeting and in which he installed our officers for us. He also gave us a good talk and some valuable information. We requested him to stay over with us another day to see what we could do toward organizing a Federation of Labor in this locality, but as the machinists and coppersmiths were the only other crafts represented, we didn't accomplish much, but Bro. Flanagan instructed our president to appoint a committee at our next meeting to meet with the differ-

ent organizations to see what could be done. Bro. Flanagan left on the next train for San Antonio to continue the good work. This is all for this time. I remain,

Fraternally,

H. C. WILSON.

LAKE CARRIERS DESPERATE.

Chicago, Ill., April 22, 1910.

Driven to desperation by their inability to secure sufficient strike-breakers to take the place of the sailors, firemen and cooks now on the strike the Board of Directors of the Lake Carriers' Association was called into an unusual session during the week to devise some new move too serious to be handled by the Executive Committee which usually governs that Association.

It is probable that some plan will be adopted whereby the employers will offer a bonus or extra pay to strike-breakers who will agree to work until the unions give up and the vicious passport system against which the strike was called is firmly fastened upon the men. The now notorious "welfare plan" or industrial passport scheme of the Lake Carriers has so disgusted even the strike-breakers who were employed last season that very few of them are returning to the lakes this spring. No man who understands this system will work under it.

Certain it is that the lake carriers will be compelled to make some change in their tactics. Their agents and shipping masters are openly confessing that they are finding it impossible to secure experienced seamen because of the strike and that even inexperienced laborers are hard to get.

The union men are jubilant at the outlook and are beginning to smile at the prospects. The International Seamen's Union of America has already arranged a strike fund to be used on the lakes, in addition to the funds already on hand in the treasuries of the Lake District Unions. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has appropriated \$20,000, another \$20,000 has been appropriated by the Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific, the Fishermen's Union of the Pacific has voted \$5,000, and in addition to this a heavy assessment has been voted by the other unions of that district. The entire Atlantic District has also decided to assist financially in the lake strike by voting an assessment for this year. This now places at the disposal of the Lake District Unions a fund sufficient to carry on the struggle an entire year without looking further for finances.

It is absolutely certain that no matter what temporary inducements may be offered by the Lake Carriers, the seamen

will not go back to work until the soul-degrading, liberty-destroying misnamed "welfare plan" is entirely abolished. The Lake Carriers must give up their attempt to establish serfdom on the lakes. Until they do that the strike will continue.

Issued by the Press Committee,
INTERNATIONAL SEAMENS UNION
OF AMERICA,

674 West Madison St., Chicago.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 273.

Palestine, Tex., April 28, 1910.

Editor Journal—No. 273 is still alive and will say to the brotherhood all over the country that this local has the interest of all the brotherhood at heart.

Brothers, let us do all we can in regard to assisting our general officers in performing their duties. First let us do our duty by supporting them in what they do. Give them your moral support, and don't forget the financial part, either, for it takes money as well as moral courage to conduct the business of our order. Now, all we have got to do is to pay what we owe the general office. I know our general president is one of the best men today at the head of any labor organization and I have all reason to believe all of our general officers are of the very best of men. Our general secretary-treasurer is prompt and efficient. Our general executive board are all good, faithful, men; our vice-presidents are all good men as you can see by their reports to the general president every month, what they are doing for the brotherhood all over this country of ours, so let us help them all we can. Send in a report once in a while; don't do as I have—wait four or five months between reports. I shall try and do better next time.

Our general president visited this local on the 19th of February, which was highly appreciated by all members of No. 273.

After a visit through the I. & G. N. shops located in the holy city of Palestine, our committee, composed of Cary Graves and our worthy president of No. 273, S. S. Crabtree, and the humble writer, gave our general president a carriage drive over the holy city which was enjoyed by all. After returning to the hotel the members going home to return to our hall for the purpose of meeting our chief officers, our general president made us a talk on the change in the by-laws and constitution, which was very helpful. Having talked for more than two hours we decided that he could talk better if we would have a few minutes intermission, so the committee on entertainment raised the curtain and to the general president's surprise, as well as some of the boys, a table, spread with all the

good things to eat, was before us. After all were seated, Bro. Endel presented our general president with a can of tomatoes for which he thanked the brother by looking surprised and told the members about the tomatoe episode that the DEAR BUNCH on Halsted street had so much to say. Now, brothers, this local heartily endorses the course our president has taken in going over the country trying to enlighten the brotherhood in regard to what is best, for we believe that he can best promote the interest at large by visiting them, looking into the condition of every local union, as well as the condition we are working under. He will then know all and will not have to depend on secretaries writing him. We long for the time when our president can visit us again and if he will come down here a few times we will make a Texan out of him.

Now we wish to again sanction the action of our general president and would advise all the locals to do the same thing, for we believe that it will make better union men out of us all to know our general president and I know that it would make better moral men out of some of us if we would live the life of this noble man.

Well, brothers, we have a good live local here; all of our members have returned to the fold and are working harmoniously for the good of all. We have some good lively meetings. So if you happen to come this way, just call on the second and fourth Monday nights and we will give you a cordial welcome.

With best wishes for the boys all over this land I will close for this time hoping again to have the pleasure of a visit from our general president, I remain

Fraternally yours,

W. M. DELLIS,
Secretary.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 9.

Birmingham, Ala., May 10, 1910.

Editor Journal—Bro. J. C. Cunningham, a member of this local, has been sick and helpless for several months past and at best will be unable to support himself in the next six months and is in a hospital here. Would like to know whereabouts of his brother, J. C. Cunningham. His last known address was Pensacola, Fla. Any one knowing this brother, please notify him of this communication. Address correspondence to the secretary of No. 9.

Fraternally yours,

F. W. DODD,
Secretary No. 9.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 325.

Chicago, Ill., April 21, 1910.

Editor Journal—It has been some time since Old Homestead has been heard from, so I will endeavor to give the readers of the Journal an idea of a few of the things that have been done in Local No. 325 in the past year. We have a member of our local, Business Manager Bro. J. J. Barry, and boys, he is a credit to any local or any organization. At the last election of business manager when Bro. Barry was re-elected to his second term, Local No. 325, to show their appreciation, voted 65 votes—every one voting for Bro. Barry. The members of District Council No. 1, out of 10 locals voting, only 7 members voted against the selection of Bro. Barry. Bro. Ed. Tectmeyer, of Local No. 122, was also elected, and if Bro. Tectmeyer, when his year is up, can show anywhere near the record Bro. Barry has shown, and Bro. Barry duplicating his first year, then I am sure the members in Chicago will have no kick against their business managers. Here is just a few of the things the man from Local No. 325 has done in the last year. He has got at least 200 members into the brotherhood. He has organized two locals. One of them Local No. 306, which alone has 60 or 70 members. All of them a credit to the brotherhood. In No. 306 can be found some of the brightest men in the district. He has also succeeded in getting closed shop agreements in shops that were never organized before. In some instances the blacksmiths and helpers receiving an increase of 6 and 7 cents per hour in order to bring them up to the scale. He has forced 325 to the wall. But they do not intend to let that stop them; they intend to go right through the wall to a large hall. At our last regular meeting a committee was appointed to consult Mr. Horan in regard to securing another hall. We also had the installation of officers. The installing officer was Bro. Thos. Bridger, President of Local No. 14. The officers and members of 325 were surprised the way Bro. Bridger took hold of the job, he not even glancing at the Blueprint (or Ritual). We are having some good live meetings now. Everybody is looking for word from our new agreement. The scale calls for 3c an hour increase. Several of the shops have already signed up. The year of 1910 looks like a prosperous one in our Brotherhood. Everybody seems to be working and saving up their money to spend at the picnic to be given by District Council No. 1 on Sunday, June 26, at World's Fair Park. Local No. 325 was the local best repre-

mented at the picnic held last year. But of course we live too far away from World's Fair Park to expect that honor this year. I would like to see a contest this year for that honor. Let District Council No. 1 give a prize, say a \$10.00 gold piece, to the local that is best represented. Every local would have an equal show if they had 50 members or 500. Have a register and the local registering the most according to its membership would win. But make it so they would have to register at least half of their membership. The local winning to raffle it off among the members that attend picnics. This is merly a suggestion, maybe someone else knows a better way to get some of the members out. Some of the borthers might have a friend that owned a garage that would send an auto to each member's house, take him out to the park in the morning and back home in the evening. Anyhow, if you can't come to the picnic on June 29, come up to No. 325 any meeting night and we will be glad to see you and try and give you a good time.

J. J. McCABE.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 456.

Installation of Officers.

Butte, Mont.

On the evening of the 5th inst. the following officers, having been previously elected and having qualified to serve, were installed and inducted into office by Retiring President Michael B. Allen, for the ensuing six months' term:

President, Fred Allen; Vice-President, James Winn; Recording Secretary and Local Organizer, James Wilks; Financial Secretary, James Bennetts; Treasurer, J. W. Chancellor; Conductor, Lincoln Fielding; Sentinel, James Miller; Trustees, Wm. J. Bradley, John H. Martin, Wm. J. Evans; Executive Committee, Members Elect, J. W. Chancellor, H. B. Delonais; Delegates to Silver Bow County Trades and Labor Council, James Wilks, Fred Allen, Wm. J. Evans, James Bennetts.

After brief speeches by the new officers, adjournment was taken at the earliest possible moment consistent with the proper dispatch of other important business brought before the meeting for consideration.

The hall was then prepared for the reception of our invited guests, consisting of the wives, sisters, families, and friends of the sterner persuasion of our membership to the amount of several hundred

who very substantially, though not uncomfortably, filled the spacious room. Then followed one of the most enjoyable social evenings ever held by our Union. All present seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion and render to the committee in charge every assistance to make the affair the pronounced and unqualified success that it proved to be. Retiring President Mike Allen filled the role of chairman in his usual agreeable and dignified manner. The portly, though pleasing presence of the seventh vice-president of our brotherhood was noticeable throughout the entire evening, beaming good naturedly upon all with whom he engaged in pleasant conversation.

That the entertainment provided was of a high class character was best attested to by the hearty applause which greeted the rendition of every number. Bro. Wilks, who delivered a brief address of welcome, did not forget (per instructions from the social committee) to pay a well deserved compliment to our lady friends, and to express the appreciation of all our members toward them for their invaluable assistance in preparing the splendid repast that was served so liberally during the progress of the evening.

At the conclusion of this entertainment the devotees of the terpsichorean art took complete possession. Tripping the light fantastic toe was then in order until a comparatively late hour when the merry gathering dispersed to their homes, taking with them pleasant recollections of the happy evening spent with the boys of Local No. 456. Too much can not be said in praise of brothers Ed. Caddy, Felix Mallon, Mike P. Allen, Lincoln Fielding, W. Perkinson, James Bennets, the committee in charge, who scrupulously looked after all details necessary to the convenience and enjoyment of our guests and due to whose efforts was our successful attempt at dispensing hospitality and good cheer to our friends assembled on this festive and long to be remembered occasion.

FROM LOCAL NO. 442.

Concord, N. H., April 22, 1910.

Editor Journal—Local No. 442, Merrimack Union, held an open meeting April 16, 1910, and was visited by our First Vice-President, Wm. Dougherty, and Mr. Ryan of Boston, and they gave us an address.

Mr. Wm. Dougherty spoke on the business end and Bro. Ryan spoke on the benefits derived by the laborers being organized and gave one of the strongest and most instructive addresses that I ever heard on unions and the other boys say the same.

Then Bro. Dougherty took the floor and told us how to get at things in the right way and when they got through, we were all union men, I tell you. We got two new members and we will have the other men who are out in the cold in a few months as it put new life into us and all went to work the next day to get the men to come in with us. The boys do not know how to repay these two brothers, Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Ryan, for their visit and we never will forget them. I can tell you as a pair like them cannot be got together very often and if they cannot tell you what the Blacksmiths and Helpers organization means we do not know who can.

Yours respectfully,

A. C. ROBINSON.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 17.

Birmingham, Ala., May 12, 1910.

Editor Journal: Have just got settled down once more after a five weeks' conference with the management of the Southern Railway system on shop conditions and rates of wages, and I am of the opinion that we have got the very best of shop conditions and I think that you will readily agree with me—at least a great majority of the boys will—when they have read same.

I am sending along with this a copy of our agreement for publication in *THE JOURNAL*.

We were in conference with the general superintendent of motive power for three weeks on shop conditions alone.

We then took up the wage question, but were unable to get what we wanted from the general superintendent, so we requested a conference with the general manager. We also failed to reach a satisfactory settlement with him, so asked a conference with Mr. Finley, the president of the company, which was immediately granted. After being in conference with him two days the Federation deemed it advisable to call the general president of the various crafts, which was done, and a date arranged to go before Mr. Finley again. After a four-days' conference we obtained what we consider a very satisfactory agreement and one which we think will give satisfaction to all concerned.

We were successful in obtaining an advance of 3½ cents per hour—a flat increase for all crafts—namely: blacksmiths, boiler-makers, machinists, sheet metal workers and caremen, these crafts being all federated on the Southern system.

And as I have already said, federation is the proper move to make these times. But it requires proper handling and it is ad-

visible to be sure of the fact that all crafts are well satisfied before going into conference with officials of any company.

The last four days of our conference we had with us the five general presidents of the various crafts and I am frank in saying that a more genial and business-like class of men would be hard to find. I do not hesitate in saying that our worthy president compares favorably with any of them. I have only one fault to find with him, and that is not a very serious one, but a man traveling with Bro. Kline has to do all the drinking.

It is true that as a singer he is no Sim Reeves and I don't think he surpasses Chauncey Depew as an after-dinner story teller. Nevertheless, he is well able to maintain the dignity of our craft.

Fraternalty yours,

ARTHUR GLEDHILL,

President D. C. No. 17.

P. S.—I have just received information that the Q. & C. has made a settlement on the same basis as the Southern, in five days—quite a difference from five weeks' conference.

In conclusion will say that all our conferences with the officials were conducted in the most friendly and harmonious manner, which I think should be done at all times, for to get good results the very best of feeling should exist between officials and their workmen. And the officials of the Southern were indeed very courteous to us.

FIGHTING FOR VICTORY.

(Tune: Marching Through Georgia.)

Take courage, Local 335, don't faint at one reverse,

If you had got your wages cut matters might be worse;

Shake off the blues, pay up your dues, and all your doubts disperse

For we are fighting for victory.

Chorus:

Fight on! Fight on! till all the slaves are free,

Fight on! Fight on! we're sure of liberty;
So bring your ammunition in, we'll set the captives free,

For we are fighting for victory.

We have some milk-sop brothers here, who fainted long ago,

Renovate their spirits their pulse beats very slow;

Give it to them hot and strong, its bound to make them go

For we are fighting for victory.

Chorus:

Fight on! Fight on! etc.

Our local organizer, he was out the other day,

Saw a fainting brother and asked him if he'd pay.

"I have not got my strike money," he feebly did say,

But still we are fighting for victory.

Chorus:

Fight on! Fight on! etc.

Our red hot brother said to him, "Two wrongs don't make one right,

Be a man, pay up your dues, and help us in the fight,

It's bound to make you happier to know you're in the right,

And helping to fight on to victory."

Chorus:

Fight on! Fight on! etc.

Ye traitors are a dizzy bunch, made up of every class,

Be a man and quit their ranks—do not be an ass.

When we have won there'll be some fun, your misdeeds will not pass,

For we are fighting for victory.

Chorus:

Fight on! Fight on! etc.

Our organizer for the Fed. hails from the Emerald Isles,

Victimized because he struck, he has had his trials;

When's he around be on the spot, he'll beam all o'er with smiles

To see you fighting for victory.

Chorus:

Fight on! Fight on! etc.

(Signed) FIRE FLY.

HEROD AND THE CHILDREN.

By Howard Singleton Taylor.

I.

"Kill me the children," said Herod—"Slay!"

And the red sword flashed in the sun:

Flashed up and fell—in a merciful way,

For the killing was speedily done;

And the wails of the victims were suddenly stilled

In the old-fashioned way in which Herod killed.

II.

But to slaughter the innocents inch by inch

In the shop, in the mill, in the mine;

To grapple them down in the terrible clinch

Of a dollar-mad, daily design

And slowly destroy them both spirit and frame—

Why, Herod himself would call it a shame!



Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. DOUGHERTY

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report I have been in the New England states trying to get our organization in shape. I have done a good deal of work here in Boston and expect good results. I have handed out over seven hundred notices of open meetings that we are having every Monday night. We are getting them woke up, and expect they will come faster in the future.

I found that Helpers Local No. 344 had been down and out for a long time, not having a meeting or buying any stamps since December, 1908. So I have started to reorganize a helper local here and have fifteen names to go in on the charter. I expect as soon as we have the charter and officers elected the local will grow rapidly.

I have visited our local at Fitchburg, Mass., where the members were getting lax in keeping up their dues and had good results at the meetings. I also paid a visit to the Concord (N. H.) local by request, and am glad to say that out of the only four nonunion men there, we were able to get two of them. At Concord and Fitchburg I found a good, loyal bunch of union men, and they are after the Boston & Maine railroad to increase their pay four cents per hour, and expect to get it without any trouble. I also met a committee from Brockton Local No. 216 and helped them to draw up an agreement that calls for the eight hour day; they also expect the eight hour day and an increase without trouble.

I have visited the Fore River shipyard and expect we will be able to wake them up in the near future.

Boston is one of the hardest places in the country to organize, for the reason that Local No. 209 has been in existence since 1901 and have never asked the employer for anything. So there are a lot of the former members who do not want to join, thinking that it will be the same old story—pay dues but get no returns. Some of these men blame the International, but others look at it in the proper way and that is that it is not the International but the members of the locality that must get

together and demand better conditions, and they will find that when they show a willingness to help themselves that the International will do its share. But that is what I am up against—men whom you can class only as joiners—who have been in and out of the organization more than once.

I have tried to get a carriage and wagon workers' local started here, but I find that they are also afraid. Having received several whippings from the employer they are slow to respond.

Here in the New England states we find every other craft looking for better conditions, and they are so far ahead of the majority of smiths and helpers in pay now that we will have to ask for a good big increase to get on any kind of a level with them. So the time is not far off when we will have to request better pay.

The commander of the Fore River Ship Building Company called a meeting of the men and informed them that if the eight-hour law passed Congress they would have to go out of business; that all the Government work would be done in the navy yards of the Government.

What better argument does any man want than that. It shows that this company is not paying the wage that the Government does, and they work its employees piece work at that. So I think it is up to every man, whether he carries a card or not, to write to his Congressman and tell him he is in favor of the eight-hour law. Do not let the petition of a lot of men who, if what we hear is correct, not one-third of them are voters and who only come to this country and accept employment from this firm long enough to get on their feet and then go looking for something better. I hope the eight-hour bill becomes a law. All of which I respectfully submit,

W. J. DOUGHERTY.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT GLOVER.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 13, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Owing to the Journal going to press on the 15th of the month, beginning in April, I failed to have my report in our May Journal, but will now give you my report from March 27 until May 13, 1910. My last report left me in Philadelphia building

up our two locals there, Locals Nos. 186 and 187. Bro. Powlesland being with me until March 26th, where we had strengthened up our two locals to the extent of 70 members in each. Since Bro. Powlesland left Philadelphia, I built up our locals to the extent of 500 members; holding two meetings a week the entire month of April. These mostly consisted of Baldwin employees. Finding out that the machinists had organized eighteen drop forges, and their helpers in their organizations, I immediately took steps to have them turned over to our organization, which was satisfactorily adjusted, by the machinist's representative and myself.

During the time I was in Philadelphia I received a telegram from General Secretary Treasurer Kramer, telling me to get to Washington immediately to attend a convention on the Southern Railway. I immediately left for Washington, arriving there on Friday evening; met Bro. Gledhill, Chairman of the Blacksmiths, who informed me immediately upon my arrival that the federation which consisted of carmen, machinists, boiler makers, pipe men and blacksmiths, had agreed to disagree on the money question among themselves, and that they had placed the matter in the hands of the International Presidents of their respective organization.

After being informed of the situation by Bro. Gledhill, who was about to take his departure for his home in Birmingham, until the following Monday, when the international presidents would arrive in Washington to settle on the money question, and seeing that nothing could be done while in Washington I returned to Philadelphia, as I had two meetings to attend to the following Sunday.

I received a telegram from President Kline, calling me to Washington, to talk over matters of interest to our brotherhood with him. I met President Kline and spent two days in Washington with him. As he had told me to get there as early as possible Monday morning, I did so, arriving at his room in the St. James Hotel at 6:30 A. M. I thought that was about as early as I could meet him. After I received my instructions from President Kline, as to what course to pursue in my line of work, I returned to Philadelphia to build up our two locals there, as there was plenty of men waiting to join our brotherhood.

The following Saturday President Kline arrived in Philadelphia; met me at the hotel, with the intention of stopping over until Sunday night, I having two meetings on for Sunday, one in the morning with No. 187, where I initiated 73 new members, and one in the afternoon, with No. 186,

where I initiated 96 members. President Kline attended the meeting in the afternoon of No. 186 and much to his surprise he saw a hall crowded with over 400 men of our two locals, who had come down to hear him speak, and while I have heard President Kline address meetings time and again, it was the most enthusiastic speech along the lines of "Unionism" that I ever heard him deliver, and I wish to say that it was highly appreciated by all of those present.

It being the last day that the charter was to be opened, is why such a large number was initiated. I informed the brothers that I was about to leave Philadelphia for a short time at least, as I received instructions from President Kline to go to South Bethlehem and ascertain conditions with Local No. 329, and the strike at the Schwab plant, and right here, brothers, I wish to say that there is still a strike at South Bethlehem, which the men feel confident of winning sooner or later from the incompetent men that they have employed at the present time in all branches. I found while in South Bethlehem that they have removed the State Constabulary from that city, which was a godsend to the people of South Bethlehem.

After spending a day and one-half with our men, I proceeded to Pottsville, Pa. There I found several good, loyal brothers, and after finding out the conditions of our local there—there are only about eighteen good, loyal men in that local, the balance of them are satisfied with any old thing that the company cares to put them to, and eventually have dropped out of our brotherhood as expelled members—I visited the shop, as per arrangement with our men, and found I could do nothing with the delinquent men as they seemed to be well satisfied, as I said before. Seeing that I could do no more good by staying in the town any longer, I went on my way to Philadelphia, where I spent five hours, and then left for Lewistown, Pa., where the Baldwin Locomotive Works do their big, heavy forging. Having the names of four of the employes in their hammer shop, I sent them a letter, telling them that I would be in Lewistown Friday morning, and that when I would arrive there, I would let them know the name of the hotel I was stopping at, which I did, and waited until 9:30 that evening at the hotel for one of the four, or all of them to come and see me, which they failed to do. I wandered around the street not knowing a man in the town, and I finally run across two of the employes of the Baldwin plant in Lewistown, and they informed me that at this time it would be impossible to organize

these men, as they were only working half time, on an average of three days a week. They also informed me that it was the intention of the company to move their plant from Lewistown to Eddystone, which if they do, the men of the Baldwin hammer shop at Lewistown will have to line up, as the boys in Eddystone are not going to permit any new men to remain in their shops without joining No. 186 or No. 187. That is the attitude of the Baldwin employees that we now have organized, and I am safe in saying that we are going to have two of the best locals, composed of the most staunch union men that we have in our brotherhood, right among the men, that we were unable to organize until I went down there on the job.

Seeing that my trip to Lewistown was useless at this time, I immediately started for Pittsburg, where I expected to put in at least a week assisting Bro. Tapkin in organizing our craft in the smoky city; but I received a telegram immediately upon my arrival in Pittsburg calling me back to Chicago, as President Kline wanted to see me on very important business. I remained long enough to address a meeting, it being an off Saturday night, which the business agent and Bro. Hipner had arranged. While I only had 25 minutes to talk to our brothers there when I had to depart to catch my train that left at 9 o'clock for Chicago and was very sorry that I could not stay longer, as I believe I could have spoke to them for an hour and one-half at least, which might have done them a whole lot of good, but nevertheless my few remarks was highly appreciated by all those present.

Arriving in Chicago, I, like all other good men, went to my home, which I had not seen for six weeks, and spent the Sunday enjoying my home-coming. I met President Kline Monday morning and General Secretary Kramer, and talked over matters of interest to our brotherhood, when Bro. Tegtmeier arrived in the office, and I went around with him to the shops of the Hamler Boiler Works and also Belt shops and city shop. Spent Tuesday and Wednesday in the general office, and attended to business for one of our brothers. Received word from Q. & C. system that they were to go into conference Thursday morning at Ludlow, Ky., with the management. I received orders from President Kline to get ready and go to Ludlow immediately. I arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday morning, May 5th, and met Bro. Payne, President of District Council No. 32 of Birmingham, Ala.; Bro. Coy, Secretary of District Council No. 32 from Summerset, Ky., also Elkins, from Chattanooga, Tenn., and Hoffmeyer from Ludlow, Ky. Here I

found a federation, from the Q. & C., composed of pipe men, machinists, boiler makers, carmen and blacksmiths. We immediately went down to the shops and there I found that our local in Ludlow was down and out for nearly three years. In order to have the shop represented Bro. Hoffmeyer was delegated by the men in the shop to act on the committee. I immediately got busy with the men in the Ludlow shops and invited them to a meeting after whistle time that evening; meeting them and giving them all the information I possibly could relative to organizing and staying organized. We decided to hold another meeting on the following evening at the same time. There I got other men in the shop to reinstate, which was the best thing I could have done at the present time, because when I went into conference with the management the following morning the first thing he asked me was: "Are the men in Ludlow organized?" and I told him "Yes," which was the truth. We were in conference all Friday afternoon, and all of Saturday morning, talking on general rules for the blacksmith shops; and as this company is controlled by the officials of the Southern railroad, he would not consider anything at all that the Southern railroad had not done with our craft on that system. I fought the superintendent of motive power on inserting the word "Blacksmith Helper" where it was not in the Southern agreement, and finally got him to concede that he would insert the word "Helper" every place where it was required in the agreement, which he finally conceded, after a very long discussion, and in some instances rather bitter. Finishing up with our general rules we went jointly on Monday afternoon to talk over the money question, and there the superintendent of motive power wanted to cut out the word "Blacksmith Helper," where he had already agreed to insert it. This we refused to do, and while we spent all forenoon talking on the "Blacksmith Helper" proposition he finally gave way to us, and took up the other crafts. After we settled our little difficulty with him the money question was the next thing to talk up, and he gave us to distinctly understand that he would do just exactly the same to the employees on the Q. & C. as the Southern did to their employees, which was to our craft three and one-half cents per hour increase for the blacksmiths, and 10 per cent increase for the blacksmith helper. The reason we did not get the same for the blacksmith helper as we did for the blacksmiths was that the Southern agreement only called for blacksmiths, as nearly all of their helpers on the Southern railroad are black, and as

two of the shops on the Q. & C. have black help, and the other two have white helpers, and at the time I arrived here we had just five white helpers on the system, but I organized eleven more into the Ludlow shops. It was the lack of white helpers being organized, no matter how few there may be on the Southern, is the reason that we did not get the same increase for the helpers as we did for the blacksmiths. The result was that we settled, just as you will see in the agreement on a separate page of our Journal. Although after our agreement was settled we had a conference with the management in regard to them paying helpers for making fires, which they have never done as yet, and also of the putting up the rates on several of the fires of the four shops that they had cut down irrespective of their agreement, which would not have been allowed had the men in the shops attended to their duties as shop committeemen should, but from now on, I am safe in saying, when Bros. Payne, Coy, Elkins and Hoffmeyer go back to their shops and get their agreement and wage scale posted on the bulletin they will see that the company lives up to their agreement to the end of the letter, and also see that our men will do likewise; then this little difficulty will be talked up by the men at the proper time and not wait until we go into convention with the management. The truth of the matter is that the men are to blame for allowing conditions like this to occur in their shops.

I have attended two meetings of our Ludlow men, also of our local in Covington, Ky., where the helpers are unorganized, and will line them up very shortly. Also attended a meeting of our Cincinnati local, where there was only eleven men present, but am going after them, if I have a chance to stay here for a few days longer, and see what can be done in the way of organizing our craft in the three cities, which I believe can be done with a little hard work.

I will state since my last report I have put in 365 members into our brotherhood, and hope by the time my next report that I will put in 365 more, which I will be able to do if they can be organized at all in these three cities, or any place else. Sorry that my report was not in our last Journal, but as I have offered the explanation, I hope that it will be received in the proper spirit by all.

Faternally yours,

CHAS. N. GLOVER,

There is no persecution, no injustice to a great movement, but if met in the right spirit bears its harvest of good.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLES LAND.

April 24, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

At the writing of my last report I was in Philadelphia with Bro. Glover, where we had been engaged in organizing the blacksmiths and helpers of that city, a greater part of whom are men employed at the Baldwin works, and a few men from the Standard Roller Bearing Works, also a local at Eddystone, where the larger part of the forging and blacksmith departments of the Baldwin Works are now located.

After succeeding together with Bro. Glover in getting this work well under way I returned to my home district, where many matters of importance required attention, because of the fact that the men on the C. P. R., the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette railroads were making preparations to meet with their officials for the purpose of revising their schedules and presenting demands for an increase in pay.

On arriving in Toronto I got in touch with the situation there at the C. P. R. shops, and was informed that the men were inclined to reorganize, so that they could get representation on the Federation committee, that is expecting shortly to meet the management of Eastern line in Montreal. A meeting was arranged for the blacksmiths and helpers to take place immediately after the close of one of the sessions of the local Federation Council.

The situation was gone over and arrangements made to call another meeting for the following night. At this second meeting a number signified their desire to reorganize by signing their names and agreeing to pay the initiation fee on the following pay day. Temporary officers and a schedule committee was appointed to work in co-operation with the Federation Council. After these meetings I started west to St. Thomas, Ont., Jackson, Battle Creek, Saginaw, Owosso and Bay City, Michigan.

I held meetings at St. Thomas and Jackson for the purpose of advising the membership with regard to their impending conferences with the management of the Pere Marquette and Michigan Central roads, the former for an increase in pay, the latter for an agreement and also increase in their rates.

In next month's Journal I expect to be able to report that their demands have been granted, as prospects are very favorable.

At Battle Creek I succeeded in getting

the men at the Grand Trunk shops to send in for their charter and outfit, which they had been holding off for various reasons, since my visit there some two months ago. This gives us a good start on this system, which is being followed up as fast as possible.

From Battle Creek I went to Saginaw, and after calling three meetings, succeeded in getting our old local reorganized, with a charter list of twenty-five names, and good prospects of several more before the charter closes, so that now we have every shop organized on the Pere Marquette system, and a shop agreement that took effect January 1st with an increase in pay for some of the men at that time and prospects for more this month. I went to Bay City between meetings in Saginaw and arranged for a meeting on Wednesday next, the 27th, of the blacksmiths and helpers of that city, the greater part of whom are employed in the Industrial Works.

From information received the chances are favorable for the reorganization of our formal local in that city.

I also visited Owosso, where there is a shop of the Ann Arbor road, but will have to call later, as things there are unsettled on account of changes in the control of the road.

Am just in receipt of news from our secretary in South Bethlehem, where we have a large number of our members out on strike in the great steel works. He states that the situation looks very good and that while there are several men (scabs) at work, they are mostly laborers.

The foreman of the blacksmith department says that things are something awful in the shops, so you can draw your own conclusions.

Several of our men have left for other cities, some are working in ditches, anything rather than scab. The murderous Cossack thugs were leaving (may they nor their ilk never come back there nor anywhere else).

Am also informed that during the month a committee of the strikers appeared before President Taft in Washington and acquainted him with the fact that while the United States government inspectors are absent at night, the Bethlehem Steel Company invariably patch and doctor up defective work, and that in consequence soldiers and sailors are in danger of their lives through defective armaments.

The members of the Houses of Congress have been circularized by the strike committee, and the fight will be carried there, and the dirty linen of this human slaughter house in Bethlehem will be washed out on the floor of the United States Congress.

The charge laid before the president read in part as follows:

That the strike which has caused great delay upon government work was wholly due to the arbitrary methods of the Bethlehem Steel Company in demanding that the men labor many hours in excess of the recognized work day, as well as compelling the workers to labor upon the Sabbath day and on legal holidays without extra compensation; that the company has discharged many men who failed or refused to work these excessive hours of labor on Sundays and legal holidays.

That the rate of compensation paid to the workmen is extremely low, a rate entirely inadequate for decent, respectable working men in our country, and entirely too low for the skilled work done there, which is of the highest character. The employees fear to furnish information to the government inspectors relative to defective work or faulty construction; to do so would be at the peril of losing their jobs.

The committee also requested the president that he make public the report of the investigation recently made by the Department of Commerce and Labor. I am enclosing a cartoon drawn by our secretary at South Bethlehem showing one phase of the strike situation. Am unable to say at this writing whether the editor will be able to get it into this month's issue of the Journal. It is a very faithful portrayal of the situation when the Cossacks had full sway.

Am also able to state in this report that the C. P. R. Federation have just signed up their schedule for Western lines at Winnipeg for one year, with a few minor changes. I hope to be able to report in next month's issue that the schedule for Eastern lines has also been signed, which is expected to take place in Montreal shortly, when several important changes are looked for.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

**FROM FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
THOMAS FLANAGAN.**

Jas. W. Kline, General President. I. B. of B. and H.

At the writing of my last report I was at San Francisco trying to arrange with Messrs. Calvin and Small, manager and superintendent of motive power, respectively, of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (Pacific System), for a conference in which the conditions of our craft on the entire system would be discussed and an agreement arrived at covering same.

Owing to the impossibility of getting the

company to concede to a meeting with our committee representing the entire system on the agreement referred to, it was deemed advisable at this time to take up matters separately with the different division managers. But in order to obtain the results desired from the very outset, President Kline decided to place a general officer in charge on each of the three systems, Seventh Vice-President W. J. Evans being sent to Salt Lake City to handle the Oregon Short Line; Bro. Geo. Sandeman, member of the General Executive Board, at San Francisco to take charge of the Pacific System; while I returned to Houston to attend to matters pertaining to the Atlantic System and the H. & T. C. railroad.

While the system has been divided into three parts it is only apparently divided—for explicit instructions have been given which keep it a unit—each system must hold out until a settlement is reached that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

On receiving these instructions I immediately left for Houston. The agreements having already been presented on the Pacific System, I was anxious to get to Houston with as little delay as possible in order to have agreements presented there. En route to Houston there was a delay of three hours at Los Angeles, which gave me the opportunity to inform Secretary Moore of District Council No. 12 as to the changes in our plans and to instruct him to notify the different locals of same.

Stopping at El Paso I explained the situation as it existed. Our members of No. 38 are very much satisfied with the progress made and are ready and willing to obey instructions from the general office at all times.

San Antonio was my next stop. While the members turned out in full force, I found that our men were somewhat disappointed at not having received their charter. Knowing as I do Bro. Kramer's strict attention to duty, I informed the men that something out of the ordinary must have happened, as I was sure that he was neither dilatory nor careless in the matter; and to satisfy No. 337 I wired Bro. Kramer relative to the matter. With his usual characteristic promptness I received his reply the next day at Houston, which I immediately enclosed in a letter and forwarded it to the secretary of No. 337, and I feel by this time all is satisfactory and things are moving along smoothly at San Antonio.

Arriving at Houston I immediately set to work to have the agreements presented to the Atlantic System and the H. & T. C. Company. With a committee of both

the T. & N. O. and H. & T. C., I went over and revised the agreements.

On Friday, April 15th, the committees of the H. & T. C. and the T. & N. O. presented their superintendents with a copy of their respective agreements.

The superintendent of the T. & N. O. was in conference at this time with a committee of the machinists and consequently could not set a date to meet our committee, but from information received he would take up our matter as soon as he had finished with the machinists. This delay in time was utilized by repairing to New Orleans to acquaint our members with conditions.

From information received from the locals of the different systems of the Southern Pacific Company, our organization is in fine condition. Everything is now ready and the different locals have expressed themselves as willing to stand until all are satisfied.

By the time this report goes to press I am in hopes of being in conference with the S. P. officials, the results of which will appear in the next issue.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. FLANAGAN,

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., May 14, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

I received orders on April 21st to go to Parsons, Kan., and meet the committee of M. K. & T. System Council No. 220. When arrived I found that the management had refused their demand, and offered them what was about one and one-half cents an hour increase, and the committee had decided not to take it.

I advised the committee to draw up a counter proposition and present it, and inform the officials that I was in the city and would like to meet with them.

Mr. Durham, the assistant superintendent, and Mr. O'Heirm met me and part of the committee, and told us they could not do any more, and it was no use to look at the proposition we had. I told them we expected the nine-hour day, and a better increase than they had offered. They seemed very anxious to settle with us on the company's terms, and told me they did not know when we could have another meeting, pleading they had other committees to meet.

I told them to meet the others and we would wait a reasonable time for another conference, and then ask for one, which I knew we would get after I had heard how the men on the road felt.

I then left for Sedalia, as I had been informed by the delegate from there that the helpers in the M. K. & T. shop at that place were not in the union, and at a special meeting on Sunday afternoon I met with the most of the smiths from the M. K. & T. and a number from the Missouri Pacific. I explained to them that it was the duty of the smiths to see that the helpers joined the union, and I asked for the shop committee to step forward. I was told they did not have one, so I had them appoint one to get after the helpers and get them in, even if they do have to make some of them come or get out.

I have received word from Bro. R. L. McComas, secretary of System Council No. 22, that the M. K. & T. has signed up with the committee and given them practically all they asked for in the counter proposition we put up to them. I wish to say that the men on the Katy could not have selected a better committee than the one they did, which was composed of W. L. Enlow and R. L. McComas, of Parsons, Kan; L. Gantect, Sedalia, Mo.; John Taylor and W. H. Armstrong, of Denison, and another brother from Texas whose name I do not remember, but who was a good one.

I also wish to mention that the officials of the M. K. & T. whom we met were gentlemen in every way the word implies. The contract will appear in the Journal as soon as it is possible to get it ready.

From Sedalia I returned to St. Louis, and assisted the business agent, Bro. Wm. Langhemnig, with the negotiations with the brewery managers to receive better wages and conditions, and I have just learned we were successful in getting their time reduced from nine to eight hours a day, and to receive the same pay for eight they formerly did for nine hours; also they must all become members of the I. B. of B. & H. who are not members at present.

I then was sent to Indianapolis to meet the Big Four system committee in conference there, composed of Bros. John Vaughn, of Urbana, and W. H. Monhart, of Mattoon, and H. W. Siem, of Mt. Carmel, Ill. I was sorry to see the rest of the road was not represented at all, so we started to do the best we could with what was present. Mr. Gargstang, the superintendent of machinery, I found to be quite a different man from the officials I had met on the M. K. & T. He refused to do any business with me, but stated he would if he could not satisfy the committee. The committee did all any committee could do when only three points were represented.

The company, a short time before, had given an increase of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and strange to say it seemed to satisfy the rest of the employees of the road. It amounted to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour to smiths and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent to helpers. Mr. Garstang opened his heart and made it a cent for helpers, and also told the committee he would change the apprentice system from an increase each year to each six months, and also decided to settle some minor differences that exist at different points on the west end of the road. He knew the east end was not present, so did not promise anything for it. I spent a week in Indianapolis and had an open meeting of Victor Local, No. 261, and I have a firm belief that they will improve from now on. They have good officers, and the members I met seem to take an interest in affairs, especially Creamer, of Brightwood, and Brockway, of Beach Grove. Of course, there are many other good ones, and I was glad to find so many of the Beach Grove shop men are carrying cards, and that more are coming in, for they will find in the end they are in the right place, that is if they expect to hold the rate they have now in that shop.

I think the local will get twelve or fifteen new members at the next meeting.

From Indianapolis I went to Marion, Ind., and tried to form a local of chain-makers at that place, but had no success at all. I then went to Wabash, Ind., and reorganized Rock City Local, No. 297, getting seven out of twelve men in the shop, and one smith by the name of Francis Becker, who now belongs in Danville, Ill, who will transfer, and they expect to have all of them into the local in a short time. A few more men like Bro. Becker scattered around in some of the down and out locals would help them, I think. I think this local will get along fine in the future for the men realize that they need a local at that place.

Leaving Wabash, I stopped at Huntington, Ind., to look in at the Chicago & Erie shop there. I found there was not a union man of any trade at work there, and the men in the shop seemed to be afraid to even think of a union.

I then came to Ft. Wayne, and got here in time to have supper with our eighth vice-president, C. W. Koenig, and his family, and attend the meeting of Local No. 222 that night, where I met a fine bunch of men, and although the most of the union men in the city were at a mass meeting of different crafts at the A. A. of I. & S. Workers in Convention Hall, the ones who were there took a lively interest in the meeting. Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. EVANS.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

I herewith tender my report from April 24, 1910:

I received your telegram from the general office to go to Salt Lake at once. I left Butte April 25. On arriving in Ogden I met the committee and wired for the other committee, which came to Ogden the next day—Bros. Fowler, from Sparks; Morton and Spacher, from Pocatello; Ed. Peake and John Parrey, of Ogden; and S. DeGrey, from Salt Lake, Utah.

I found it was necessary to call a special meeting of Local No. 299, which was largely attended. We went over the matter and got a good understanding with our members. We then went to Salt Lake and got a date with Mr. Dunn for the 28th. We met in his office and went over the case with him pleasantly, but we found we could not settle the argument till we heard from the S. P. R. I wired to Bro. Sandeman how we stood and requested him to wire me as soon as he could. I got a wire from Bro. Sandeman they were in conference in San Francisco, and would let me know how they got along, so the committee went back to work subject to call. We could have gone through with the O. S. & L. but Mr. Dunn did not care to take the lead on the C. P. R., so we decided to wait the results from Bro. Sandeman, but I have not heard from him up to this date.

I am still going around organizing. I am calling on every smith and helper there is in Salt Lake. I was out to the Garfield mill and smelter, which is an open shop. We have members working there. I think we can get them all in our union. I would like to go to Park City. It will take two days. There are many smiths and helpers there. I will try and organize a new local there.

I attended the regular meeting of No. 166, Salt Lake. The boys showed up pretty well. We had a good meeting. No. 166 is all right. I gave them a talk. I also went to Ogden to attend the regular meeting. The brothers had quite a time. I am glad to say Ogden is well organized. It shows good for Local No. 299. I wish Bro. Sandeman would write to me. I cannot leave here till this is settled on the O. S. R. I hope you will see some good results by next meeting night in Local No. 166. I will wire to San Francisco tonight and try to find out something. Our brothers at this end of the line are getting settled. Respectfully submitted,
W. J. EVANS.

CONGRESS IN HANDS OF STEEL INTERESTS.

Senator Owen Says Trust Controls 50 Per cent of Legislation—Bethlehem Report is 'Sidetracked.'

"United States steel controls fifty per cent of the legislation. You working people can only win when you vote together."

This significant declaration came from Senator Owen following an inquiry as to what had become of the report promised by the Department of Commerce and Labor as to conditions in Bethlehem where three thousand steel workers are still on strike.

"My demand for the report passed the Senate. I did all that the strikers' committee asked of me, but—" the Oklahoma senator's mind harped back to the original problem—"why don't you working people show your voting strength?"

It seems that the administration fears giving the Bethlehem report publicity, for weeks ago Representative Rainey demanded this report and when the strikers' committee appeared before President Taft himself, he promised them to make it public. The Oklahoma senator's attempt is the third effort to drag the truth from the investigators of Schwab's "annex to Ellis Island."

Senator Owen, who represents the state of the "undesirable constitution" has just introduced a resolution providing for the popular election of senators and another bill for the popular election of postmasters, the latter bill being worded as follows:

"Whenever five per centum of the patrons of any post-office in the United States petition the postmaster-general for a selection of the postmaster for such office, a vote shall be taken by postal ballot of the patrons of such post-office on a form to be provided by the postmaster-general, and the person receiving a majority vote of the votes cast in such election shall be appointed as the postmaster for such post-office for the term of service and subject to all the rules and regulations of the postal service as now provided by law. The successor of every postmaster whose term expires may be selected for appointment in the manner prescribed by this Act: Provided, That such candidates shall have first passed an examination of the civil service commission as to qualification and fitness."

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.



**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local Union No. 203.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst the

MOTHER OF BROTHER G. T. BROOKSHEE;
Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and family their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sustain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

J. T. HUTCHEN,
W. L. AVERITT,
A. P. KELLY,
Committee.

From Local No. 45.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe, to call to himself the

SON OF BROTHER WESLEY PIERCE.
Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and his wife the sincere sympathy of all our members in their hour of sorrow, and we pray that the words of our Savior may comfort and sustain them, as He said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of our brother; also a copy to the official JOURNAL for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

WILSON MCBRIDE,
J. E. NIX,
CHAS. KNAPP,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 91.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

JAMES E. TEAGUE,
a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that the same be published in our official Journal.

A. P. PRUITT,
A. D. MITCHELL,
C. A. VINSANT,
Committee.

From Local No. 289.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman,

GEORGE W. JONES,
a worthy and respected member of our Local Union; be it therefore

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official JOURNAL for publication.

J. W. BROWN,
JOHN P. LANNING,
JAS. J. MCGARVEY,
Committee.

From Local No. 456.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Being, in His infinite wisdom, to call her reward the

WIFE OF BROTHER PERRY CARTER;
Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of this Union.

JAMES WILKS,
JAMES BENNETT,
WILSON PENKISON,
Committee.

From Local No. 73.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our beloved fellow craftsman,

BROTHER ANDREW LEE.

Whereas, The I. B. of B. and H. has lost a valiant member, a faithful and never-tiring worker, and the community an honored and most worthy citizen; and

Whereas, The life that made our associations with him pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are closed upon our further intercourse. By his ennobling traits of character he has endeared himself to us, and in his career has left an example to his fellow members.

Whereas, Those qualifications which he possessed influence us in a sincere desire to testify to our appreciation of his life among us.

Resolved, That the bereaved family have lost in his death a loving son and brother; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his parents, sisters and brothers and other relatives our most heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions sent to our official JOURNAL for publication; also recorded in our minutes.

CHAS. B. ANDERSON,
C. J. REDLACK,
CHAS. ANDERSON,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 30.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

MOTHER OF BROTHER E. A. BOYD;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good Things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our JOURNAL, also to the family of the deceased and be recorded in our minutes.

H. H. HEIDEN,
J. B. FAIR,
O. B. DAILEY,
Committee.

From Local No. 16.

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, By the relentless hand of death, there has been removed from our midst, our beloved brother and shopmate,

OWEN McKENNA.

WHEREAS, By his death we have sustained a great loss, not alone for his zeal for the cause of the brotherhood, but also for his untiring efforts to assist in relieving every case of distress and need.

WHEREAS, His family, by his death, has lost a kind and loving husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local hereby tenders its most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official journal for publication.

J. F. BURKE,
G. T. PRAVET,
Committee.

From Local No. 37.

At a regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

BROTHER OF H. C. PAULSON;

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

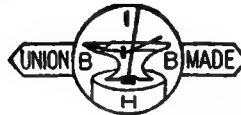
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal, also to the family of the deceased, and the same be recorded in our minutes.

A. FRANCOIS,
J. G. SMITH,
J. L. BURKE,
Committee.



This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.00. - Solid Gold, \$1.25.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after January 1, 1910, no more out-of-work stamps will be issued without the sanction of the general executive board.

The new law will take effect January 1, 1910. By that time we will have the constitutions and minutes ready for delivery.

DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.

General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
WM. F. KRAMER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
W. J. DOUGHERTY, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
C. N. GLOVER, Second Vice President, 5948 Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.
W. G. POWLESLAND, Third Vice President, 250 Beatrice St., Toronto, Canada.
T. FLANAGAN, Fourth Vice President, 1630 St. Marys st., New Orleans, La.
ROY HORN, Fifth Vice President, 3425 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
J. J. GOLDMAN, Sixth Vice President, 535 W. 57th St., Chicago, Ill.
W. J. EVANS, Seventh Vice President, 827 N. Montana St., Butte, Mont.
C. W. KOENIG, Eighth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 215 E. Williams St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
GEO. PEACOCK, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 318 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Board.

- D. C. TUCKER**, 178 Walker Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
EDWARD J. RYAN, 14 A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
G. SANDEMAN, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN REID, 32 South 7th St., Kansas City, Kans.
WM THOMPSON, 937 Winchester St., Milwaukee, Wis.

General Board of Trustees.

- W. I. McMURRY**, 1921 Albian St. Los Angeles, Cal.
M DONAGHY, 1393 Parthenais Ave., Montreal, Can.
G. VAN DORNES, 1005 W. Markham St., Little Rock, Ark.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

District Councils

- 1 **CHICAGO AND VICINITY**—Meets every third Thursday of each month at Koch's hall, 12 N. Clark st. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec'y, Wm. Zickgraf, 1134 N. Franklin st.; business managers, John J. Barry, Edw. Tegtmeyer, 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 9 A.M. Phone Main 4345.
- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **FRISCO SYSTEM**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell St., Springfield Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 6 **NEW YORK NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM**—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Max Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM**—Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George St., Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 6012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill; B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM**—President, — Secretary, —
- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM**—President, — Secretary, —
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal; sec., L. Moore, 423 So. Sichel St., Los Angeles Cal.
- 14 **NORTH WESTERN**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 787 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coelln, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM**—President, Herman Schwochow, 5358 Princeton ave., Chicago, Ill.; secretary, D. E. Burt, 121 N. Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO**, President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1540 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM**—President, Arthur Gladhill, 751 N. 11st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM**—Pres. John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Mahart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NOORFOLK & WESTERN**—President, Wm. McDormott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Miahahan, 316 Ralton ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **BOSTON & MAINE**—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. East, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM**—Pres., W. L. Eulow, 2014 Grand ave.; sec. R. L. Comas, 1622 Kennedy, ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT**—Sec.
- 24 **DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM**—
- 25 **GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC**—Pres., R. F. Matek, 905 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec. A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Poulecka, 874 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 500 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WABASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—Pres., J. Breto, 456 Aylwin st., Montreal, Que.; sec., F. Cahil, 73 Mullin st., Montreal, Que., Can. Business agent, F. Cahil, 72 Mullin st.; Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Canada.
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—Pres., H. C. Brown, 26 Robertson st., Montgomery, Ala.; sec. Pro. Tem., A. S. Johnson, 41 Rimshart st., Waycross, Georgia.
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1023 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. Cain, 790 A Euclid Avenue.; sec., W. J. Harbeck, 5336 National Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo.; Business agent, Wm. Langenhennig, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1227 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, Wm. Berry, 50 Williams st., Somerville, Mass.; sec., David J. Berry, 43 Fountain st., Medford, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Neils. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 35 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 1434 Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—Pres., John L. Heller, 27 Race st., Cumberland, Md.; sec., S. S. Hopple, 936 S. Biddle st., Baltimore, Md.
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, —; sec., —
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Council hall, corner Ellicott and Huron st. Pres., Frank Beacherer, 219 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—President, T. J. Thomas, Bigelow st.; sec., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosemore ave.; Bus. Agent, B. F. Halde-man, office room 10 Maloney Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 36 Central ave. Pres., W. R. Golden, 312 Meanse st.; sec., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., D. C. Tucker, 173 Walker st.; sec., Ira Landrum, 259 East Cooke place; fin. sec., J. L. Schmaeker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 3064 Baroque st. Pres., A. J. Daroux, E. 2nd ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.

- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Howard Hall. Pres., Jas. Howard; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets second Monday of the month at 506 Center ave. Pres., Wm. Rennie, General Delivery; sec., Jas. M. Geary, 610 Cottage Grove ave., Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3d Sat. at Old Masonic Temple, Maine st., Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Varley & Bauman hall, 1910 N. avenue. Pres., Arthur Gladhill, 721 3rd 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., F. W. Dodd, 5320 1st ave., Woodlawn, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Clipper hall, Broughton and Barnard sts. Pres., B. T. Harrison; sec., G. M. Oliver, 745 Anderson st., Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1235 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1235 Pigott ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts. Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. Box 304, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweeney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., F. G. Schwinn, 6422 Laflin st., Chicago Ill.
- 15 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., B. T. Berris, Grand Hotel; sec., W. J. Korivan, 531 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREEPORT**—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Socialist hall. President, Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 23 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Clark st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 514 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 24 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. B. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. B. Funk, 1006 W. Markham; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1415 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 25 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Pythian Castle. Pres., W. L. Habermehl, 1204 Lee st.; sec., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st., Houston Texas.
- 26 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewas, No. 25 B. U.; sec., E. H. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 28 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 506-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., Ed. Mitchell, 614 Hall st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1715 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 27 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 2704 Alder street. Pres., L. L. Hamilton, 1721 E. 9th st.; sec., J. L. Burke, 667 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Seehorn, 720 Powell st., Portland, Oregon.
- 33 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1209 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., John Doyle; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 43 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, S. J. Schmid; 371 E. Robie st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 330 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 46 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Haueel Bldg, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minzies, 2723 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood St., S.E. Pres., Otto Brown; sec., Eliza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., J. F. McGrath, 910 S. Lamine st.; sec., L. Gantert, 1620 S. Vermont st.; fin. sec., W. J. Musick, 1117 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 56 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 68 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Euffin, R. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. Pres., John Mead, West Waterloo, Iowa; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnaber st., Waterloo, Iowa.
- 66 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Nation Hall, 7th st., and Central ave., President, C. D. Hobbs, 312 Tenney ave.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 68 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at W. W. Cook's residence. Pres., David Phillips, box 81; secretary S. T. Beamfield, Box 637, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BEAMOUNT**—Meets second and fourth Friday, at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearsal and Bowie streets. Pres., E. J. McFadden, secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 78 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., J. C. Iserman, 2822 Taylor st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec., Albin Norlin, 2010 22d ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Vliet st.; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Lucille hall, Union ave. Pres., H. A. Burger, 4721 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., Henry Coellin, 414 N. Lawndale ave.; sec., Wm Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **BATTLE CREEK**—
- 82 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, George Wise, Thornburn P. O., Esquimalt, B. C.; sec., Frank W. Jeeves, 2649 Graham st., Victoria, B. C.
- 84 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Arthur B. Chapman, 2419 8th ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Broughton sts. Pres., C. I. Richardson, 317 E. Brockett st.; Sec., E. J. Sanders, 505 Evergreen st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at L. O. O. F. hall, Charleston ave. Pres., Jonas E. Baker, 713 Marshall ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 330 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., H. W. Nolan, 512 E. Grand ave.; sec., C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson sts., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., R. A. McFarland, 186 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 93 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave. President, R. J. Kearney, P. O. box 545; sec., Geo. Mills, P. O. box 653, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 95 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhombeg and Conler avenues. Pres., Louis Hanth, 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 W. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 730 Park st.; sec., J. H. Cates, R. F. D. 1, Box 27 A, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, W. S. Scott; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, C. Barrett, 1409 10th st.; sec., F. L. Pouleoka, 374 Adeline t., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Coken, 1417 5 1/2 ave.; sec., John G. Miller, 1020 22d st., Rock Island, Illinois.
- 103 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. J. Whitlock, 807 1/2 E. Franklin st., Richmond, Va.; sec., S. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 BEDFORD LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Joe Pierce, 1702 W. 12th st.; sec., T. Donnelly, 816 N. H st., Bedford Ind.
- 108 WINONA.**—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Einfeldt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 GOOD WILL.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budde hall, Biddle and Willard sts. Pres., William Batchford, 1728 Madisonst.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 FRISCO.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., Arthur McGuire, 181 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 LONE STAR.**—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Laborhall, 455 Main st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 510 Morgan st.; sec., O. Garner, 510 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS.**—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczynski, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 SALEM.**—Meets first and third Mondays at 224 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 204 Jennings ave; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 GATE CITY.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., Patrick H. Gaul, 340 W. Carson st.; sec., Howard Spraober, 1112 N. Harrison ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 WELDING.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., ——— sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 ENERGY.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams, 1907 West Congress st.; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6446 Emerald ave.; secretary, P. W. McCallister, 4463 Princeton avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 123 DUNKIRK.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lidon street. Pres., Chas. F. Bahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 SPRINGFIELD.**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunis Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1524 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1516 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 127 CHEYENNE.**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Arcade Hall cor. 17th and Eddy sts. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 515 E. 9th st.; sec., C. W. Cole, 320 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 BUFFALO.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President, Frank Beachner, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 129 TUBAL CAIN.**—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 PORTSMOUTH.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., E. D. Morgan; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, President, Albert Smith, 537 Sherbrook st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 ST. THOMAS.**—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., Geo. Atchison, 10 Mable st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 PORT ARTHUR.**—Meets, every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 508 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Laney, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 VANCOUVER.**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, W. H. Taylor, 1301 Howe st.; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 155 ALGIERS.**—Meets every 3d Saturday at Boneyok hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 303 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 EAST ST. LOUIS.**—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Wm. Robertson, 1220 Piggott ave.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A, St. Clair ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 PORT SCOTT.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209 1/2 E. Wall st. Pres., W. E. Bryant; 508 So. Coach st., Tiffin Jenkins, 724 Burk st. Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 OTTUMWA.**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley; sec., Geo. Chadwick, 1010 W. Mill st., Ottumwa, Iowa.
- 169 HAVELock.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., B. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 427 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL.**—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., Frank W. Davis; sec., Frank Woodmaster, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 SALT LAKE CITY.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. Pres., Ebert Berkunist, 1017 E. Belmont; sec., Chas. Schultz, 537 S. 7 West, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 MUSKOGEE.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., J. Czarnecki, 4213 14th st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2725 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 MONTGOMERY.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., P. F. Hamrick; sec., J. R. Robertson, 10 Robinson st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 174 SACRAMENTO.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., J. M. Hinds, 1623 1/2 G st.; sec., John B. Dutton, 2730 Magdalena ave., Oak Park Sacramento Cal.
- 177 BRAZOS VALLEY.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., J. S. Nummy; sec., S. B. Pippin, Teague, Texas.
- 178 BELLEFONTAINE.**—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 106 Buckingham st.; sec., A. E. Black, 502 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine, Ohio.

- 179 ALTON—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, Chas. G. Moser, 127 E. 5th st.; sec., A. Buddo, 920 E. 6th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 NEW HAVEN—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 PARLOE CITY—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 423 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 BAKERSFIELD—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 DES MOINES—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 1636 S. Fourth st.; secretary, pro tem., Jerry Fouby, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 PATERSON, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 INDEPENDENCE—Meets 1st Friday and 3d Sunday of each month at cor. 16th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 982 N. 11th st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 EDDYSTONE—Pres., Robt. Adams; Sec., Samuel D. Techton, 510 E. 8th st., Chester, Pa.
- 189 HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at Brick hall, 318 Lion st. Pres., Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec., Albert Sampson, 438 Leopold st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 MARBLE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. D. Trainer, 1023 Callaway st., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., D. W. Morgan, R. F. D. No. 1, Lonesdale, Tenn.
- 192 STAR—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 207 S. Cottage Grove avenue; sec., C. E. McClara, 114 W. Franklin st., Urbana, Illinois.
- 194 BREMERTON—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at Eagles Hall, Pres., O. D. Rue, Box 1098; Asst. Pres. Robt. F. Pittack; sec., Jas. H. Ross, Box 635, Bremerton, Washington.
- 197 DROP FORGERS—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay sts. Pres., Wm. H. Chapmar, 36 Barret st.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 JACKSON CITY—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemle hall, Main st. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 510 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 SCIOTO—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman hall. Pres., Jerry Dixon, 1305 High st.; secretary, P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 GATE CITY—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 1112 Locust st. President, Lawrence W. Davis, 2619 Howard ave.; sec., D. L. Jenkins, 520 E. 11th st., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 386 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 PADUCAH—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. Pres., J. E. Smith, 1209 Kentucky ave.; sec., J. T. Hutchen, 1223 Jackson st. Paducah, Ky.
- 205 LIBERTY—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkrans hall. Pres., J. Kapwaski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wiece, 8 Wendell avenue., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 GRAND CROSSING—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 78th st. and Drexel ave. President, J. S. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave.; sec., J. E. Burns, 780 E. 78rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 CLINTON—Meets every fourth Tuesday at K. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., G. W. Bales; sec., J. E. Cooper, 1118 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 209 BOSTON—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Thos. Heffler, 48 Wenham st., Forest Hills, Mass.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 MERIDIAN—Meets first and third Mondays at B. of L. E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., E. L. Smith; sec., J. L. Phillips, 4008 3rd st. and 40th ave., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Lowery, 1911 E. Main st.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 2014 Huron st., Los Angeles, California.
- 213 SPOKANE—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane. Pres., G. W. Gimson, 1704 Sharp ave.; sec., C. M. Sanders, 203 East Crown ave., Spokane, Wash.
- 215 SEATTLE—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 1514½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 BROCKTON—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 15 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 FORT WAYNE—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., C. Snyder; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 TWIN CITY—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joe McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.
- 226 PASUMPSIC VALLEY—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., H. E. Colby, Lyndon Centre; sec., Wilfred Beaumgard, box 340, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 229 NEW ORLEANS—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, William Carey, 2526 Thalesia street; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 3807 Iberville st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 WASHOE—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Charles Short; sec., O. A. Marvin, Box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 DECATUR—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfeldt, 904 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricksten, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 GREAT FALLS—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., R. J. Somers, 319 7th ave. South; sec., Louis Knochenmeister, 1002 7th ave. North, Great Falls, Montana.
- 234 PROVIDENCE—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 52 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong ave.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 7 Young ave., Providence, R. I.

- 237 **COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Nesley, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 238 **BLOOMING**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Union hall, Chicago Heights, Ill. Pres., Geo. Currier, Crest, Ill.; sec., Wm. H. Conway, 1427 East End ave.; fin. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 239 **CONNELAUT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., S. Spieldenner, 753 Madison st.; sec., J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st., Conneaut, Ohio.
- 240 **BOWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 241 **MCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 2304 Main st. President, John A. Truex; sec., F. W. Smith box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 242 **GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., G. A. Schlegel; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 243 **ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 518 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 244 **FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. Pres., J. I. Miller, E. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1923 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.
- 245 **FLORENCE**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilberson, 308 Cheesee st., Florence, S. C.
- 246 **MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1160 1/2 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 123 15th st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 247 **WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 248 **VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., G. Wpuckie, 1727 N. Arsenal ave.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 330 N. Elder st., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 249 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen O. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring St., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 250 **PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Sunday at the recorder's office. President, C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., H. H. Jones, 134 N. Marine st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 251 **EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 51 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec. Peter Henson, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 252 **CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Blacksmiths hall, cor. Grant and Diamond sts. Pres., A. E. Fisher, 745 Rosemore ave.; sec., Christ. Kentsle, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 253 **QUEEN CITY**—Meets third Tuesday, at Worman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas. Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 254 **HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 701 Second st. Pres., F. M. Uter 701 Second st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 255 **CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 256 **HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall, Main st. President, S. S. Crabtree, 6 Cottage ave.; sec., W. M. Dellis, 7 Debard st., Palestine, Tex.
- 257 **LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1127 Denroutigny st. East; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 258 **MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., E. N. Rice, 106 W. Jefferson st., Marion, Ill.
- 259 **LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John Allen; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G St., Livingston, Mont.
- 260 **CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 261 **VULCAN**—Pres., John Barnecut; sec., Edward Jackson, 523 12th ave., E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 262 **FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at E. 10, 155 Main st. Pres., W. E. Botting, 25 Nuthing st.; sec., William Barrett, 23 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 263 **WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., J. C. Osborne, Box 147, sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 264 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 182, Galeton, Potter Co., Pa.
- 265 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, at member house. Pres., W. J. Coppa, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave. St. Augustine, Fla.
- 266 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every second Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 280 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 267 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2114 Mulberry st. Pres., A. B. Treanor; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 268 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavinagh; secretary, Samuel Darrow, P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 269 **HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., S. D. Bidwell; sec., Lewis Fries, P. O. box 446, Horton, Kansas.
- 270 **COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. O. F. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 456 S. Acadomey st.; sec., C. E. Eftland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 271 **JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 478 W. 24th st.; sec., J. W. Walters, 2824 Lincoln ave.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Utah, Ogden.
- 272 **BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred. Endling; sec., Fred Kern, 633 Lafond st., St. Paul, Minn.

- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Eli Van Schaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Vesper ave., Schoenectady, N. Y.
- 302 **PALMER PARK, ILL.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Maddrum Hall, 110th pl. and Michigan Ave.; Pres., Nick Yonker, 345 111th place; sec., Earnest Erickson, 10038 Perry ave., Washington Heights station, Chicago, Ill.
- 303 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2325 Halsted st. Pres., R. P. Nauman, 2270 Blue Island ave.; sec., Chas. F. Hunt, 3113 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 304 **MAPLE LEAF.**
- 315 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 215 14th st. President, John Quigley, 1013 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 233 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1035 Franklin ave. Pres., M. Hannell, 910 Brooklyn st.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 3330 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo.
- 322 **WALSH.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney, 5119 Wentworth ave.; sec., James Eyle, 5438 Shields ave.; Fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 5026 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 325 **HOMESTEAD.**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1006 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223 Arthington pl.; fin. sec., J. J. McCabe, 1007 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave.; fin. sec., George Clark, 3561 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed. King, 9321 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **QUEBEC.**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 DeAlouillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., P. J. Lynch, 3 Garden st., Quebec, Can.
- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall, W. 4th st. Pres., Chas. Block, 707 S. 13th street; sec., J. M. Cross, 730 S. 12th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 329 **STERLING.**
- 332 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS.**—Meets 2d Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmiller's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 150 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 508 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **McCOMB CITY HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220½ Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS.**—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James st.; sec., H. Kethro, 290 Rietta st., Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY.**—Meets 1st Thursday and 3d Sunday at Union Builders hall, E. Second st. Pres., Tina Tillotson, 136 E. Second st.; secretary, Geo. Peacock, 318 Robin st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **SAN ANTONIO.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., W. L. Badger; sec., E. T. Garner, 1106 Dawson st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 338 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS.**
- 339 **LABOR HOME.**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **FOREST CITY.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Central Labor Union hall. Pres., Martin Holmstrom, 1821 7th ave.; sec., Anton Munson, 309 Independence ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS.**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhomburg's hall, cor. Knicker and Rhomburg ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer and, 1067 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 346 **ZONE LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, E. M. Flossell, Gorgona; sec., Thos. G. Roth, Empire, Canal Zone, Panama. Box 133.
- 347 **COLBERT.**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd fellow's hall, Montgomery Ave. Pres., J. W. Dodson; sec., Henry G. Hanlin, box 4, Sheffield, Ala.
- 348 **WATER VALLEY.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., B. J. Jordan, Box 808, Water Valley, Miss.
- 349 **DEVINE.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Hall, N. Broadway ave. Pres., D. M. Lyle, care of C. B. Shope; sec., Geo. A. Hewitt, 332 East Line st., Tyler, Tex.
- 347 **REVELSTOKE.**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Belkirk hall, 2d st. Pres., Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 348 **LOOKOUT.**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres., W. V. Blanton, 12 Long st.; sec., T. M. Malton, 1200 Duncan ave., Highland Park, Tenn.
- 349 **PARSONS.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., R. L. McAmas, 1616 Kennedy ave.; sec., Wiley Pugh, 1719 Gabriel st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 349 **ALLIANCE.**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres., W. A. Grieb, 45 Stewart st.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 349 **LA FAYETTE.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Martin Bart, 1920 Pierce st.; sec., H. P. Voght, 1613 Tippecanoe st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 349 **LOCOMOTIVE.**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., H. Wright, 40 Second ave.; sec., J. E. Smith, 437 Adams st., Malone, N. Y.
- 349 **CHOCTAW.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrisney hall. Pres., Louis Johnson, 123 N. Beard st.; secretary, G. E. Jones, 422 N. Aydelotte st., Shawnee, Okla.
- 349 **FOND DU LAC.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., A. Rohopanz, 609 Minnesota ave.; sec., Wm. Conaboy, 256 Banister st., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 349 **HICKORY.**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 284 New York st., Aurora, Ill.

- 421 DUNDEE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Lake; sec., B. M. Rogerson, Box 57, McAdam Junction, New Brunswick.
- 422 MOBILE LOCAL—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Granapa; sec., John L. Bourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 424 CARLTON PLACE—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 423 EVERETT—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, A. E. McDonald, box 209; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 430 YOKUM—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at K. of P. hall.
- 431 PROGRESS—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 54 Main st. Pres., Bobt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 32 Columbia ave., Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 KANKAKEE—Pres., G. A. Burries, 553 Chicago ave; sec., Jas. Martinson, 110 Oak st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 OZARK—Meets 3d and 4th Saturdays at German Veterans' hall, 158 Bloomingdale street. Pres., Geo. Fracht, 1904 National Blvd.; sec., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 SUNSET—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., W. P. Self, 817 H st.; sec., C. E. Hant, 523 Dodge st., Salida, Colo.
- 435 PANHANDLE—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, Frank Sanderlin; sec., J. L. Pittman, P. O. box 535, Childress, Texas.
- 436 HUDSON—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 DOMINION—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., L. Haah, 1010 W. Clay st.; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 TRINIDAD—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday afternoon, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., John Dalton, 601 Vine st.; sec., J. A. Bladel, 906 Linden ave., Trinidad, Col.
- 439 MARQUETTE—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Nestor block, Washington and Marquette sts. Pres., Alfred Swenson, W. Harrison st.; sec., Lawrence Olson, 902A dams st., Marquette, Mich.
- 440 HARRISBURG—Pres., F. M. Spayler; sec., J. T. Threkeid, box 405, Harrisburg, Illinois.
- 441 NORWOOD—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 MERIMACK—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Saraby, 14 Allison st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 PACIFIC—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., Patrick Tobin, 3432 Park ave.; sec., Jas. O. Dillon 1909 N. 9th st. St. Louis, Mo.
- 445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., Harry Barnes, 527 Russell st.; sec'y, John Steigler, 720 S. 2d ave., Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 OTTAWA—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474 1/2 Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 173 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurlible, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 JOHN BROWN—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., John Jonison, box 453, Onawatomie, Kans.
- 448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., John Bassett, 1836 Meyers st.; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 BEARDSTOWN—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec. John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germalno, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, E. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, E. I.
- 453 CENTRALIA—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. E. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillon, 307 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex. Cameron; 320 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 PALMETTO—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Dagret's hall, Meeting st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 86 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 EVANSVILLE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 2d and Sycamore sts. Pres., John F. Mueller, 506 Harriet st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2501 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 155 W. Granite st. Pres., Fred. Allan, 415 Mercury st.; sec., James Wilkes, Box 833, Butte, Mont.
- 457 COLUMBINE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., E. E. Tucker, 533 Galapago st.; sec., F. W. Springer, 1633 E. 33d st.; fin. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 1017 Bannock st., Denver, Colo.
- 458 GATE CITY—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruten; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 95, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Gust. Strand, Box 308, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 MONCTON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., John Hayee; sec., D. J. McGilliroy, 1532 Main st., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 MOLINE—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, W. M. Cannon, 923 E. 6th st.; sec., H. E. Somers, 2621 Fair ave., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 HERRIN—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., J. L. Jenkins, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 CHESHIRE—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. E. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Decell, 25 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 WICHITA—Meets Fridays at 188 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 403 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 CHICKASHA—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 401 Dakota ave., Chickasha, I. T.

- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John H. Slattery, 616 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 88 4th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets every 4th Monday at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rao, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 616 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 2443 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, W. D. Priest, Box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., D. C. Evans; sec., Geo. Dold, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 528 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., Harry Richhorn, Cristobal; sec., Wm. M. Rostock, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**.—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President. E. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevin ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prestyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John E. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**.—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Ericksen st.; sec., Tavis Bratsberg, 90 Ericksen st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., R. C. Taylor; sec., W. T. Arrington, 81 Folk st., Waycross, Ga.
- 480 **CUMBERLAND**—Meets third Sunday of each month at No. 6 Engine House, Arch st. Pres., J. H. Lemon, 178 Grand ave.; Sec., Samuel H. Anderson, 25 Hubbard st., So., Cumberland, Md.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., Wm. Aldrich, 739 W. Walnut st.; sec., J. M. Hoffelt, 629 New St., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **DUQUENSE**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at cor. Grans and Diamond sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Pres., John Tapkin, 406 Island ave.; sec., Benj. McElhiney, 411 Alexander st., McKees Rocks, Pa.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at 504 Diamond street room 11. President, Hugh McCullum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave.; secretary, Phillip Coyne, 1918 Chartiers st., North Side, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kraiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore St. Pres., T. F. Stearns, I. C. Shops; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 490 **POTTSVILLE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Brewery Workers Hall, 110 N. Center st. Pres., John A. Scherbehut, 624 W. Arch st.; sec., John R. Stephenson, 461 Hotel st. Pottsville, Pa.
- 492 **HAYRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. President, Lars Larson; sec., G. B. Parks, P. O. box 680, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 616 N. Fourth st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **LAKE COUNTY**—Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9648 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., J. W. Kennedy, 233 Lawrence ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriack's hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.
- 497 **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 612 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., Geo. Tyacke, Proctor P. O., Minn.
- 499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 25 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres. Ed. Huok, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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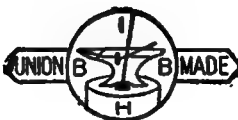
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The Blacksmiths Journal

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No. 7

"I'M FIGHTING YOU," "MOTHER" TELLS DICK.

Mother Jones, whose "boys" are working in every coal mine in Pennsylvania and every mineral camp of Colorado, met Senator Dick, of the notorious Dick military law, as that urbane member of the upper house was standing in the Senate lobby of the capitol.

All smiles and gladness the senator acknowledged the introduction to the white-haired woman and offered his hand, but "Mother" dropped hers significantly to her side.

"I'm fighting you, Senator Dick. It was your work that sent the two thousand guns out to Colorado, in the last big strike and shot us up."

"You don't look as if you had been injured, Madam," flushed the senator.

"No thanks to your law and the guns that killed others while they missed me," answered the woman whose appearance and participation in almost every miners' strike during the last thirty years has earned for her the name of "the stormy petrel."

"But, Madam," argued Senator Dick, "don't we need soldiers in time of revolution?"

"In the revolution that drove King George back across the sea, yes," flashed Mother Jones. "But do we need a law that will do for America what the Irish constabulary law did for Ireland? No, no, Senator Dick, I saw the brutal and bloody work of the militia in Colorado, and the truth is that the guns your law would place in the hands of the mine owners and the mill owners are loaded with bullets for the hearts of the workers."

The seventy-six years of the old, white-haired woman dropped from her like magic as she "spoke her mind" for her "boys" to the most powerful Republican senator from the most powerful Republican state in the Union.

"And why are you in Washington, Madam?" evasively questioned the senator.

"To help undo the work of another tyrant that rules with guns—I mean Diaz," answered the relentless agitator.

At this moment twelve strokes of the clock brought a longed for relief to the quivering senator, and with a hasty bow he left the gathered group and disappeared into the Senate chamber.

MAY INVESTIGATE ALL STEEL PLANTS.

Following the startling revelations made in report of the Senate of the conditions which led to the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works, it was learned today that Senator Borah of Idaho will introduce a resolution calling for a complete congressional investigation of the iron and steel industries of the country.

This proposed investigation, if carried out to the letter, promises to be even more sensational than the Bethlehem probe in exposing the conditions under which hundreds of thousands of American workers labor. It is believed that such an investigation will easily prove the charge made by organized labor of frightful underpay and overwork in America's leading industry.

The effect of the Bethlehem investigation upon the allied steel interests is illustrated by the quick sequence of events following the passage of Rainey's resolution in the House and Owen's measure in the Senate. Here is what happened:

Early in March the investigation was ordered by the House of Representatives.

On March 18 the officials from the Department of Commerce and Labor arrived at Bethlehem, Pa.

On March 20, Judge Elbert H. Gary wired to all the plants of the United States Steel Corporation to immediately reduce Sunday work to the lowest possible point.

To still further placate the storm of condemnation aroused by the published conditions at Bethlehem and other steel plants, the United States Steel Corporation announced a "voluntary" increase of thirteen cents a day for each steel worker. The subsidized press praised the steel trust, but the independent and labor press continued the work of exposure.

The steel interests then engineered a "voluntary" call on President Taft by the

"leading business men" of Bethlehem, asking the "Father of Injunctions" not to believe what the strikers said. Of course the president wouldn't. But others did.

Then Judge Gary, the star press agent, announced that the steel trust loved its 230,000 employees so much that it has decided to give their families lump sums for injuries or deaths to their bread-winners instead of letting judges and juries decide such things. A few days later he furnished more "copy" to the newspapers by giving them a story about a great old-age pension scheme the steel trust is going to put into operation some of these days.

But on May 5 the Department of Commerce and Labor handed in its report to the Senate in accordance with Senator Owen's resolution. This official report, of course, did not receive the same publicity and prominence in the subsidized press as have the various "benevolent" schemes of the steel trust.

Labor men acquainted with conditions in the plants of the steel trust say that "some of those hell-joints are even worse than Bethlehem." In Bethlehem, the official report says, the men work twelve hours of hard labor for seven days a week, a large percentage of them earning only 12½ cents an hour.

PHILADELPHIA UNIONS GAIN THROUGH CAR STRIKE.

"Organized labor of Philadelphia gained 50 per cent in membership as a result of the recent car strike.

"All the employees of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, 6,000 in number, are now organized.

About 95 per cent of the blacksmiths have organized.

"The Machinists' unions of the Quaker City doubled their membership in the five days following the general strike.

"Forty thousand textile workers of Philadelphia became unionists during the strike.

"Practically all of the Philadelphia laundry workers are now in the ranks of organized labor."

This remarkable summary of one of the greatest strikes of recent times was made by Luella Twining, president of the Woman's Auxiliary Car Men's Union of Philadelphia, when seen by a representative of the Pan-American press in the senate lobby.

"And the Woman's Auxiliary itself," continued Miss Twining, "was organized during the strenuous days of the car strike, and today we have 6,000 members. These women are organized in each of the twelve car barn districts, just like their husbands.

"What is the aim of the Auxiliary? Why, our aim is to stand by the car men in all of their industrial struggles. The wife of

the workingman has learned the lesson of solidarity, just as her husband found this out by bitter experience.

"No strike was ever won without the aid of woman. It is the wife who determines whether or not the family should go on short rations and suffer hardships in order to wring concessions from greedy and arrogant employers.

"In the recent Philadelphia car strike, the wives of the strikers said: 'We will not live with scabs.' And a better organized city is the result."

Miss Twining then gave a brief history of the formation of the Auxiliary, how the women turned out in the thousands to attend the first meeting in the Labor Lyceum on March 29, and how successfully they carried out their plans of holding bazaars, entertainments and dances for the purpose of raising funds.

"The women raised from one to three hundred dollars every day, showing that the Auxiliary supported the strike financially as well as morally," said their leader.

"The interest of women generally in the labor movement," continued Miss Twining, "is one of the most promising signs of the times. In Philadelphia, organization among woman workers has grown so rapidly that it has been decided to organize a branch of the Women's Trade Union in that city. This will be done on May 12, with Mrs. Raymond Robins, national president of the league, attending."

The young woman, who has distinguished herself in labor struggles of the Colorado miners and in other notable strikes, and who is now leading 6,000 wives of the oppressed Philadelphia car men, closed the interview with this pointed statement:

"No strike has ever been lost. In Philadelphia the results were direct and apparent. In other cases strikes give moral strength to the labor movement, and bear fruit indirectly. No strike has ever been lost."

ASSOCIATED PRESS "KILLS" LABOR NEWS.

Charges that the Associated Press has wilfully and deliberately refused to print anything relating to the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works, a favorite government contractor, have been presented to the Senate by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, in connection with a resolution calling for an investigation of the conditions leading up to the strike.

The resolution which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, reads:

"Resolved, That the Bureau of Labor advise the Senate of the conditions leading up to the strike of employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa., and

the causes which led to that strike, and whether or not the employees of the machine shops of this company were required to work on Sunday, and whether the work of the mechanics and machinists was put upon the seven-day basis."

For the information of the Senate, Owen also submitted a number of documents giving both sides of the strike. In one of these, signed by the chairman and secretary of the strikers' committee, the following remarkable statement is made:

"The Associated Press has refused to print practically everything relating to the strike. Either Mr. Schwab or Mr. Melville E. Stone can tell you the reason. It's safe to say labor didn't bribe the Associated Press."

To prove their charge that the Associated Press has suppressed labor news, the strikers point out the fact that it refused to transmit over its wires the written charges made to President Taft by the strikers, in which it was stated that the Bethlehem company supplied the government with defective steel. This news was sent out only by the Pan-American Press.

The Bethlehem strikers charge that the whole power of the State of Pennsylvania has been placed at the disposal of the Schwab company, and "was used in the last two months to break up a peaceful strike by sending into the borough of Bethlehem a band of bloodthirsty, murderous thugs to browbeat and stampede innocent striking workmen back to work."

The strikers further say:

"As soon as the news came over the wire that Congress had voted to build two battle ships by contract under the eight-hour law, Mr. Schwab's agents at once ridiculed the law, by saying that it would make no difference to them, because they would compel their workmen to work as many hours as they pleased after working eight hours on government work, in case they secured the contract."

Failing to secure competent men, due to long hours, low wages, and Sunday labor, as charged by the striking workmen, the Bethlehem Steel Company is now placing advertisements in hundreds of newspapers in an effort to fill the shops with child labor to work on government work and construct for the United States work requiring the highest skill. Copies of these advertisements have been presented to the Senate.

THE TRANSFER OF A "SWEEPER" FROM THE MACHINE SHOP INTO THE BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The Clinton machine shop is in bad humor today,

For they have lost Carsten, so they say;
The blacksmith shop instead is laughing in
their fist,

For they have the big Socialist in their
midst.

Of course he is only a coal heaver King,
But still we are glad to have him in our
ring.

He makes the vestibule his headquarters
When he knows very well he ought not to.
His duty is to pick up all the scrap—
For his politics we don't care a rap—
The floor in here needs sweeping, too;
O Carsten, you will find here plenty to do.

The job in here, if you want it mentioned,
Is far from being what they call a pension.
Its WORK in here, day in and day out,
For a sweeper, coal heaver and roustabout.
Just make up your mind it's not a snap,
Because from wheeling coal you'll not get
fat. P. M. E.

NAVY YARD MEN TO GET WAGE INCREASE.

A ten per cent raise for skilled mechanics in the naval gun factory in Washington has been favorably reported by a sub-committee on naval affairs of the House of Representatives. As there is hardly a doubt but that Congress will make the bill law, it is the freely expressed opinion of leading union men that, by its example, this measure will cause a like increase in all the government navy yards.

Evidence was given the committee showing that in a number of private concerns in Washington the pay of machinists was higher than that allowed by the government although the regulations read that "the rate of wages of employees shall conform to the standard of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards."

Questioned upon this matter, Captain Ackerman of the wage board made a statement which caused considerable comment from union men.

"It was found in those cases," explained the captain, "that the wages were artificial. I mean that the wages were not determined, as it were, by the quality of the work or the number of the employees, but were the union scale."

Passing from the question of the price

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.80. Solid Gold, \$1.25.



of labor, the captain was asked why the government could not get its materials as cheaply as private yards.

"Because it has to buy it," came the uneasy answer.

Pressed for more lucid explanation Captain Ackerman hesitatingly continued:

"I think that there is a great deal that does not appear on the surface. There are private arrangements between different concerns which are practically impossible between a government establishment and a private concern."

Still not satisfied with the explanations, Representative Kitchen turned his inquiries to powder making, asking the captain why it was that as the government plant could turn out powder cheaper than Duponts and yet the Duponts got the government contracts.

What this question might have wrenched from the unwilling captain no one knows, for the chairman, the Honorable Arthur-L. Bates, of Pennsylvania, cut off further inquiry along this line.

AIMS AT "GAG RULE" IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A disastrous train wreck at Diamond Lake on the Great Northern railroad, near Spokane, and the suppression of facts well known to the postal clerks, because of intimidations and warnings by post office authorities, caused Representative Poindexter to introduce a bill for the protection of government employees in their right of

"I knew of this case at Diamond Lake, myself," explained Poindexter, "and was so impressed with the injustice and horror of it all that I gladly introduced the measure which provides that persons in the classified service shall not be restricted in their rights of freedom of speech or in the right to criticize the conduct and administration of the service in which they are engaged."

The San Francisco Labor Council, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the American Federation of Labor are actively backing this bill and will appear, through their representatives, at the first hearing of the House committee on reform and civil service, to which the measure was referred.

Mr. Poindexter is desirous of obtaining evidence from every section of the country upon this matter, and wishes to assure post office employees, who may send him information, that their communications will be treated with the strictest confidence and under no circumstance will their names be made public unless they expressly give him that privilege.

The clause in the bill which "hits the nail

on the head" appears in the following words:

"Persons in the classified service shall not be restricted in their rights of freedom of speech or in the right to criticize the conduct and administration of the service in which they are engaged or to present any grievance or grievances to Congress; and no such person shall be removed or otherwise punished, except after written notice of the reason therefor and opportunity for defense."

UNIONS AS DIVIDEND PAYERS.

If a bank should advertise that it would pay 25 per cent interest on accounts, every man that had a dollar would be breaking his neck to get it deposited in order to draw some of that large interest. But when you tell them that a labor organization will pay 500 per cent on their investment, many of them pass it by without the least bit of consideration.

To convince any non-union man who may chance to read this paper, we will illustrate the fact and let him be the judge. We know a man who was working for \$2 a day. He joined the organization of his craft and his wages were increased to \$3 a day. He had invested in this organization his monthly dues, which were 50 cents. He received just \$25 a month increase on his investment of 50 cents a month, which is just exactly 5,200 per cent a month on his investment. Is there any institution in the world that will give you more for your money? Still, when an international union sends out an organizer at a heavy expense, endeavoring to better the condition of the man who toils, he is received with this query: "What will I get out of it?" or "How will it benefit me?" It is strange that the organizer can hold his temper when such foolish questions are put to him.—Ex.

MOTHER.

Once, says a writer, I suddenly opened the door of my mother's room and saw her on her knees beside a chair, and heard her speak my name in prayer. I quickly and quietly withdrew with a feeling of awe and reverence in my heart. Soon I went away from home to school, then to college, then into life's sterner duties. But I never forgot that one glimpse of my mother at prayer, nor the one word—my own name—which I heard her utter. Well did I know that what I had seen that day was but a glimpse of what was going on every day in that sacred closet of prayer, and the consciousness strengthened me a thousand times in duty, in danger and in struggle.

JEFFERSON AND THE JUDGES.

He Speaks With Authority and His Words Are Coming True.

Here is an extract from a letter written by Thomas Jefferson on August 18, 1821—nearly 100 years ago. Our readers will study it with interest:

"It has long, however, been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the constitution of the federal judiciary; an irresponsible body (for impeachment is scarcely a scarecrow), working, like gravity, by night and day, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step, like a thief, over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the states, and the government of all become consolidated into one. To this I am opposed; because whenever all government, domestic and foreign, in little as in great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the center of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided, of one government on another, and will become as venal and oppressive as the government from which we departed. It will be as in Europe, where every man must be either pike or gudgeon, hammer or anvil."

Thomas Jefferson is not one whose opinions can be dismissed with the usual explanation—"anarchy or socialism." He is the gentleman who wrote the Declaration of Independence. He had a good deal to do with establishing this government.

He speaks with at least as much authority about the nation and its dangers as any man of today or of the past.

Working people who are told by a federal judge, far removed from public control, that they must not discuss with one another a certain strike, and this in a country in which the constitution guarantees freedom of speech, will think of Jefferson's warning.

Cities that feel they have a right to govern their own affairs are more and more resenting interference by federal judges, who are bound by no direct responsibility to the people composing the cities affected.

The real government in the United States is the judges. The real power is the power of the judges, and the most powerful judges are the federal judges. These men are appointed, not elected. They are in office for life, and, as Jefferson says, the only possible means of removing them, "impeachment, is scarcely a scarecrow."

If the people intend to control their government, they must control their judges, for the judges are the government.

Public sentiment will soon demand "the election of judges for short terms, that no branch of government shall feel itself too far above the people or too long removed from the people."

Jefferson foresaw the danger of judges beyond the people's reach. The people will suffer from the realization of his prophecy if they do not protect themselves, and do it promptly.

The judge that is beyond the reach of the people but not beyond the argument of the corporation is a dangerous citizen in a republic.—Indianapolis Sun.

HISTORY ANSWERS.

What influence first demanded and then secured the Australian ballot?

The trade unions.

What influence has done more to eradicate the evil of child labor?

The trade unions.

Who forced legislation safeguarding life and limb in mills, mines and factories?

The trade unions.

What barrier stands between the greed of conscienceless employers and the weak and helpless toilers?

The trade unions.

Who is it that practices more than he preaches the gospel of mutual helpfulness, brotherhood, love and kindness?

The trade unionist.

Who forced the eight-hour workday which permits a bread-winner to have a few waking hours to devote to recreation and communication with his wife and babies?

The trade unions.

Who takes the child from the mill and mine, and puts him into school to receive the training that will make him a useful and patriotic citizen?

The trade unions.

Who bears the burden of expense to secure and maintain these better conditions, which are enjoyed by all workers alike?

The trade unions.

In every good work that tends toward the uplift of humanity, the care and protection of the weak and the helpless, the cultivation of patriotism and good citizenship, the trade unions take front rank.—Musical Instrument Workers' Journal.

GEMS FROM GOMPERS.

I see a silver lining to the clouds and a bright star of hope in the heavens, and I see ultimately the spirit of humanity, justice and the brotherhood of man obtaining in the minds and hearts of the people of the country.

Out of this attempt to seal the lips of the men of labor I believe will come good.

We have come too far in the march of human progress for any set of influences to drive us back into slavery.

The herculean efforts of the men of labor to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the danger which threatens our constitutional liberties will go down in the annals of history as one of the great crusades for the maintenance and advancement of human rights.

MORRISON RIDICULES STEEL TRUST'S RAISE.

Secretary of A. F. of L. Says 13 Cents a Day Will Not Keep Men From Getting Organized.

Washington, D. C., April 30.--"I always take the Steel Trust's promises with a grain of salt," said Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, when shown the announcement of the United States Steel Corporation that it has decided to raise the pay of its 230,000 employes, about \$9,000,000 annually.

"We all know what the Steel Trust's profit sharing scheme amounts to," continued Morrison, "well, this 'voluntary' increase in wages must be of the same sort. Some may get these 'benefits,' but most of the men don't even know these things were even promised. They don't expect anything from the Steel Trust, and they don't get anything.

"But granting that the Steel Trust, out of the kindness of its corporate heart, will give the increase promised. What does it amount to?"

Here the man who has secretarial charge of the interests of nearly two million workers, abruptly halted the interview, took a piece of paper and commenced figuring. When he had finished, there was a smile on his face.

"Thirteen cents a day is the munificent increase each steel worker will receive. A glorious sum, is it not?"

"Thirteen cents a day," continued Morrison, "will not keep the men from organizing. The Steel Trust knows that the men are discontented with their pay and their conditions. It knows that A. F. of L. organizers are meeting with much success in their work among its employes, and fighting desperately for the maintenance of its open-shop policy, it jumps into print with all kinds of 'benevolent' schemes.

"But it won't work. The employes of the Steel Trust are flocking to our organizations. Despite the tactics of its officials, who use all sorts of methods to prevent our

organizers from seeing the men, we are making good progress. When the men will be thoroughly organized, they will enjoy the conditions that union men generally do, and the Steel Trust will then stop its press-agent promises of what it is going to do for its 230,000 employes."

LABORING MAN'S BENEFIT.

The laboring man as a rule is prone to forget the great benefits the labor movement has given him. He takes, or rather accepts, the benefits, higher wages and shorter hours as a matter of course, thinking they are his just due. They are, of course; but with a proviso, namely: Did he do his part toward bringing about these improved conditions? Did he help to bring them about? As a matter of fact did he put his own shoulder to the wheel and help to bring those conditions into existence?

We often hear union men explain that inasmuch as they were members in good standing no one had any occasion to question their right to accept everything which the labor movement had to give. The payment of dues does not make a union man; it is only the evidence of membership in a union. The real union man is the one who earned his right to better conditions by his work on committees, his continued effort in season and out of season to bring new members into the fold; his regular attendance at every meeting unless actual ill health prevented; his faithful work in upholding the majority when a matter was placed before his local; his loyalty in supporting the labels of others as he expected our shop card to be supported by others; his work in doing his part toward securing "long wages and shorter hours" for his members; in fact, a hundred different things which go to make up the true union man.

The steady upward and onward growth of organized labor is too often forgotten by those who, while true trades unionists at heart, fail to study the movement as a whole. They do not stop to realize the many, many rocks which have been placed in its pathway. They know it has been hard, but not being in the actual fight, have not felt the brunt of battle and cannot realize what an actual battle it really was. They knew they were getting benefits from their membership, but they never knew of the many sleepless nights, the worry of meeting contending factions, the hard work going to all parts of the country to settle difficulties and internal dissension; these and a thousand other things go to make up the work of these men.

Office in the labor movement is considered a snap by all except those who hold it.—Ex.

EDITORIALS.

HIGHER DUES

Suggestions from the Metal Trades Convention

The success of the trade union movement depends largely upon its ability to educate its membership to the importance, yea, to the necessity of paying a rate of dues, and a per capita tax sufficiently high to enable its executive officers to prosecute with vigor and determination the campaigns and the struggles they are from time to time called upon to wage, in order that the conditions under which their membership at times are forced to labor are charged for their betterment and that of society in general. The attitude of some organizations on the question of higher dues is not easily understood when the demands they are constantly making on their Internationals are considered. It has been quite noticeable in our conventions that resolutions innumerable are offered in favor of the increase of all benefits, but little or no thought is given to the increase of the per capita tax to the International to meet the additional cost of the benefits.

If the proper financial support to our Internationals is lacking then, like other organizations or institutions, its progress is impeded. The membership at large apparently forget that increased benefits suggest increased revenue to their International. This order must prevail, because, in the first instance, Internationals are undoubtedly paying the benefits which experience has taught it could be paid on the revenue received. This being true, it is but natural to assume that to grant any additional benefits must of necessity require higher dues to meet the increased demands on the treasury.

The question has often been asked: Why is it that organizations do not or are not willing to pay back into their International treasuries a larger portion of the interest they receive on their investments, for it has been long since conceded that membership in a labor organization is a business proposition pure and simple. This being true, it is but natural to suppose that if the capitalization of our organizations (like corporations) is increased, that improvements can be made that will increase the benefits of the members, and will in turn give them a greater return for the money invested. The position that the members of organized labor take towards their locals when so many benefits have come to them through it is beyond explanation. How zealous they are to be punctual in attendance at the meetings of their other affiliations, ever ready to make any sacrifice to become an officer; dues, assessments, contributions, all have their charm and none of which call forth the murmurings or objections that are so usual and pronounced in our trades organizations. Little thought is given to the fountain of organizations; little time is given to its work and few aspire to office, but in the end it must provide that which makes it possible for us to affiliate with other organizations. It should be our first thought and our first duty to contribute liberally to its support and to attend regularly the meetings and to see to it that its affairs are properly administered, and to assist and encourage the officers we have by our votes chosen to lead and to care for our interests. Labor must be more solicitous for its own welfare to the exclusion of all others, and must not expect to receive benefits gratis any more than they would expect to receive a consignment of goods free of charge from any one of our charitable corporations.

If it could be truthfully said that the organization of labor has not improved the standing of its members, both financially and morally, and had not made for them a better and more agreeable state of livelihood and employment, then it would be useless to argue in favor of increasing the investment; but there is not one man who has been a member of his trade union for a period of time that can honestly and truthfully say that he has not received a greater return on the money he paid into his union than he or his friends have ever received in return for an equal amount invested in any other business proposition. Why should it, therefore, be necessary to urge the men of labor to return to their organization a larger share of the profits, when the fact is conclusive that the trade unionist's greatest asset is his membership in his organization and through which his interests are best protected and his mere existence changed to a decent and comfortable living. It will provide the means whereby his children will have the opportunity to develop their bodies as well as their intellect, thereby preparing and equipping them to meet the struggles of life. Some men would, however, argue that the improved conditions were simply the result of and in accordance with the natural development of things, but the man that is true to himself knows different; he knows what he was receiving in return for his labor previous to his admission into his trades union; he knows what the conditions of his employment were (not roseate) and he also knows that his individual dissatisfaction with his conditions of employment was of little or no moment to the capricious employer; that he was, in a sense, shackled and left to the tender mercies of his benefactor, keeper and sympathizer. No conception of what might be obtained and what the future has in store for the membership of our organizations can be foretold if the proper financial support were given to our Internationals. Reflect for a moment upon the accomplishments of our organizations. Will any one dispute that the organization is not responsible for at least a twenty-five cent increase in wages per day or an increase of \$77.25 per year on an average yearly expenditure of less than \$12.00 per year, which is the average dues paid by the membership of the International Metal Trades organizations, to say nothing of other concessions which are in a measure equally as beneficial to the members? If the income of the International was doubled, it would not be unreasonable to expect that within a reasonable period of time that many additional and substantial benefits would be forthcoming.

The membership is, as a rule, conscious of the great work that is being done, and are appreciative of it, but what is most necessary is to provide the munitions of war so that we can be prepared to move on short notice. It is and has been evident to all that the intentions and aspirations of some of our Internationals have often been saddened by the lack of the necessary equipment and preparedness for battle, when a small additional amount would not only give encouragement to the entire membership but would stay off suffering and privation during the time of trouble. It would influence the employer, whose heart has been too often gladdened when dissatisfaction and discontent arose among his employees over a condition of employment he desired to impose, because of his knowledge of the financial condition of their organization.

If the future policies of our organizations are to be progressive and the best results are to be obtained, an effort should be begun at once to create a uniformity of dues, per capita tax and strike benefits among the affiliated Internationals of this department. The possibility of joint action in the future makes it necessary that an equal amount of revenue be received by our affiliations and that an equal amount of benefits be paid to the membership when united action had been declared.

There are many changes to be made to support this form of organization to make it effective, and the first and most essential one is that those organizations now paying the lower dues be increased at least to conform to those that have adopted a higher rate of dues.

A. J. BERRERES.

Arkansas Brothers, Attention!

For many years our organization has fought for direct legislation in every state, because we wish to end political bossism and restore the rule of the people.

This year Arkansas is the only state in which the people are permitted by their legislatures to vote on the Initiative and Referendum. You can vote on "Amendment No. 10," which has been submitted, and it is up to you to show the kind of stuff you are made of by winning this fight and we hope our organization will be in the front in the fight.

You should talk "Amendment No. 10" to every voter from now till election day, September 12.

Politicians will try to side track you by injecting other issues, but do not be deceived. The trusts want to confuse you. "No. 10" merely provides for the Initiative and Referendum, which will put the power in the hands of the people. You have the Farmers' Union to help you.

We understand you must show a tax receipt in order to vote, so do not forget that.

Also, remember that if you forget to vote on the measure you will be counted against it, since to amend your constitution you must have a majority of all the votes cast in the election.

For information and literature, address Secretary of the A. F. S. of L., Box 443, Little Rock, Ark.

Your secretary should read this in the next meeting of your local and as individuals and as an organization you should "get busy." Let Arkansas be the next state to get the Initiative and Referendum. It is the biggest question you ever had presented for the improvement of your government. Do your duty.

Like Cause Produces Like Effect

"Behold the once proud fabric of the Roman Empire. An empire sending her arts and arms into every part of the eastern continent. Where now is her wealth, her power, her glory? Departed forever."

And why did Rome fall? Because her legislators sat around in such "receptive" moods that those who courted favors could readily approach them and give the necessary tip for their aid. That was an age of graft unblushingly and unconsciously flouted in the very nostrils of the state, and when it descended to the common people, they, too, refused to cast their ballots without promise of reward.

Things finally became so corrupt that Emperor Constantine organized the pagans and Christians as a political party, and thus cinched the hold upon the common idolaters and half civilized Christians, and propagated the great party that today holds the balance of power throughout Christendom.

Shall we, an enlightened and educated people, allow these same crimes to go unpunished in our Republic? Shall we allow "precedent," technicalities, and a "preponderance" of evidence cheat us of the fruits of our labors to preserve our free institutions? Shall a "Browne" or a "Lorimer" go unscathed because of the great legal talent employed to defeat the ends of justice? No! a thousand times no! "The doom of traitors is death," and the bribe-giver and bribe-taker are no less criminal nor do they deserve more leniency than the traitor who betrays his country to the enemy.

The Illinois legislature is a dirty mess. Long known to be such, but only recently has it come into the open and shown the cloven hoof.

It seems to the writer that it is about as hard to send an honest man to the Senate as it is for the camel to pass through the eye of the proverbial needle.

The Christian Solution of the Social Problem

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The churches of the United States have from time to time adopted resolutions indicating their position with regard to the social problem. The most recent document issued by a Church body is that adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Atlantic City during the latter part of May. Following is an extract from this important document:

"We believe that Jesus Christ is the final authority over all human life, in its social as well as in its individual aspects. We believe that righteousness can be realized in the complex conditions of modern life only through the application to all human affairs of the principles of the kingdom of God, as taught by Jesus Christ.

"We believe that the Church is under imperative obligation to show how these Christian principles apply to human affairs. We believe that this teaching ought to be given by the Church definitely in relation to present practical conditions. We hold that our Church ought to declare:

"1. For the acknowledgment of the obligation of wealth.

"The Church declares that the getting of wealth must be in obedience to Christian ideals, and that all wealth, from whatever source acquired, must be held or administered as a trust from God for the good of fellow-man. The Church emphasizes the danger, ever imminent to the individual and to society as well, of setting material welfare above righteous life. The Church protests against undue desire for wealth, untempered pursuit of gain, and the immoderate exaltation of riches.

"2. For the application of Christian principles to the conduct of industrial organizations, whether of capital or labor.

"3. For a more equitable distribution of wealth.

"We hold that the distribution of the products of industry ought to be made such that it can be approved by the Christian conscience.

"4. For the abatement of poverty.

"We realize that much poverty is due to vice, idleness or imprudence; but, on the other hand, we hold that much is due to preventable disease, uncompensated accidents, lack of proper education, and other conditions for which society is responsible, and which society ought to seek to remove. We believe that Christianity requires that adequate provision be made to relieve from want those who, through no fault of their own but by reason of old age or incapacity, now suffer the brunt of losses incurred in the service of society as a whole.

"5. For the abolition of child-labor—that is, the protection of children from exploitation in industry and trade, and from work that is dwarfing, degrading, or morally unwholesome.

"6. For such regulation of the conditions of the industrial occupation of women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of themselves, the community, and future generations.

"7. For adequate protection of working people from dangerous machinery and objectionable conditions of labor, and from occupational disease.

"8. For some provision by which the burden imposed by injuries and deaths from industrial accidents shall not be permitted to rest upon the injured person or his family.

"9. For the release of every worker from work one day in seven.

"The Church holds that in a Christian society these things should prevail: (a) One day of rest for every six days of work secured to every worker; (b) this one day of rest made to be, wherever possible, the Lord's Day; (c) the pay of every worker for six days' work made sufficient for the needs of seven days of living.

"10. For such ordering of the hours and requirements of labor as to make them compatible with healthy, physical, mental and moral life.

"11. For the employment of the methods of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

"12. For the removal of unsanitary dwellings and the relief or prevention of congestion of population, so that there may be the proper physical basis for Christian family life.

"13. For the application of Christian methods in the care of dependent and incapable persons, by the adequate equipment and humane and scientific administration of public institutions concerned therewith.

"14. For the development of a Christian spirit in the attitude of society toward offenders against the law.

"The Church holds that a Christian society must seek the reformation of offenders, and that it must endeavor to prevent the commission of crimes by furnishing a wholesome environment, and by such education as will develop moral sense and industrial efficiency in the young."

T. J. MUNGOVAN.

Many will recognize in this half-tone cut one of the oldest as well as one of the most



respected members of the Brotherhood to-

day. Brother T. J. Mungovan, carrying card No. 940, is a charter member of Local 222 of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and a member in continuous good standing, a record certainly to feel proud of—an example it would be well for all to pattern after. Before uniting with this organization he was a member of the Knights of Labor and in his earlier days he belonged to an organization of blacksmiths and machinists. Brother Mungovan is the tool dresser for Wabash shops at Ft. Wayne, where he has been employed for the last fifty-three years. He has now reached the ripe age of 83 years and very seldom misses a day at the shops. The writer had the pleasure of conversing with him a short time ago, and to use his own words: "I am the youngest in the shop." He is a well preserved man, and looks good for many useful years to follow. So may it be.

Bolt and rivet workers, stay away from Hegewisch, Ill. Lockout at Western Steel Car & Foundry Co.'s plant.

Strike still on at Davenport, Ia., Galeton, Pa., and the American Steel plant at St. Louis. Stay away from these places.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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W. Kline, General President, rooms 560-585 Monon
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SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

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All communications must be written on one side
of the paper only and must be in the hands of the
editor not later than the 15th to insure publication
the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views
expressed in private communications.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after January 1, 1910, no more out-of-work stamps will be issued without the sanction of the general executive board.

The new law will take effect January 1, 1910. By that time we will have the constitutions and minutes ready for delivery.

We are pleased to see the reports coming in from the vice-presidents.

President Gledhill of District Council No. 17 is a worker. No card no job.

Brother Parnell of No. 103, says unionism is worth something down there.

The new agreement with the American Locomotive company takes effect July 1.

Vice-President Glover states that he can eat all the tomatoes given him. Eh. Bunch?

You cannot dream yourself into a character, you must hammer and forge one for yourself.

The Illinois Central railroad is about the cheapest concern in the country. Still they appeal to their employes for political assistance.

It doesn't always take a very big man to make a heap of disturbance. Sometimes you can smash a fine piece of machinery by dropping a rusty nail into it.

Brother Bert Warren, No. 27576, was expelled, with a fine of \$50, for embezzling the funds of Local No. 159 of East St. Louis. It is rumored he has gone West; so keep a sharp lookout for this traitor.

Brothers John Czarneski and William Eddy of Local 168, San Francisco, Cal., were callers at the general office during the month and seemed enthusiastic over the progress our Brotherhood is making on the Pacific coast. Call again, brothers.

Former Seventh Vice-President J. W. Duff of Local 466, Chickasha, I. T., dropped in on us the other day, wearing a healthy complexion. He stated that Chickasha is a very healthy spot, but only for those who can show a clean card.

Brother Wm. H. Rector, card No. 6014, has had his due book stolen. It was in a pocket book with \$2.50, and was also stamped up until the first day of June, 1910. Keep a watch for it and notify the general office, or address Secretary Local No. 444.

Eighth Vice-President C. W. Koenig of Ft. Wayne, Ind., who, by the way, is secretary of more organizations than any member of the entire Brotherhood, spent several days in Chicago attending the meeting of the Wabash Federated trades. He was accompanied by his family, also Brother Albert Owens of Local 124, of Springfield, Ill., and that genial secretary of Local 232, J. H. Ricketts was on the job to see that Owens and Koenig did not buy any gold bricks. Glad to have you call again, brothers. The latch string is always hanging out. It is up to you to pull it.

The members of Local No. 123, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Local No. 336, International Brotherhood of Blacksmith Helpers, of Dunkirk, N. Y., on Tuesday night put aside for the time being all thought of steam hammers and work of making locomotive parts. The occasion was a banquet of the blacksmiths and helpers at Odd Fellows' hall and it proved to be an enjoyable success in every particular. It was purely a social event and a relaxation from the duties of shop work. Charles F. Rahn, president of the Blacksmiths' Local, presided at the banquet as toastmaster and much of the success of the evening's entertainment was due to his capable handling of that important office. The principal guests were James W. Kline of Chicago, international president, and W. G. Powlesland of Toronto, Canada, international third vice-president. Other guests of honor were Howard James and James Henderson, foreman and assistant foreman, respectively, of the blacksmith shop; Horace Pentecost, foreman of the hammershop; James Lucas, foreman of the drophammer shop; George Peacock, international ninth vice-president; George Hudson and William Albach. Toasts were responded to by President Kline, Vice-President Powlesland, Foremen James and Pentecost, Assistant Foreman Henderson, and Messrs. Hudson, P. J. Frawley, Peter Ireland and Lucas. Included in the program were vocal selections by Conrad Balser, Clarence Reynolds and Frank Rohr, a recitation by James Warren and a comic song by P. J. Mahoney, entitled "Who Kicked the Knotholes Out of the Barbed Wire Fence?" The banquet was prepared and served by John T. Stoye and was voted the best ever by the 200 or more in attendance. The hall and banquet tables were very prettily decorated. William L. Phillips was the chairman of the committee of arrangements and he was efficiently assisted by George Peacock, P. J. Mahoney, Ralph J. Buell, Thomas Tillison and Michael Lehan.

John Reid of District Council No. 2 has closed up the Missouri Pacific system. Don't drop around without a card.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE I. B. OF B. AND H.

The following circular was issued during December:

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1909.

At the closing of another year I find it necessary and in line with the duties of my office to notify you of several changes in our Constitution, which were adopted at the last Convention, and which will go into effect commencing with January 1, 1910.

First: On and after January 1, 1910, out-of-work stamps will be issued only to those who have been thrown out of work for one calendar month, through no fault of their own or by reason of extended sickness, and then only after the case has been thoroughly investigated by a committee from the Local to which they belong, upon recommendation from the Local to the General Secretary-Treasurer, with the signature of the Local President, Secretary, and Financial Secretary, with the seal of the Union attached.

Second: A Strike Benefit Fund has been created. Each member must pay to the General Union one day's pay, the minimum rate of their respective localities, payable after January 1st of each year; stamps for the same will be issued upon proper return of this money being made to the General Secretary-Treasurer. The Local Secretary shall send name and card number of each member paying for this fund, stating the qualifications of said member.

Third: The cancellation stamp now in use will be discontinued after January 1, 1910. A new cancel-stamp will be sent to you in a few days, which the Financial Secretary shall use to cancel stamps placed in books of members paying dues and assessments. Under no circumstances shall the stamp be used in the blank spaces to indicate payment of dues.

Beginning with January, 1910, dues, the Local Financial Secretary shall use the stamp, and to avoid delays and unnecessary correspondence, Local Secretaries should examine all books carefully before sending to this office for renewals. If the proper cancellations or stamps are not placed in the books, they will be returned to the Local from which they came.

Hoping that the entire membership and the Local Officers will be governed by the above information, and with best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
WM. F. KRAMER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Buy only
Union-Made
Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label
Protects the
Home...

Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me.
And may there be no mourning of the bar
When I put out to sea;
But such a tide as, moving, seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the bound-
less deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell
And after that the dark;
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark;
For though from out our bourne of time
and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Day before yesterday Miss Jane Addams was elected an honorary member of the Association of Commerce.

Yesterday the Supreme court of the state sustained the ten-hour law, holding that "it would seem obvious that legislation which limits the number of hours which women shall be permitted to work to ten hours in a single day in such employments as are carried on in mechanical establishments, factories, and laundries would tend to preserve the health of women and assure the production of vigorous offspring by them and would conduce directly to the health, morals, and general welfare of the public, and that such legislation would fall clearly within the police powers of the state."

Unrelated in a superficial sense, but closely related in a deeper sense, these two facts are profoundly significant of that progress toward social justice which is perhaps the most hopeful tendency of our national life.

The time is not long past when Miss Addams, her character, her service, and the institution she founded were sadly misunderstood here in Chicago, though men and women were paying honor to them elsewhere throughout the country and in Europe. Alarmed conservatism called her an anarchist, or at best a dangerous meddler. Ignorance dubbed her a sentimentalist and visionary. That nonsense, though it has not altogether disappeared, is rapidly giving way before a steadily spreading knowledge of the enlightened conservatism of

her views and of the work she directs, and before the spreading knowledge of the need for that work.

It is characteristic of the Association of Commerce that it should place the stamp of its influential approval on such work. This body, though its central concern is commercial, is showing in many ways the breadth of its outlook and the vitality of its civic interests. The association has grown by leaps and bounds in mere numbers and is now in the midst of a vigorous campaign for a membership of 4,000. But as a force in the forefront of the community's enlightened civic and social advance it has grown with equal strides. It is going deep enough in its policy to realize what very few associations of business men understand—that order and the conditions of security upon which business prosperity depend, rest upon social justice, upon the enlightened recognition of our democratic interdependence.

In dramatic coincidences with this significant compliment to a distinguished woman who has worked many years in the cause of the working woman comes the ten hour decision, recognizing tardily but conclusively the social economy of protecting womanhood under modern conditions of industry. It must be owned with regret that the decisions of our Supreme court do not lead the way in their acknowledgment of the great changes which the reorganization of industry necessarily has wrought in our social theory. But the ten hour decision is an excellent beginning. Following the decision of the federal Supreme court in the Oregon ten hour law case, the state court justifies the Illinois act as an exercise of the police power. This leaves the liberty of contract doctrine intact, but it can hardly be doubted that in the next few years this obstruction to progressive social legislation will be replaced by an interpretation of liberty less "legal" or academic and more in consonance with the actual facts of modern industrial life.

WANTED.

To know the address of Willis Clark of Kansas City, Mo., who took out a withdrawal card from Local No. 201. It will be to his advantage to communicate with W. F. Haddock, P. O. Box 150, Topeka, Kan.

THE EVENING CHIT-CHAT.

Ruth Cameron.

And why do you want to go there? I asked, when the friend with whom I was shopping insisted on looking for her spring suit in a shop in a distinctly out of the way corner of the city. "Do they have such exceptionally nice things there?"

"Just about the usual run," she answered. "That isn't why I go there. The reason I trade with those people is to show my approval of them. Don't you know they are the first firm in this city to establish a pension system at their own expense? When a woman who had worked for them most of her life gets too old to be much good, instead of turning her off to starve or to go to the poor house, the way most firms do, they retire her on a pension. That's why I never lose an opportunity to trade there if they have anything I can possibly buy."

You, my friend, the reader, probably are not an employer of labor, so you cannot make the hours of labor shorter or the pay better, or conditions easier by your mere fiat.

If you are a woman, you are not a voter, so you cannot do anything to better labor conditions by your vote.

But there is one way in which you can help to better them and that is not to encourage by your patronage and your expression of approval those firms who have the reputation of being harsh, exacting and unjust to their employees.

There are many shops in this supposedly enlightened country where the shop girls are absolutely forbidden to sit down during the day's work. In some of these places seats are provided because the law demands it, but the law is neatly circumvented by a penalty in case the girl makes use of the seat.

You shudder at the thought of a woman being obliged to stand on her feet eight or nine or ten hours on a stretch with a wretched respite of half or three-quarters of an hour.

It makes you faint even to think of it. You don't see how anyone can be so cruel.

I believe the responsibility for such conditions is partly yours unless you back up your disapproval of them by absolutely refusing to trade at such shops no matter what tempting bargains they display.

Do you ever look for the Consumers' and Trade Union Label on the garments that you buy? Do you give these efforts to stamp with approval the firms who treat their laborers in a decent manner, the support they deserve from you?

Maybe you don't know much about these

movements. I'd like to tell you, but I haven't the space. Ask your club to take up the subject and appoint some woman to prepare a clear and thorough paper upon it. I think it is a matter that should be discussed in every woman's club in the land at least once a year.

Another way to help the working girl is to be careful never unless it is absolutely necessary, to do any shopping Saturday afternoons in the shops that are kept open all day Saturday during the summer months, and to try to make all your summer Saturday afternoon shopping so infrequent that the shops which now close only during June, July and August may see their way clear to add May and September.

These are but a few suggestions. The particular industrial conditions about you ought to give you many more ideas along the same line. When kindly and humane and just treatment of employes pays, employers everywhere are going to adopt that policy.

And yours is the responsibility of helping to make it pay.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION.

Determined to Protect Their Label—Counterfeit and Imitation.

G. W. Perkins of Chicago, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and Eugene Clifford of the same city, general counsel for the national body, were in York last week, where they were met by General Organizer I. B. Kuhn and officers of Union 316, McSherrystown, and 242, York, and were in conference with J. S. Black in relation to litigation and prosecutions which are to be brought against users of counterfeit and imitation union labels in York and Adams counties. W. C. Sheeley, Esq., of Gettysburg, with Mr. Black, will represent the union in the Adams county cases.

THEIR OBVIOUS PURPOSE.

"J'ine hands!" solemnly said good old Parson Bagster. "Does you, Claud Eefaw, take dis yuh woman, Gladys Lorena Bulgin-back, to be yo' lawful wedded wife, for better or for wuss, to love and churish, th'oo good and evil repo't? Does yo'—"
"Cou'se I does, sah!" a trifle impatiently interrupted the groom. "Do yo' 'magine dat me and dis lady come yuh to pose for a movin'-picture act?"—*Puck.*

The strike is still on at Galeton, Pa., and the Davenport Locomotive works at Rock Island, Ill. Steer clear of these places.



Missouri Pacific Grievance Committee District Council No. 2.

**M. C. YEATER No. 447, W. T. ROBERTSON No. 45, G. C. VAN DORNES No. 30, T. JENKINS No. 161.
P. J. TOBIN No. 444, J. REID No. 66, W. J. MUSICK No. 54.**

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc., in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 15th of each month, if intended for current publication.

GENERAL NOTICE.

After urgent solicitation on the part of the members, and organizers in the field of foreign locals, the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers has been printed in French, German, Polish and Swedish, and the orders for same now in the office are being filled. Let all locals needing the Constitution and By-Laws in these languages send in their orders at once and same will be promptly filled.

PRESIDENT KLINE'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the I. B. of B. & H.:

I was as far south as Jacksonville, Fla., last month, stopping at Savannah, Spencer, Richmond, Portsmouth, New York, Schenectady and Dunkirk.

I met with District Council No. 35 and arranged a contract and wage schedule for the year beginning July 1, 1910, and later signed the same with the committee at Pittsburg, Pa., with Mr. McNaughten, Vice-President and Manager of the American Locomotive company. This includes the following plants: Schenectady, Dunkirk, Montreal, Cooks, Rogers, Paterson, N. J., Pittsburg and Richmond.

My trip in the south was in the interest of the locals on the Southern system and Seaboard Air Line, which companies have signed agreements with us with a three and one-half cent increase. I intended to visit Macon and Atlanta, but was called north again with business in connection with the American Locomotive company.

Our men in the southeast territory are feeling very jubilant over the increase in wages that they have received this year. Our members at Spencer are very energetic. Brother J. M. Cox is back in the harness again as secretary and always at the train when a stranger arrives. We had a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Cox and a

splendid dinner—the kind that Mrs. Cox always provides.

I also visited our Savannah local and had a splendid meeting. Brother Oliver met me at the train and we arranged for a meeting which was well attended, and the enthusiasm shown in old No. 11 was, we believe, genuine. There has been some little feeling, I understand, on account of evil reports, but all of the rough edges have been trimmed off and a thorough understanding arrived at. Brother Cook came up from No. 96, Jacksonville, and the Savannah local thought that a little of the salt breeze would do me good, and they tumbled me into an automobile with Cook, Harrison and Oliver, and took a drive out through Thunder Bolt Park and around the driveway. It was here that Cook began his scheming to get me to go to Jacksonville. He told me that they had all kinds of nice things down there—from oreoles to crocodiles, from a pineapple to a turpentine tree—and that the Seaboard Air Line had the best shops on the system, and the boys had told him if he came back without me the result would be his finish at the alligator farm. So Cook, being a pretty nice fellow, I did not want to see him wind up his earthly career in that way, and I went down.

After we got to Jacksonville and called a meeting, the first thing that I had to explain was that at the convention I had accused Cook of hailing from the Everglades of Florida. I acknowledged that I had made a mistake, not being well acquainted with the geography of my country (therefore not being a very good citizen), and we called it square.

I went out to the shops of the Seaboard Air Line and found that the boys and the management are getting along admirably—the friendly feeling is noticeable among the shop men and the officials. I visited the ship yards, and I believe that what few blacksmiths were out of the union have by this time become members of same.

A visit to the alligator farm was the last visit in Jacksonville, and my visit to Richmond was an enjoyable one, aside from business. I had a day, and Brother Whitlock took me out to the old battle grounds known as "The Seven Pines," and out of the goodness of his heart he saw an old Wade & Butcher razor, supposed to have been picked up after being buried for years, bought it and gave it to me. Since

coming to Chicago I have had it hollow ground and put in first-class shape, and the edge of that razor is just as keen as Whitlock's wit.

We had a meeting of No. 103 while in Richmond, and at Portsmouth Brother Mount was as busy as ever—nearly wore me out taking me through the blacksmith department of the Navy yards. We hope to soon get the men in the Navy yard all in the organization.

It has been two or three months since I have given the Brotherhood an idea of my work, but I have been extremely busy. Besides my own efforts keeping in touch with the vice-presidents, etc., we have made remarkable progress.

Brother Dougherty has been working around Boston with good success; at this writing he is just about ready to turn a district over to a business agent, and he assisted the New York, New Haven & Hartford committee to get an eight per cent raise.

Brother Powlesland, with the Pere Marquette, Michigan Central and the Canadian Pacific railways, South Bethlehem and Philadelphia. The Seaboard Air Line and Central Georgia have settled.

Brother Glover assisted Brother Powlesland in South Bethlehem and Philadelphia, Queen and Crescent, Texas Pacific, Cotton Belt, International Great Northern, and at this writing is on the Frisco.

Brother Flanagan is handling the Atlantic division of the Southern Pacific, and Brother Sandeman the Southern Pacific proper and the Oregon Short Line.

Vice-President Horn is on the Big Four, Western division of the Southern, St. Louis and vicinity. Brother Evans is in the Eastern division of the Oregon Short Line, and is working with the different crafts in the eight-hour movement in Los Angeles. The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain, the Frisco and various smaller railroads have also settled.

The Brotherhood can get some idea of what work has been done. I have taken personal supervision in the past two months in the settling of the Southern System and the American Locomotive company and grievances on the Burlington, aside from the office work and the time taken in traveling, and as I stated, keeping in touch with the various vice-presidents, and my time has been well occupied; and as I stated, the Brotherhood can get a glimpse of some of the work that has been accomplished.

I am, at this writing, in conference with the officials of the Illinois Central. They have proposed from one and one-half to 2½ cents increase, which is not satisfac-

tory. Nearly all of the roads have led them in the matter of advance in wages.

Fraternally,

JAS. W. KLINE,
General President.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. DOUGHERTY.

Boston, Mass.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.:

Since my last report I have organized three locals here in the New England states. A local of Helpers, in Boston, with thirty names on the charter; a local of Ship Smiths and Helpers at Quincy, Mass.,—twenty-six names on that charter—and a local at Nashua, N. H., which I sent in with \$42.00 for charter.

Holding open meetings here in Boston every week has brought in a good number of members and we are now down at headquarters where we can be found every night.

Local No. 209 has decided that they will ask the employers for a ten per cent increase, and if the shock is not so great that it will cause the employers to drop dead of heart disease I do not see any reason why they should not get it without a struggle. They have been organized for nine years and this is the first attempt, so I hope it will encourage them in the future.

Boston is a large place and it keeps a man busy going from one shop to another, and if promises were what I was after I would have, all I would care to handle. I am pretty well acquainted both with the bosses and the men.

The local at Quincy, composed of Ship Smiths and Helpers, I expect to be a good, large local, and the fact that we have enrolled their men who carried a card in the old country and fought labor's battles, leads me to believe they will be a credit to our organization. Having all the smiths but a couple it will be an easy matter to get the helpers, so that they should have a good, large local there to look after their interest. We have every man that is eligible at Nashua, so cannot expect them to increase in numbers.

I have assisted District Council No. 20 in getting things in shape to make the B. & M. road give them a good increase, and expect it will be granted this week.

Getting word from our men on strike at Galesburg, Pa., that I was wanted and that there was a machinist and boilermaker on deck, I left and went there. I found that Mr. C. Peter Clark, who was general manager, was succeeded by Mr. J. O. Crockett, a man from the middle west, the B. & S. having gone in the hands of a re-

ceiver since the men were locked out last September.

We held several conferences with Mr. Crockett, and he stated that as he had only been on the job a few days he was not well enough acquainted with the situation to care about settling the strike till he looked into things a little farther. He was willing that all the men should go back to work, but would not say what their pay would be, so with Brother Forney of the machinists and the committee we decided that we would not try to hurry him and we left with the understanding that he would take the matter up in the near future and settle all o. k.

Too much credit cannot be given these men who were locked out on the eve of a conference asking for more pay, and notwithstanding the fact that some of our men have been locked up and carted to distant points to be tried and heavily fined, they are as full of fight as the first day they were locked out and will not accept anything but a fair settlement.

I will say that District Council No. 20, B. & M., have gotten a raise of two and one-half cents per hour for the smiths and one and one-half cents per hour for the helpers, so they are back on the job after a lot of committee work and meetings—satisfied for a year at least.

I was called into conference with the Federated Councils of the N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad and after a meeting of the council the grand lodge officers waited on Mr. Higgins of the road and after a five-hour confab, which was conducted on the part of the men and company with the very best of feelings, we accepted an increase of eight per cent for all hands. The council was well pleased with the report of the grand lodge officers as it meant one per cent more than the committee was able to get.

The council held an election and Brother James J. Egan of Blacksmiths and Helpers District Council No. 8 was elected president, and Brother Alex. Wilson of the same district council was elected secretary of the federated council.

I attended the meeting of our new local at Quincy and we had eight new names to add to the charter, which makes them 34 strong.

At our last Monday meeting here in Boston we had ten new names added to our list, so we are getting them in line in the New England states all o. k. No. 200 is looking to the granting of an increase of ten per cent without any trouble. So hoping that we get all we ask for and a little more, and with best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain fraternally.

W. J. DOHERTY.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT C. N. GLOVER.

J. W. Kline, General President of I. B. of B. & H.:

My last report left me organizing in Cincinnati, where I spent considerable time visiting the different shops, for a meeting. After assuring me that they would attend the meeting I figured accordingly, but the day of the meeting was a stormy one and gave them an excuse for not attending that evening. I then started out again, as I was bound to organize them, if possible, and distributed printed matter in the different shops I could get in; called another meeting for Saturday night. Feeling sure that I would be able to line up the blacksmiths and helpers in Cincinnati at that meeting on account of the promises they gave me that the Union was a good thing and they thought they would like to belong to it. I immediately notified Brother Graham and Brother Speier that I was going to hold a meeting on the following Saturday evening and for them to notify all of our members of Local 270 and much to my surprise and disappointment, the faithful members of 270 responded, the balance failed to show up and, after waiting until nearly nine o'clock for the blacksmiths and helpers, who had promised me faithfully to attend, there were only five that showed up, but, after giving them a talk along the lines of Unionism and the advantages that they would receive by belonging to our Brotherhood, I found among those five four very good men. While they did not make applications at that time they are willing to assist our brothers of 270 to organize Cincinnati, which I believe they will be able to do, with a little hard work and energy. So I am looking for good results from Cincinnati at their next regular meeting.

Seeing that it was impossible to do very much in Cincinnati, I received instructions to go to Nashville. Arriving at Nashville, I immediately looked up Brother Lamb and arranged for a meeting that night with the members of 253. I visited the shops, mostly wagon shops, after I left Brother Lamb, and met with the same promises there, with the same results to attend that meeting as I did in Cincinnati. But, after having a heart to heart talk with the five brothers of 253, I started out the next day and arranged for a meeting to be held the following Saturday night. I visited at the wagon shops and contract shops in Nashville on two different occasions, before that meeting and distributed printed matter among them, also received the names and addresses of thirty-two blacksmiths and helpers at the N., C. & St.

L. shops and mailed literature, also notifying them of the meeting, and the date, inviting them to attend. When Saturday night arrived, the good, loyal brothers of 253, who were few in number, were on the dot, also seven outsiders, three of whom were expelled members from our Brotherhood. After talking to them about organization, showing them the advantages that they would have by being organized, two of them assured me that they would reinstate themselves back into Local 253, the balance did not seem to care about organizing, as the rest of the men they worked with failed to show up and were not interested. I found among the wagon workers that they formerly belonged to the Carriage and Wagon Workers, and that their treasurer had run away with their funds, also their general officer was not to be found, and then they commenced to drop out of the organization, one after the other, until their treasury was defunct and they seemed to feel now that they were all satisfied working ten (10) hours a day for any old price the manufacturer cares to give them.

The men at the Chatanooga shops that used to belong to our Brotherhood, every one of them used the hard times as their reason for dropping out, and now that they are down and out the boss has finally gained his point as well as the firmness by having an unorganized blacksmith shop and, from information I received, they are compelled to do things now that a Union man would never do. The boss has full power over them and any man that would dare say anything back to him or mention the word "Union" to him is immediately discharged, and the rest have not got nerve enough or principle enough to back him up. The consequence is, they let him get put out of the shop and they go on in their old familiar way. In my opinion, they are the poorest lot of men that I ever heard of in my life, and I hope that our Brotherhood throughout the country will investigate all new applicants that come there, and, if you find out that they are from any city where any of our organizers have been, and have failed to join our Brotherhood, that they will then add an initiation fee that will make them regret they didn't join the Brotherhood long ago.

After putting in one week at Nashville and meeting with such little success I started for Paducah, Ky., wiring Brother Cleary that I would arrive there Tuesday evening, May 31st, and he notified our brothers in the shop to that effect and he and Brother Grimes were advised to lay off that afternoon and make arrangements for the open meeting, they

meeting me at the hotel and escorted me down to the hall, where I met nearly every blacksmith and helper of Locals 203 and 328, and I wish to state right here that I found those brothers in the most harmonious spirit that I have seen in many a day. They are getting along well with each other; they conduct their business in businesslike manner, both in locals and in their shop, and I must say that I spent a very pleasant evening in Paducah with the two locals. Next day I visited the shops, as Brother Cleary was delegated to lay off and take me around. I appreciated very much the courtesy that was extended to me by every member in Paducah, and hope I will have the honor of visiting them again in the future. When I returned to the hotel on the evening of the second day, I received a telegram from President Kline telling me to go to Pine Bluff, Ark., as soon as possible, as there was a conference on with the Cotton Belt and trouble was in the air. I left as soon as possible for Pine Bluff, arriving Friday noon, and went directly to the shop, where I met two of the committee. Brother George Daroux was instructed by the members of the shop to lay off and get Brother Smith, who was not working that day, and go over our agreement with me. So in the afternoon we met Brother Smith. We went up in the hall and talked over the conditions of the Cotton Belt. There they informed me that they held a conference the day before with the superintendent of motive power and settled on a part of their agreement, but disagreed on the balance. The superintendent arranged for a conference for the men of Pine Bluff and Tyler, Texas, to meet Mr. Maxwell, the general superintendent, at Tyler, stating that Mr. Maxwell would be home the following Sunday, and he assured our committee that we would have a conference the first part of the week. After waiting until Monday and hearing nothing of when our conference was to take place, I went over to the shop and, advising the committee to see the superintendent of motive power, telling him that we wanted a conference immediately. This they did and the general superintendent was notified by the superintendent to that effect. The next day, which was Tuesday, June 7th, I telegraphed to Brother Van Dornes at Little Rock that I would arrive there at 7:30 Tuesday night. Seeing no one at the depot I started for the brother's home. After meeting him he informed me that he knew nothing of my coming, as he had not been working for the past week, having been at Mobile. Therefore, the telegram was not received and, as I had to return to Pine Bluff the following afternoon and

was unable to hold a meeting with Local No. 5, I had the pleasure of meeting our members in the shop, shaking hands with all of them and also their foreman, Mr. Ray. After spending three hours' time in the shop with the men, I found them to be a good loyal crowd of union men, and no one allowed to work unless he is up to date. I then returned to Pine Bluff, expecting to hear of a conference, but I was disappointed, as we received no information whatever, so I waited until the next morning, when I received a wire from Tyler, Tex., stating that the general superintendent had been home for two days and was leaving again for parts unknown. Upon receiving that wire, I immediately, myself wired to the general superintendent, insisting that we have a conference on or before Monday. I also wired Brother Lyle, the chairman of our committee, at Tyler, what I had done and advised him to arrange for a conference immediately. Not being satisfied with that part of it I went over to the shop again at Pine Bluff; this time I accompanied the committee to the superintendent's office and we were informed that he had left for Philadelphia on the noon train. We went to the next official, who was the master mechanic, and I insisted on him sending a wire to the general superintendent, stating that I insisted on a meeting with him on or before Monday. We received a telegram from the general superintendent, stating that he was waiting for the Texas & Pacific to sign up with our men first, before he would be able to settle with our men on the Cotton Belt. I then notified the committee, Brother Smith and Brother Daroux, that the best thing I could do would be to go to Marshall and find out what the prospects were for a settlement on the T. P. for our men. Arriving at Marshall, I immediately went to the shop, met the committee and had Brother Fisher go to the superintendent's office and arrange for a meeting with him immediately, as I would like to speak to him. Brother Fisher returned, stating that the superintendent had left the night before for New Orleans, but would return in the morning; there was nothing for us to do but wait until the next day, which was Saturday, and meet him at the train. This we did. We then made arrangements to meet him in his office at three (3) o'clock Saturday afternoon. After meeting the superintendent, he assured us that everything would be satisfactory, but, as the general manager has been so busy since he returned from New York, he has not had time to take up our matter after he having it for thirty days. All we are waiting for on

the T. P. is approval of our agreement by the general manager. So, after I explained to the superintendent the seriousness of the delay, letting him know that our men were determined to have an understanding, one way or another, he informed me that he would go to Dallas and notify us of the decision of the general manager Monday afternoon, June 13th. After holding a meeting with the good loyal brothers that are in the T. P. shops at Marshall and giving them a talk on general affairs of our Brotherhood and conditions of our craft throughout the country, which by their enthusiasm, showed their appreciation, I immediately got ready and left for Tyler, Texas., notifying Brother Lyle that I would arrive at 11 o'clock Sunday morning. After sending the wire to Brother Lyle I received a telegram from him stating that the general superintendent, Mr. Maxwell, is giving them a conference, beginning Sunday morning. When I arrived, I was met at the train by our brothers of No. 406. While I can't recall the names of all of them, our old "War Horse," Brother Davine, and Secretary Hewitt were there. They escorted me to the hotel, when I was informed that our committee from Pine Bluff and Tyler were in conference with the management since nine (9) o'clock. Returning to the hotel, where I was at 12:30 and after a general introduction and hand-shake all around, we went to dinner, returning, as soon as possible, where I was informed of the progress that had been made in their conference. They returned at five (5) o'clock in the afternoon to continue their conference, which gave us plenty of time to go into details. They also informed me that the general superintendent, Mr. Maxwell, had refused to allow me in on the conference, waiting, "as he says," in case the committee and he disagree, then he would meet me. Up to this time, they have been progressing very well, but may find it necessary to call me in on the conference before they settle.

After a conference of two days on the Cotton Belt we signed up an agreement that is among the very best, as you will see in the next issue of the Journal. We received an increase of pay from 2½ to 13 cents per hour. The Texas Pacific has done likewise, and I wish to state that the committees on these two roads deserve all the credit and support of every man employed in the shops with them, for getting them the conditions and wages they now are working under. The contract starting from May first, besides.

In conclusion, I wish to state, brothers, that I have found in Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Marshall and Tyler, union men of

the highest type. Men that were trying to help each other, harmony prevailing at all times, and will allow no one in their local to stir up disturbances. Every one will try to help everybody and also will try to help our general office any time and at any place, they are willing to do so.

Too much cannot be said of the brothers of Texas locals, and I hope that they will continue in the future as they have in the past, along the lines of harmony and true unionism, and I will always consider it an honor to visit them. I certainly appreciate the courtesy they extended me while with them.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.:

In my last report I referred to negotiations pending between the men of our organization and the officials of the Pere Marquette and the Michigan Central railroads. Am able to report at this time that the negotiations are ended and to some degree satisfactory, more especially on the Pere Marquette, while the outcome on the Michigan Central leaves plenty of room for improvement. The conference, according to reports received, closed very abruptly and the agreement signed without much ceremony. However, a general increase of from one and one-half cents to two cents per hour was granted to blacksmiths and helpers, also an additional one-half hour per day for building fires, which now makes it one hour per day for fires in all shops on both systems.

Shortly after organizing Saginaw as per my last report, I went to Flint, Mich., with the purpose of organizing the smiths and helpers of that city, but unfortunately my efforts were queered, consequently was unable to organize them at that time, but perhaps in the future we may be able to put Flint on the roster of our Journal.

A few days later I received instructions from President Kline to meet him in Dunkirk, N. Y.

At Dunkirk we were very heartily received and a banquet was served after the business end of our visit was accomplished. The meeting was a very successful one, the general situation was taken up and the sentiment of the local with regards to their future policy was brought out in a general discussion; one thing in particular that Dunkirk desired, was that the meeting of the council be held in their city. In this

matter they were successful as perhaps will be noted elsewhere in the Journal.

The banquet was a very enjoyable affair in many ways, especially in serving to develop a general good feeling among the membership of the different locals established there, and also between their several foremen and themselves. It would make my report rather lengthy to go into all the details and give the names of the various guests of the evening, and of the committee who handled the affair so successfully, but will enclose a clipping for publication from a Dunkirk daily paper that will answer the purpose. After the completion of our work in Dunkirk we proceeded to Schenectady, and there we also held a largely attended and successful meeting and arrangements made to call the council meeting in Dunkirk on May 28th. From Schenectady we went to New York City and met with the management of the American Locomotive Company for the purpose of discussing the situation in general of all the shops; we were received very cordially by Mr. McNaughton, the vice-president and general manager, and during the conference it was deemed advisable to visit the Paterson shops, accompanied by Mr. Larsen, assistant to Mr. McNaughton. Existing grievances were taken up, chief of which was lack of necessary facilities and tools, especially was it very apparent that an additional steamhammer was required for general forging purposes in the Cooke plant. This matter was taken up immediately by the management and from recent reports I am informed that a steamhammer has been installed and is in use, much to the advantage of all concerned; other requirements in the way of tools, etc., will also be provided, and the sanitary conditions of the Rogers shop are also to be considerably improved, which is very necessary.

The meeting of the council has taken place, and probably a statement of the same will be made by President Kline, as he attended the meeting.

At Paterson President Kline and I parted. He went south and I went to Perth Amboy, N. J., to see if it were possible to revive our former local there, but after five days of canvassing the shops I found the prospects very unpromising, so left that city for Bridgeport, Conn., and did considerable missionary work there, and although the results at that time were not very encouraging, still some impression was made on the men of our craft, and arrangements made with two men who were in attendance at the meetings to follow the work up and endeavor to arrange a meeting for a later date, when I will make it a point to attend, if possible, so I hope later to be able to report a local in Bridgeport, Conn.

From Bridgeport I went to New Haven, Conn., and met with the members of our locals at that point, who are employed in the shops of the N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad. Brother Egan, president of the district, and Brother Wilson, the secretary, accompanied me to Hartford, Conn., to attend a meeting of our men there who are also employed by the same company, and with whom a conference has since been held in Boston, a report of which will probably be found elsewhere in this issue of the Journal.

Returning by way of New Haven I proceeded on to South Bethlehem, Pa., to get in touch with our membership there who had been on strike which has been called off, and the men returned to work with some improvement in their previous conditions, chief of which is that their organizations are intact, and although their conditions are still far from being ideal, yet the possibilities are far greater now of getting still better conditions than they were previous to the strike, for at that time they were unorganized.

The men during the strike gained an experience and education along trade union lines that could never have been attained by any other method in the same period of time, and this education will no doubt prove its value in the future.

On leaving South Bethlehem I went to Philadelphia with the expectation of attending a meeting of our recently organized local on the following day (Sunday), but was informed by Brother Henderson, president of the local, who called on me, that the date of the regular meetings had been changed, consequently did not have a meeting with them, but was informed that both the Philadelphia and Eddystone locals were progressing very rapidly. Brother Henderson, I am sorry to report, is laid up with a very seriously injured arm, from which he is very slowly recovering. We hope by the time this report is in the hands of our readers that he will have completely recovered, especially as we can ill afford to lose the valuable services of such an efficient officer of our organization.

From Philadelphia, having been on the road for several weeks, I returned home for a few days, and then received a telegram from President Kline instructing me to return to Philadelphia, as since leaving there some difficulty had arisen. I returned in time to attend a meeting of Eddystone local on Sunday at 2 p. m., which is their regular meeting time, and eventually discovered the seat of the difficulty, and at this writing we have the situation in hand. On my arrival at the meeting I was pleased to find fifteen candidates in waiting

for initiation, and on request of the president I gave them the obligation. Business of much importance was transacted at this meeting, which lasted from 2 p. m. to nearly 6:30 p. m. Through the energy and interest of the officers and members the two locals of this district are rapidly coming to the front; in fact, I believe in point of numbers we have here the largest locals in our organization, as there are now over five hundred members in good standing in the two locals, and the number is being added to at every meeting, and a movement is now on foot which I trust will tend to place our organization in this district on a permanent basis.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. POWLESLAND,
Third Vice-President.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS FLANAGAN.

New Orleans, La., June 6, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.:

While waiting for a meeting between our committee, representing the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific railroad, and Mr. Ryan, superintendent of M. M. of said system, I went to New Orleans for the purpose of arousing interest in the members of our locals of that city. As I had been constantly in touch with Brother Goff (secretary of 155) the members of his local were conversant with the doings pertaining to their interests. (Their local being the Railroad Local of New Orleans.)

Therefore I gave my attention to the reorganizing of local 229, with the results that at last meeting fifteen reinstatements were made and two new applicants received and the prospects are that by next meeting 229 will be in tip top condition once again.

Just about this time the committee representing the employes of the New Orleans Terminal company were contemplating meeting the management in reference to a joint agreement, and as our organization was represented on this committee I gave this work my attention, the results being that an agreement between the said company and the blacksmiths and helpers, boilermakers, machinists, sheetmetal workers, car men and painters, was signed to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, about a three cent flat increase having been received.

During this time I was in constant communication with Brother Daly (chairman of S. P. committee) and upon receiving a letter from him, from the contents of

which I inferred that Mr. Ryan, superintendent of M. M., Atlantic system, was not acting as I had been advised he would. I therefore immediately took matters up with our general president (Brother Kline), asking that he get in touch with the S. P. officials, which he promptly attended to, and wired me to get to Houston and take matters up with Mr. Fay (the general manager) if necessary. On arriving at Houston I wrote Mr. Fay and finally succeeded in arranging that a date not later than May 25th be fixed for the opening of the conference and that our men at the different points on the system would be notified in ample time for them to get to Houston. Being forced to wait about three weeks for this meeting, and knowing the conditions on the S. A. P. R. R. I visited Yoakum, Texas, to render whatever assistance I could to our local, which had just been organized there. The company had just granted an increase to its employes but had positively refused to sign an agreement with any organization. Upon becoming better acquainted with the existing conditions I held a meeting with representatives of the different trades (after first installing our own local officers, thus placing them in a position to do business) and advised that a railroad federation be organized on the S. A. P. and that a joint agreement be presented at the earliest possible date. The men here readily saw the necessity of such a movement and agreed to take the matter up with their respective general officers. In every department on this road underpaid mechanics and handy men are rather noticable, and unless joint action be taken the men cannot hope to change these conditions, as the membership of the individual locals is entirely too small to act otherwise. I therefore had our local appoint a committee to act in conjunction with a committee of the other locals and gave them whatever instructions and advice needed. I next visited San Antonio. Our local here being composed principally of employes of the S. P., I. & G. N. and S. A. P. railroads, all of whom on account of their committees meeting their respective managements at this time, were very anxious concerning conditions and desirous to learn the disposition of our general office concerning themselves. After giving them the necessary advice and instructions I left for Smithville, Texas, where I located an old time member of our organization, a blacksmith whom I had been anxious to meet ever since my first trip to Texas. After a lengthy explanation of the intentions of our organization relative to members who allow themselves to become expelled from our locals, Pete Engle, the smith in ques-

tion, decided to join ranks once more and remain loyal to the Union. Before leaving Smithville I started a movement among our members to organize a district council on the Katy which, from reports received here, is very much needed on this road.

It now being near time that our men were notified of the exact date of the conference on the S. P. I made my way back to Houston and had Brother Daly write Mr. Fay relative to said meeting. Before we had time to receive an answer from Mr. Fay I received a wire from General Secretary Kramer telling me to get to Palestine as quick as possible, as something was wrong there. I arrived at Palestine in time to meet our committee, who were getting ready to leave for Marshal, Texas, to get information concerning the conditions on the T. P., which was to guide them in their meeting with the officials of the I. & G. N.

Our men at Palestine were very much worked up at the way the management of the I. & G. N. had been treating them regarding the agreement they had presented and the rates asked for. When our men mentioned the fact that the increase asked for by the machinists was readily granted, the superintendent remarked that it was not his fault that our men were not machinists. The receiver, however, took a different view of it, saying that as far as mechanics were concerned the blacksmiths were always acknowledged and should receive as much if not more than any of the rest. Such treatment as that given our men by the superintendent is what causes more trouble between the men and the companies than any other one thing, and the sooner superintendents realize that they have other duties besides discriminating between the different crafts employed the better off they will be, for the blacksmiths and helpers are entitled to certain rights and privileges under the law that even superintendents cannot deprive them of. At the meeting held immediately after the committee returned from Marshal I explained to our members the proper course to pursue, and after a lengthy discussion the local decided to follow the advice given and to await developments on the T. P. before taking further action on the I. & G. N.

Being in the neighborhood of Tyler I had made up my mind to pay this local a visit, being more than anxious to renew my acquaintance with Brother Devine, who I had not seen since the Milwaukee convention, and to meet once again old reliable Brother Thos. Lucy, lately of Whistler Local No. 61. I feel sure that a meeting with them two staunch trade

unionists would have rekindled the fire of friendship and a beneficial effect had in the immediate vicinity. But just as I was getting ready to start for Tyler I received a telegram from Brother Daly saying that the conference with Mr. Ryan had been fixed for the following Wednesday, and as the committee would get to Houston at least a day in advance of the meeting with Mr. Ryan, I left Palestine for Houston in order to give the committee their final instructions. While at Houston, although not being admitted into the conference, I kept in constant touch with our committee by having meetings mornings and evenings daily, thus preparing them for each succeeding day's meetings with the superintendent of M. M., and while we may have taken a little time in coming to a settlement with the company, will say that the committee acquitted itself very creditably in the matter. The agreement received being among the best, besides an increase of not less than three cents an hour to all blacksmiths and machine men on the system. Some smiths received as high as seven cents an hour increase, on account of the helpers on this system having received an increase some time back, at which time the smiths did get an increase, a two-cent flat increase was accepted for the helpers. In conclusion I might add that while the Atlantic system is signed up, our members have voiced their sentiments as being ready to answer any call from the general office at any old time. So I say to the members on the different parts of the Southern Pacific, just tell us that you want us and we will do the rest. Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS FLANAGAN,
Fourth Vice-President.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

St. Louis, Mo., June 10, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

My last report was written at Fort Wayne, Ind. Leaving there, where our Eighth Vice-President, C. W. Koenig, has things in good shape, I went to Lima, O., where I found a lot of men who are employed by the Lima Locomotive Works, the Lake Erie & Western and the C., H. & D. railroads. After several days I was able to get a bunch of them to attend a meeting which was held in the County Court House, the only place I could get, and twelve of them promised to be ready two nights later to pay there reinstatement fee and start a local. These men were from the C., H. & D. I spent the time between meetings trying to induce some

of the men from the locomotive shop and also the Lake Erie to be there, and a number from the Lake Erie promised to be there. The Locomotive bunch are all piecework men, and at one time some of them did belong, and one or two got discharged, and as they had not got over that I could not get any of them to promise to come, although I met them both at the shop and at their homes. The Lake Erie smiths are the only mechanics on the road who are not organized. The same thing applies to the C., H. & D. They also work ten hours, when all other trades work nine. The second meeting came and only four showed up, so I tried to get enough together the following night to send for a charter, but it was no use, for while they would promise to come, they would take to the woods as soon as they were through work, so they could not be found. When I told these men I had come there to reorganize them they evidently thought they could get back for nothing. Some of them want a union, but want one for nothing. The two railroads are taking every advantage of them they can, and it is a good thing, for some day they will ask us to take them back.

Leaving the matter in the hands of the four men who are interested in it, I left for St. Mary's, O., where I met a lot of chainmakers and explained to them we were taking them into the union. They were very glad to hear this, but would not come in themselves, although they do not belong to anything. I then went to Bellfountain, O., on the Big Four railroad. I made three trips to the shop the day I got there and finally got the men together after they quit work in the evening and had a talk with them, and soon found that there were three men who were keeping the shop from being reorganized. This seems hardly possible, but it is a fact. I got the ring leader, a man by the name of W. L. Smith, who runs the Big Four (and I might add, runs the shop at that place) aside and tried to get him to come over to the right side. He informed me that he was a Socialist and did not believe in unions any more. Finding he had more complaints to make than he had brains to make them with, I left him and tried the other two. I found out Mr. Smith acts as foreman when the boss is off and that he has a foremanship bee in his bonnet that is bothering him more than anything else. After talking to Mr. Parks and Mr. Black, who were president and secretary of the local they had there, I decided I was only wasting time to stay any longer, so I informed the men of other trades what the trouble

was and asking them to try and help the blacksmiths and helpers get Smith into line, which they promised to do.

I hope when our members read this, if any of them have the same political belief that Smith claims to have you will write him a letter and try and show this misguided specimen of humanity where he is wrong. He lives at 905 N. Main St., Bellefountain, O.

I then went to Columbus, O., where I thought it would be possible to form a local. I visited a few shops. The local we had there went under because the Jeffreys Manufacturing Company, where nearly all of them work, made a foreman out of the president, and he soon began firing the men. When the union broke up the company fired him. I was assured of assistance in the city from Mr. Wm. F. Hooch, secretary of the Columbus Federation of Labor, and he let me have a hall free of charge. He also went with me to a number of shops and the president of the street railway men, who had recently won a big victory in Columbus. We went to the company's shops and told the smiths and helpers to get into line with us. After getting the promise of at least thirty-five men to be at the meeting and visiting nearly every shop in the city, when the meeting was held on Sunday afternoon only a few of them showed up. Those that came signed the application and decided to take it around to different shops and try and get others to sign it and then send for a charter. They know if ever there was a place in need of a union it is their city, for they are working for from 20 to 30 cents per hour, and more for 20 than for 30 cents.

I also attended two meetings of chain-makers while there and found three different locals in the city. One, at least, after I had explained the I. B. of B. & H. to them is in favor of coming over to us in a body, as their national is no more. I dropped this affair as soon as I learned they were on the verge of a conflict with their employers over a new scale and went to Delaware, O., where I succeeded in reorganizing Local 465 at that place, getting thirteen out of sixteen men in the shop, with the assurance that they would get the rest on pay day. I found Brother Keener had been trying to get them back into line for some time. They elected Brother Given, the largest man in town, president. I hope and believe he will be big enough to hold them. This leaves the Big Four railroad reorganized at all points except Bellefountain, as I have received a letter from the secretary at Indianapolis telling me my visit there resulted in fourteen new members in Vic-

261.

Having received word from the General President, J. W. Kline, that there was a good chance to do some work at Princeton, Ind., I went there and found a badly mixed state of affairs, owing to different things, and soon found the men were in favor of forming a local, which I got them to do, starting it with eleven members and advising them to lose no time in getting into the Southern System Council No. 17, which they will do, knowing what it has done for them.

Leaving Princeton, I stopped at Mt. Carmel and the Big Four and found a good bunch of live union men; and also found the foreman, Mr. Kelly, is not a man opposed to unions, but is in favor of them. After a pleasant evening spent at the home of Brother W. H. Seim of System Council No. 18, where the boys gathered, I left at 2:30 in the morning for Centralia on the I. C. R. R., where I arrived in time to rout the secretary, Alex Cameron, out of bed and met the boys at the shop before work started. I found nothing to do there except compliment them for having the shop well organized, so I left for St. Louis, where I am located at this writing.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER TEGTMAYER.

June 16, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.:

At the writing of my last report there were still a few demands that had not been agreed upon, so I proceeded to take up the Kennicott Water Softener company case, of Chicago Heights, Ill. I made arrangements for a conference with the superintendent of said company; met him and found him to be a fair man to do business with. He called the manager in to see if he would o. k. the agreement as we had it. I found him also to be a fair-minded man, although he asked a few minor changes so as to conform with the rules they had in the shop with the boilermakers. I took this up with the members we have working in this shop and they were satisfied with these changes; accordingly I went back and settled, getting the Chicago scale, 30 cents per hour, for the helpers, and 40 cents per hour for the blacksmiths.

I note in my last report the printer made an error—it reads 30 cents per hour for helpers, 40 cents per hour for blacksmiths and boilermakers; this should be blacksmiths and boltmakers, as we do not have boilermakers in the I. B. of B. & H. Receiving word that the boltmakers were

in trouble out at Hegewisch, Ill., and that I was wanted on the job, I went out there, called a meeting and found that the committee of the boltmakers had asked for an increase in wages, and through their foreman had asked for a conference with the superintendent, but the superintendent did not grant the conference and issued orders to pay the men off at noon—in other words, locked them out. After the meeting I arranged and met the superintendent. He gave me a hearing. Then I heard him, and that was that he would have nothing to do with the men; that they could never work there again, etc., etc. I reported back to the men the result of my efforts. So we selected one as chairman and placed the men on picket duty. They did good work, for when I went back there in a few days I met the superintendent again. He had come down some, for he thought he could use some of the men, but not all could get back again. Of course we did not accept that. Then the riveters, backerup and fitters came out on strike. They asked me to organize them. I sent for Patrick Richardson, the general president of the Carworkers. He came out and held a meeting. Then we two met the superintendent, and he agreed to meet a committee of the riveters, and they went back; then he sent for a committee of boltmakers to meet him, as he did not need them till the riveters went to work again. He got the riveters to go back on some kind of a promise, and wanted to take the boltmakers back, a few at a time. Nothing doing, was our reply.

I met him again in a few days; then he turned the case over to his general foreman. He wanted the men to come in one at a time and ask for a job. Nothing doing. Then he agreed to take all back at the old scale. Again nothing doing with us. The next night the superintendent met one of the men and told him he would fill all of them full of lead. Conducted himself like a madman, but it had no effect on the men.

I think he meant to frighten the men so they would not do good picket duty. Six of the men have gone to work elsewhere, the balance are on duty every day. Now the company has fired four machinists and one quit. So they have a grievance. Greener of the machinists and I went out there, held a meeting, with little results. Their case is going before the locals, to find out just what the members think best to do, as some apparently are satisfied to let it go so long as the company does not fire them. This company is under the same head as the one out at McKees Rock, Pa. You can draw your own conclusions as to what we are dealing with.

They received a car load of recruits, shipped from Pittsburg this week. That is evidence that they are not making enough in Hegewisch. I have been going out there twice a week, worked the shops in Chicago and suburbs, getting new members and looking up old members, meeting with good results, except today. I was told by one he would not come clean and for me to get him if I could. I took the shop committee with me to the foreman and he referred us to the superintendent. We went to his office, but he was in the city, so I left it in the hands of the committee to see the superintendent in the morning, and we are going to make that chap roll his hoop while rolling is good, as we have learned he is a no good pay skate, and if we have much trouble starting him and his roller I will give you his name in my next report. I have visited one or two locals each meeting night and find all in good shape and taking in new members right along, all of which is respectfully submitted.

EDW. TEGTMEYER.

SELF-EVIDENT TRUTHS.

Mrs. Housewife: Increases in wages and shortening of hours due to the labor unions mean better homes, better food, more comforts; the means and leisure necessary to give your children good educations and the home training which mold their characters and make them useful men and women.

Mr. Unorganized Workman: Every time the wages in your trade are raised, or the hours lowered by your organized brethren, you are benefited, and this without effort or expense on your part. The least you could do would be to pay back in part, by not patronizing unfair goods, the debt you owe to the labor unions.

Mr. Retailer: Nine-tenths of the retail business is drawn from the trade of the working classes, because they buy nine-tenths of all the goods that are sold. They are the people who respond to advertisements and pay cash. High wages and union conditions mean prosperity to the retail merchant.

Mr. Good Citizen: You desire the affairs of Nation, City and State to be efficiently and economically administered. The union mechanic who gets good wages, who owns his own home, who has children to raise, is a better citizen and takes more pride in the welfare of the community than the "strike breaker" who doesn't live long enough in one place to acquire a vote.—Union Label Bulletin.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

FROM LOCAL NO. 114.

Denison, Tex., June 14, 1910.

Editor Journal: We have a new agreement on the "Katy" railroad system. It is better than the old one, but it is not what it should be. It is like most of the blacksmith agreements we have—too many different rates of pay. We asked for a minimum rate for blacksmiths on side fires. Our committee was told it was out of the question, because no other road in the country is doing that. But they are doing it in some places. In the Journal for June is published an agreement with the Texas Central Railroad Company at Waco, Tex., making a rate of 44 cents per hour on big fire, all other blacksmiths 40 cents per hour.

Some of the agreements published in the Journal provide that when a helper is promoted he will get an increase of 2½ cents per hour every six months until he gets standard pay. What is standard pay for blacksmiths? Anywhere from 25 to 50 cents per hour. It is all right for big fire men to get more than side fires, but we ought to establish something like a standard rate of pay for blacksmiths on side fires.

The machinists are in trouble on the Missouri Pacific railroad and I have heard that they want the boilermakers and blacksmiths to help them. I wonder why they didn't think of it before they started in for their new contract? In the Machinists' Journal for December, 1909, I read an agreement between the Colorado & Southern Railroad Company and a committee representing the machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths, providing a standard rate of pay for mechanics. Why can't we do it that way with other railroad companies?

All of the blacksmiths on the "Katy" system are in the union, and most of the helpers belong. Local No. 114 is in good shape now. We initiated ten helpers last meeting, and I think we will get all of them soon. Denison is a good place to work, but not an easy place for a blacksmith to get a job. Mr. Shone, foreman of the locomotive shop, and Mr. Butler of the car shop are both good men to work for, and there is not often a vacancy in either shop for a blacksmith. We can hold our jobs as long as we are willing to do

what is right. One spring smith is 72 years old, and kicking because he can't work ten hours a day any more.

We had a little banquet and smoker June 4. After the cigars were distributed President Armstrong acted as toastmaster in a way to make things agreeable all around. Mr. Shone and Mr. Butler were both present, and their expression of good will was very pleasing to all of us.

I am sorry to say that only a few of us have paid the days' pay assessment. Some men remind me of a preacher I once heard about. He had a large congregation one day and the collection was very small, and he said: "If Saint Peter were to charge two cents per soul for admission into heaven, some people would kick on the price and go to the other place."

Yours truly,

C. GARNER, Sec.

FROM LOCAL NO. 335.

Winnipeg, Man., June 8, 1910.

Editor Journal: The following resolution was adopted at our regular meeting held on May 28 and we believe that if the same was published in the Journal it might have the effect of urging the delinquent financial secretaries to attend to the duties of their office as required by the general office:

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, We, the members of Local Union No. 335 of Winnipeg, heartily commend the method adopted by the general officers in requiring the local financial secretaries to issue monthly financial reports; and,

Whereas, We believe the best interests of the brotherhood can only be served by this method, creating, as it does and as is absolutely necessary, a complete record of the financial standing of every member relative to the brotherhood, thus relieving the local officers of a load of responsibility during strikes and safeguarding the general union against the possibility of paying strike benefits to suspended or lapsed members; and,

Whereas, Many complaints appear in the monthly Journal from time to time of the neglect of local financial secretaries to issue these important reports; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Lo-

cal No. 335, place ourselves on record as being heartily in accord with the method adopted by the general union in regard to the local financial reports; and, be it further

Resolved, That we urge the General Secretary-Treasurer to publish in the monthly Journal the names of the delinquent financial secretaries and the number of the local to which they belong.

Unanimously carried May 28, 1910.

H. KETHRO, Sec.

FROM LOCAL NO. 44—ORGANIZED BODIES.

Editor Journal: Organized bodies are such as derive their existence from a previously existing organized being, and which subsists on food, grows, attains maturity, decays and dies.

In constituting organized beings it will scarcely be denied that they should enjoy their existence here. To render an organized being perfect of its kind, the first law to be observed is to see that the bodies from which it springs shall be complete in all their parts and sound in their constitutions. If the laws (germs, habits) in the constitution of the body of men are inclined to be diseased (by habits acquired) alike, the disease will eventually be (tried to be) embodied in their secret rules and by-laws. Then as the rules and by-laws are laid down to their subordinate (members, politicians) lodges, so will they be maintained by the higher officials. (Be it in words, exchanging votes or what not.) Consequently, to have a strong organization, union or party, you must have good, strong men, mentally, morally and physically. Strong mentally in all their faculties, so the mind, through its reasoning powers, will bring forth the moral effect for the brotherhood of fellow men. Strong mentally and morally, so the mind stands for the just and right in all walks of life. For if we are not strong mentally and morally, we will so retrograde in the future the fall will be very heavy on our physical being. By falling on the physical being too often you soon destroy the being. Destroy the men, you destroy the organization. So if you want to succeed in organization in any form you must be mentally and morally stronger than that which you wish to overcome. (That is what Socialists are trying to teach you.) Strong mentally and physically, for a strong mind needs a strong body, and a strong body depends upon the moral effects of keeping strong. Being strong mentally, morally and physically means a great deal in solving the problem of the future in organizations. For a weak lo-

cal union (political) in any of the mental or moral faculties of the members certainly checks that local just that much. And when a local organization is checked it begins to deteriorate. Sooner or later it will be a non-existing body. So you can plainly see, if you take away each and all locals, you will have a non-existing organization.

The grand lodge governs the subordinate lodges and members, and from the good, strong reasoning faculties of the members comes the best results. And the results make history. So is history handed down to those following through experience of their times.

Plainly, the organizations have gained in numbers and members in their effort to gain better conditions and results. The conditions (under present system) the unions must meet as they present themselves. The system we now are working under must be met. And the sooner we reason with each other (or read from books and learn for ourselves) over the situation as it exists today, the better for us will be the future. The future we cannot foresee. But judging from the present running of the (conditions) system, there is coming a change. And from my conscientious view, I see a bright future in the change of all class legislation. Through the initiative and referendum and recall system.

No more effectual means of purifying the hearts of the people can be devised than that of purifying all public institutions and exhibiting justice and kindly affections as the animating motives of public men and national measures.

JOHN F. MUELLER.

FROM LOCAL NO. 273.

Palestine, Tex., June 22, 1910.

Editor Journal: I just thought I would drop you a few lines from the Holy Land. Now, perhaps you think I am a goat for butting in on you and the general office force, but not so. I belong to the Long Horn variety, having been raised in Texas. We just put our horns under the gate, lift it off the hinges and walk right in. So don't take any exceptions to anything a Texan does, but just say: "Well, he is from Texas; that's all right," for the Lone Star state is a grand place, and if all our general officers would move down here we would have room to spare for more just such noble, big-hearted fellows. We had with us in February our General President, J. W. Kline, which we considered an honor, and any body of men should feel proud of having such a man at the head of their organization. Local No. 273 thinks that we have one of the greatest

men in the labor world to steer the wheel of our order, and we believe that he has associated with him the best set of men for "vices" and other officers that our organization could supply. We have with us at the present writing our Fourth Vice-President, Thos. Flanagan, a New Orleans man, whom we had never met before, but will say that he is doing good work for our organization. He is conscientious and fearless in doing his duty, looking after the welfare of the brotherhood at large, showing favors to none, but giving every one a fair deal. If we were able to put more men in the field like our Thomas of the Crescent City, our order would double its membership in the South in a few years, if not a few months. Now, when any of our general officers comes to see you, give them the glad hand. Speak a word or two of encouragement to them, show them that you appreciate their visit, give them your moral support, for I think they like to know that we are all interested in this great work. If you go to your meeting, help conduct the business of your local. Don't stay at home and wait for some one else to do what you know is your duty. Don't be a drone. Be a worker in your local. The men who have reached the top of the ladder of success have worked hard for it. They did not stay at home and wait for the other fellow to put them up there. So, brothers, let's wake up to our own interests. Go to our meetings regularly. Don't do like some men I know who carry a card in our noble organization, stay at home until the faithful few get up a new scale of wages, then have to borrow money to pay up their dues to be entitled to vote on what we want. Pay up your dues every month. It is a duty you owe your local as well as the general office. It takes money to keep our order working locally as well as nationally, and if you don't pay your dues regularly your local treasury is always low, and the General Secretary-Treasurer's funds run low. It works a hardship on all. So let's pay up on the first of the month. Live up to your constitution and by-laws and see if we don't do better in the future than we have in the past. Remember that your organization has given you the wages and conditions that you are working under, and a man that is not willing to support an organization that has done so much for him should be kicked into oblivion.

Fraternally yours,

W. M. DELLIS, Sec.

Post office regulations compel us to leave out all advertising matter from THE JOURNAL. This is by act of Congress.

FROM LOCAL NO. 96.

June 11, 1910.

Editor Journal: No. 96 is doing very well. We have all the railroad blacksmith shops organized and are trying to organize the contract shops. We have had Brother C. F. Cook out after them and he has got everything we have sent him after so far.

On the 19th of last month we heard that our General President was to be in Savannah, Ga., about 140 miles from here. We told Brother Cook to go up there and get him to come down and help us organize these contract shops. Well, Brother Kline came down on the 22d and he and Brother Cook took the town in that night. We had a good meeting. Brother Kline gave us some good advice, telling us of the changes made at the last convention and roasting me for not sending in the financial secretary's report. I explained to Brother Kline why I had not sent them and promised to send them in the future, which I have done. Brother Kline told us he had been over the S. A. T. railway system and thought that he had got the men ready to reorganize the district council. Brother Kline's visit did us lots of good, as we have got applications since he was here that we would never have got if he had not come. Come again, Brother Kline, but don't forget the promise. Let Brother Glover come down and sing for us.

With best wishes for the I. B. of B. & H. Yours truly,

ONIE OLIVER, Fin. Sec.

FROM LOCAL NO. 210.

May 29, 1910.

Editor Journal: No. 210 is still in the land of the living anyhow, even if we are never heard from. We are all wide awake down here, and things are coming our way.

I must tell you about our raise on May 1st, which was $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour, and which was thankfully received by every one. We are all—both employees and employers—working in perfect peace and harmony, and we all hope to remain this way. So let all wake up and put our shoulders to the wheel and keep the wagon rolling and strive to a better end.

Brother C. R. Covington had his right eye put out some time ago. It was an accident caused by the rebound of a bullet at a shooting gallery. We are all very sorry for him. He still remains in the shop with us.

Respectfully yours,

R. L. SMITH, Pres.

District Councils.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 8.

New Haven, Conn., June 12, 1910.

Editor Journal: It is my misfortune to have to make any kind of a report that would be of an interesting character through the Journal to the brotherhood. Not since the spring of 1908, when the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. tried to introduce piece work among its employes and which was abolished from the system through the efforts of the Council of Federated Trades. Through the depression of reduced hours and working forces you would be thinking that we had lost heart entirely, because you have had nothing from District Council No. 8. The fact of the matter was that we were waiting for the time to ripen so we could positively better our conditions, once the desired result has been accomplished. In the early spring our wage schedule was presented to the management and also requesting the establishment of an eight-hour work day from the Council of Federated Trades, which represents the blacksmiths and helpers, machinists and helpers, boilermakers and helpers, steam pipe fitters and helpers, car workers, carmen, car inspectors, painters and decorators, and upholsterers, representing nearly 5,000 men. Brothers James J. Eagan, J. J. Tobin and myself are the delegates from District Council No. 8 to this federated body. In reply to our demands the mechanical superintendent, Mr. G. W. Wilden, stated that it would be inconsistent to grant either the increase in wages or the eight-hour day. In reply to that we arranged for a conference with the general manager, Mr. S. Higgins, which was granted and the conference was held in New Haven May 2d.

The ultimate result of this conference was the general manager made us an offer of 6 per cent, etc., to take effect May 1, 1910, and positively refused to grant the eight-hour work day. This offer was taken before the men and was rejected as not being satisfactory to them. I then notified the general manager of the men's dissatisfaction, and asked for another conference so the committee could explain the men's reasons for their action. Very courteously the general manager gave us another conference for May 17th, and further stated that he (Mr. Higgins) expected that the committee would come prepared with a counter proposition.

In attending this conference May 17th the Council of Federated Trades agreed on a counter proposition of 15 per cent

for the men we represent. This conference lasted for three and one-half hours, and every point was thoroughly discussed and very firmly contested. In fact, the general manager stated that there was too wide a breach between 6 per cent and 15 per cent, and the general manager and mechanical superintendent and staff adjourned on two different occasions to give the committee an opportunity of coming nearer, when he could do business with us. The committee then decided to offer 12 per cent as a compromise. The general manager then offered us 7 per cent, and if not satisfactory to leave the whole matter to arbitration.

May 20th I notified the general manager that the offer of 7 per cent was not sufficient or satisfactory, and that if he (Mr. Higgins) had no better offer to make to the committee, that it had been decided to place the matter in the hands of our national officers and to set a date for a conference with them, as the men were not in favor of arbitration.

With the same courtesy and fairness that has characterized him on former occasions, Mr. Higgins set June 5th as the date he would meet the national officers in Boston, Mass. The Council of Federated Trades were in session all day, and the committee of national officers, too, and the ground that the committee had covered was gone over very carefully to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The committee that attended this conference June 6th, representing the blacksmiths, Vice-President W. J. Dougherty; machinists, Vice-President Thos. S. Wilson; boilermakers, Vice-President John Stetzer; steam pipe fitters, Organizer M. F. Garrett; carmen, General President Martin F. Ryan; car workers, Special Organizer L. Garmon; painters and decorators, Organizer Ed J. Cummings; upholsterers, General Organizer William Kohn. This committee went into session at 10 a. m. and adjourned at 2:45 p. m., making a settlement with the management on an 8 per cent basis.

At 3 p. m. the Council of Federated Trades received the report of the national officers and the result of the feeling expressed by the delegates was a rising vote of thanks for the national officers' good work in making a final settlement.

The next in order was an election of officers for the council and the result is as follows: President, James J. Eagan, blacksmith; vice-president, A. J. Sullivan, carman; secretary-treasurer, Alex Wilson, blacksmith (re-elected); sergeant-at-arms, W. F. Gallagher, car worker. I wish at this time, while I have the opportunity, to say that in Brother W. J. Dougherty,

our vice-president, that we have a genial and efficient officer of this brotherhood, who knows how to conduct himself in the interests of our craft. We, the blacksmiths delegates (Eagan, Wilson and Tobin) appreciate his good offices and his tactful and forcible judgment at critical moments when the integrity of our craft is attacked.

At the meetings June 5th and 6th Brother Dougherty's council and arguments were recognized as being on a solid basis. (Not bluff.)

Brother Eagan and myself attended a rousing meeting of Local No. 209, along with Brother Dougherty, and here again he was the inspired member, leading them on to better conditions for their own good, their families and their country.

Brother Eagan spoke along the lines of what had been accomplished by organization to the brothers on the New Hampshire system. Brother Wilson spoke of the duty of every blacksmith to be thoroughly conscientious in his principles as a man and thereby gain the respect of his fellowmen, because on these lines we are sure to add to our organization.

Receiving a "wire" from Brother W. F. Kramer that our Brother W. G. Powlesland was in Bridgeport, Conn., in case we should need him for the conference June 6th, as Brother Dougherty was in Galeton, Pa., Brother Eagan and myself called on Brother Powlesland, and we found him very busy poring over the city directory, getting the names and addresses of smiths and helpers for the purpose of calling a special meeting. Bridgeport, Conn., is hopeless at the present time. We assisted Brother Powlesland in his endeavors as far as we possible could. Brother Eagan and myself accompanied Brother Powlesland to Hartford, Conn., to attend a special meeting of Local No. 267 June 1st. There was a very good attendance of the members and President George D. Schaubels in a few well chosen remarks welcomed Brother Powlesland and brother delegates, after which our worthy vice-president took the floor and gave us an interesting talk on organized labor; the benefits to be derived from it. It was a pleasure to listen to him in his discourse and we all enjoyed it, and he was tendered a vote of thanks for his instructive remarks. After which there were refreshments served.

There was one suggestion that Brother Powlesland made at this meeting and it was a very good one, too, as it appeals to me and it should, in fact, appeal to all the brothers of our brotherhood. It is that at the next convention there ought to be either an addition or amendment to the

constitution making provision for the payment of a death or funeral benefit. I think if this was adopted it would be an incentive to the brothers to hold their membership to a greater degree, and I do hope that all the locals will take this matter up and have it discussed and instruct their delegates to the convention accordingly, and I feel sure that the far-sighted ones will see the wisdom of this course, admitting that all of us have not the wisdom of Solomon.

Hoping I have not tired you with my waste of energy, only trying to contribute my little mite with the others,

"That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be, for a' that,"

Yours in unity,

ALEXANDER WILSON,
Sec. D. C. No. 8.

SUBJECT: HAVE THE LABORING CLASSES A GRIEVANCE?

The following is an abstract of the address given by Rev. W. M. Balch of Dover at the Free Methodist church, Thursday:

One of the great religious denominations has said officially: "We cordially declare our desire to assist the laboring classes in the righting of every wrong." Are there any real wrongs to be righted?

I. Labor complains of non-employment. Unemployment is at once a menace to the general welfare of society and a wrong to the laborer. The right to labor is a necessary corollary to the right to life. The world owes no man a living, but does owe every man a chance to make a living. Every civilized nation ought seriously and systematically to undertake the abolition of involuntary idleness.

II. Labor complains of over-employment. The eight-hour day may not be applicable to all industries today, but may become so tomorrow, and again may be superseded by shorter hours day after tomorrow. The laboring man is often told that he works no harder nor longer than his employer. But he knows that factories, as a rule, are open some hours earlier in the morning than offices, that employers take summer vacations and foreign tours and that even the hardest-worked employer is working for himself to fulfil his own ambitions.

The supreme evils of over-employment is the exploitation of the labor of women and children. Aside from the wrong thus done to the women and children concerned, society suffers in two of its most vital interests, the standard of living and the integrity of the home.

III. Labor complains of injustice in the distribution of wealth. One per cent of

the people own one-half the wealth of this country. Three-fourths of these swollen fortunes are the product of monopoly, special privilege or unearned increment of land values. From 1860 to 1880 the per capita wealth of the country increased 70 per cent, while real wages (measured in purchasing power) decreased 7 per cent. From 1881 to 1900 per capita wealth increased 43 per cent and real wages not more than 25 per cent. Since 1900 money wages have increased 19 per cent, but real wages decreased 11 per cent, during which time the national wealth had been increasing more than twenty billion dollars.

With regard both to the rich who will not work and the poor who can't get work, labor has a grievance until all men shall be laborers.

IV. Labor complains of unjust discrimination. Public opinion has not given an impartial hearing to labor's interests, nor recognized the higher tendencies and ideals of the labor movement and the labor unions.

The public press is necessarily owned by wealth and edited by men belonging to the so-called "higher classes," and hence does not always give the masses a "square deal."

The courts, as a rule, are no doubt incorruptible and learned.

Nevertheless the expense of litigation, the antiquated precedents which govern such matters as the writ of injunction, employer's liability, freedom of contract, and class legislation, all combine to put the laborer at a disadvantage in the courts.

V. Labor's gravest charge against our economic order is the under valuation of humanity. In 1906 nearly 35,000 men were killed and 2,000,000 injured in the industries of the United States. Occupational diseases, injuries and mortalities are due in some instances to the fact that they are unavoidable, but in more instances to the fact that it would cost money to avoid them. In Germany and Great Britain the principle of employer's liability has been wrought into a complete system of statutes and Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root have joined with John Mitchell in advocating such a system for our own country. The conservation of human life is quite as important as that of coal, timber and water power.

Labor's complaint cannot be silenced by saying that it is the best paid labor that complains the most. Of course it is. Ill-paid and underfed laborers cannot afford to complain. It is not merely a demand for higher wages or shorter hours, but for justice, that gives moral authority to the labor movement.

PLEAS OF WORKERS

Failure of Congress to enact laws that would make unmistakable the exemption of labor organizations from the operations of the Sherman anti-trust law and otherwise relieve and protect the toiling masses, has brought forth a ringing denunciation and protest from the Central Labor Union of the national capital.

"Congress has paid no heed to our requests," declares a resolution unanimously adopted by the central body, "and we protest against the adjournment of Congress without the passage of the measures introduced in behalf of organized labor."

That the charge of Washington's central body is true is evidenced by the number of labor bills quietly reposing in the pigeon-holes of the committee rooms of the House and Senate. The "representatives of the people" are not only unmindful of the requests of the millions of wage earners of the century, but are even too cowardly to report these measures unfavorably.

Here are some of the most important bills championed by organized labor and secretly opposed by the Cannon-Aldrich machine:

Amending the Sherman anti-trust law to exclude labor unions.

Against the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

For the eight-hour day on all government work.

For Federal inspection of locomotive boilers.

Against the undermanning of sea-going vessels and for the encouragement and training of boys in the American merchant marine.

For the admission of union-owned journals as second-class mail matter.

For employers' liability and workmen's compensation for injuries.

Against interstate commerce in prison-made goods.

For industrial education.

For old-age pensions.

For improved safety appliances on railroads. For a department of labor.

As the legislative representatives of organized labor have pointed out at various committee hearings, most of the legislation demanded by them are already in effect in many countries of Europe, Australia and New Zealand. Nevertheless, all these bills are in cold storage.

The resolution adopted by the Washington Central Labor Union was introduced by its president, John B. Colpoys. Copies of the resolution will be sent to President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Speaker Cannon, members of the committees on Judiciary and Labor, and all the central labor bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

AGREEMENTS.

Kansas City, Mexican & Orient Railway Co.

The following schedule of rates, rules and regulations is promulgated for the government of Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Helpers and Apprentices of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company: Effective May 1, 1910.

Rule 1.

The standard working time shall be nine (9) hours per day. This time shall be worked between 7:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, time will be reduced to eight (8) hours per day, five (5) days per week. Any further reduction in expenses found to be necessary will be made by reducing the force. In reducing the force seniority and efficiency shall prevail.

Rule 2.

(a) Overtime will be paid blacksmiths, helpers, and apprentices at the rate of time and one-half for all time worked over the standard day, and for Sundays and the following legal holidays: New Year's day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Lincoln's birthday, Washington's birthday, Decoration Day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas. When any of these days fall on Sunday the day set aside by the nation or state shall be observed.

(b) No blacksmith, helper or apprentice shall be laid off any hours of the regular working time to equalize time on account of working overtime, or to prevent overtime being paid.

(c) When overtime is made continuous after standard working hours, the first hour will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. When called or when more than one continuous overtime hour is made, five (5) hours will be paid for three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes or less. Thirty (30) minutes will be allowed for night call after 9:00 p. m.

Rule 3.

A blacksmith shall be considered competent if able to work from drawings or blue prints and prosecute to a successful completion in a reasonable length of time.

Rule 4.

(a) Hereafter all apprentices engaging

themselves to learn the blacksmith trade must know the first four rules of arithmetic and be able to read and write the English language. No apprentice will be employed under sixteen years of age or over twenty-one years of age. Apprentices shall serve four years of not less than three hundred days per year. They shall receive 10 cents per hour for the first year, with an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour every six months thereafter until they have served the required four years. At the expiration of their apprenticeship they shall receive the prevailing rate at the place of employment if retained in the service. One apprentice will be employed, irrespective of the number of blacksmiths, and one additional apprentice may be employed to every five blacksmiths.

(b) Blacksmith helpers may be promoted to position as blacksmiths, seniority and proficiency to prevail, and shall receive helpers' maximum pay for first three months and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour increase each six months until the established rate of the fire is reached.

Rule 5.

Blacksmiths, helpers, and apprentices shall be allowed the same transportation privileges as any other employees of the company.

Rule 6.

(a) The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith, helper or apprentice who from time to time represents other blacksmiths, helpers or apprentices on committee.

(b) Committeemen will be granted leave of absence and furnished transportation over the company's lines, should they be delegated to go before the management to adjust a grievance. A grievance should first be submitted to the shop foreman, and in event his decision is unsatisfactory, an appeal to the next higher officials may be made. Should a blacksmith, helper or apprentice be found to be unjustly dealt with, he shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost.

(c) Blacksmiths, helpers, and apprentices quitting their work on account of differences arising locally between officers and themselves without first complying

with this rule may be permanently dismissed.

Rule 7.

(a) A blacksmith placed on a fire paying a higher rate than his regular fee for thirty days or longer shall receive the pay of the higher rated fire. In emergency cases if a blacksmith be placed on a lower rated fire for one day or longer he will be paid his regular rate of pay, regardless of length of time employed on the lower rated fire unless the transfer is permanent.

(b) Blacksmith helpers will be allowed thirty minutes per day getting fire ready before working hours begin, fifteen minutes in the morning and fifteen minutes at noon.

Rule 8.

The following rates of pay shall be allowed:

Blacksmiths, first fire, 43 cents per hour.
Blacksmiths, second fire and equal, 41 cents per hour.

Blacksmiths, on all other fires except for promoted helpers, schedule, for which see paragraph "b," Rule 4, 38 cents per hour.

Blacksmith helpers on first fire 23½ cents per hour.

Blacksmith helpers on second fire and equal, 22½ cents per hour.

Blacksmith helpers on all other fires after regular promotion, 22 cents per hour.

The rate of pay for all points within the state of Kansas and Oklahoma shall be as above stated, except for Wichita and north.

Blacksmith helpers without previous experience to receive a rate between the rate of a laborer and minimum rate of a blacksmith helper for sixty (60) days, after which time, if proficient, he shall receive standard rate for fires on which he may be employed.

Rule 9.

No change in foregoing rates and regulations shall be made without thirty (30) days' notice.

Approved: F. Mertsheimer,
Gen. Supt. Motive Power & C D.

Signed:
E. Dickinson,
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

O. M. Brown,
Walter Smith,
Floyd Johnson,
For Blacksmiths.

Under Atlantic Division Agreement

Houston, Tex., June 12, 1910.

Jas. W. Kline, Gen. Pres. I. B. of B. & H.:

Enclosed please find copy of agreement signed up on June 10th to take effect on July 1st between Southern Pacific (Atlantic system) and I. B. of B. & H.

The conference was opened on May 25th and ended June 10th. The main disagreement was about the machine men, the company claiming that they were practically unskilled labor, as the foreman made the assertion he could make a fair mechanic man out of a boy off the farm in about two weeks. The company also claimed that they paid three cents more for that class of labor than any other railroad in this locality at that time, and that it was unreasonable to expect the company to give or even to recommend a three-cent increase. The committee stood pat, however, and the machine men got the three cents.

The men working in the shop at San Antonio for the want of an organization and an agreement with the company were underpaid, some of the blacksmiths were ting 30 and 33 cents an hour, and the

flue welder and bolt machine man getting 19 and 23 cents, respectively. The committee brought San Antonio up to the Houston basis and got the three cents increase on top of that.

Another drawback to the committee was the fact that the chairman was an apprentice. The company argued that an apprentice had no right to represent a blacksmith in the conference, as he did not have the necessary experience to argue on what should be paid for the different classes of blacksmith work. The committee told Mr. Ryan that the chairman was selected by the organization and that they were responsible for what we would do, and it was up to him to say whether he would meet the committee or not.

This committee, and especially Local No. 32 of Houston, wishes to thank the man that came to Houston and injected the enthusiasm and ginger into this local when it was practically dead.

I think I am safe in saying that before Tom Flanagan came to Houston, when meeting night came round there were no more than the seven men that constitute

a quorum at the meeting, and some times not that many. Now I can say without fear of contradiction that we have between forty and forty-five men at some of our meetings. Before Mr. Flanagan came we did not have a man in the local from the H. & T. C. shop. Now we have every white man in that shop, with the exception of about three.

This committee also wants to thank Brother Flanagan for the able way he got the date set for conference, and the ad-

vice he gave us during same, as he practically told us just what Mr. Ryan was going to say and do.

I also enclose the rate of pay on this system that goes into effect on June 1st.

Yours fraternally,

J. P. DALY,
Chairman Com.

[We feel sorry for any foreman that takes no more pride in his craft than to run it down for the sake of a job.—Ed.]

New Orleans Terminal Company

Rules and Regulations to Govern Shop Employees of the New Orleans Terminal Company, Comprising Machinists, Blacksmiths and Helpers, Boilermakers and Helpers, Coach Carpenters, Patternmakers, Carpenters, Painters, Pipe Fitters, Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Car Inspectors and Car Repairers.

Rule 1. Standard working hours shall be nine (9) hours per day, from 7 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Rule 2. All employees will be paid at rate of time and one-half for each hour's work on Sundays and legal holidays, viz., New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day, Mardi Gras, and Christmas, except as ratio in Rule 12. Should any of these days fall on Sunday, the day designated by state or nation shall be considered as a holiday.

Rule 3. Calls including requests to return to work after regular hours in force to be paid at rate of five (5) hours for three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes or less. Men working in shops shall not be required to work over one hour beyond regular working hours in force, except in case of emergency, without being allowed to go to meals, and for this hour time and one-half will be allowed. Time worked between 12 and 1 o'clock will be paid at the rate of time and one-half for actual time worked, either day or night, when working regular shift. Employees will not be required to lay off any of the regular working hours to equalize overtime made.

Rule No. 4. The company shall not discriminate against any employee who may from time to time go before the management to adjust a grievance, and will grant leave of absence should he be delegated

to go before the management to adjust a grievance.

Rule 5. Men sent out on the road for temporary service will be paid straight time during regular working hours. All other time will be paid at the rate of time and one-half. In case of extra expense incurred by employees, same will be paid by the company, not to exceed \$1.00 per day.

Rule 6. In case of vacancy occurring in any shop, the mechanic longest in service of shop will be given preference of preferred job. Oldest employees will be given consideration for promotion when otherwise capable (engineers, firemen and hostlers excluded).

Rule 7. Special effort will be made to furnish good ice water for drinking purposes, and keep all pits and water closets in shops and roundhouses in a good, sanitary condition. A suitable place will be provided for washing purposes. Smoke jacks in shops will be lowered as soon as engines come into shops, and shall not be raised unless engines are ready to leave shops, or as near as practicable thereto.

Rule 8. Suitable helpers shall be given to machinists, boilermakers and pipe fitters whenever necessary. Machinists, boilermakers and pipe fitters working at night must be furnished with helpers.

Rule 9. In case of any employee being discharged or suspended, employee may ask the master mechanic, through his chairman, for an investigation of his case. If said employee is found to have been unjustly suspended or discharged, he will be reinstated and receive pay for lost time, said investigation to take place within five (5) days after charges have been made.

Rule 10. It is agreed that employees will not quit their work on account of trivial disputes with officials without first referring such dispute to their representatives, and they, in turn, presenting the question to the master mechanic. A viola-

tion of this will be deemed sufficient cause for their dismissal from the service of the company.

Rule 11. No employe will be allowed, under any circumstances, to do any work outside of his own class.

Rule 12. Car inspectors will be required to work twelve (12) hours per day, with one hour allowance for meals. Straight time to be allowed for Sundays and holidays, and time and one-half in excess of working hours in each calendar day.

Rule 13. Apprentices will serve their time of four (4) years of three hundred (300) days each year. They must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years when employed. Their rate of pay shall be for the first year 12½ cents per hour, and a raise in rate of 3 cents per hour every year thereafter until their apprenticeship has expired, when they shall receive full pay.

Rule 14. Rates of pay shall be:
 Machinists, 37½ cents per hour.
 Boilermakers, 37½ cents per hour.
 Boilermaker helpers, 16½ cents per hour.
 Pipe fitters, tin and copper smiths, 37½ cents per hour.
 Coach carpenter and patternmaker, 37½ cents per hour.
 Blacksmiths, 37½ cents per hour.
 Blacksmith helpers, 20 cents per hour.
 One painter and letterer, 37½ cents per hour.

One painter, 27½ cents per hour.
 One Carpenter, 33 cents per hour.
 One Carpenter, 27½ cents per hour.
 Two carpenters, 26½ cents per hour.
 Freight inspectors, \$2.50 per day.
 Passenger inspectors, \$2.60 per day.
 All car repairers, 22 cents per hour.
 One air brake man, 24½ cents per hour.
 Two freight inspectors and repairers, \$2.40 per day.

Rule 15. These rules will be posted in all shops and roundhouses.

Rule 16. These rules and rates of pay shall take effect May 1, 1910, and continue in effect until April 30, 1911.

Rule 17. Should either party desire a change in these rules, thirty (30) days' notice shall be given by one party to the other.

New Orleans Terminal Company.

R. B. Fowler,

Gen. Mgr., N. O. T. Co. R. R.

James Stockton,

Master Mechanic, N. O. T. Co. R. R.

Joseph T. Shea,

Chairman of Committee, Representing Boilermakers and Helpers.

William Hiserodt,

Secretary of Committee, Representing Machinists.

Frank Heuer,

Representing Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Clarence Orr Richey,

Representing the Brotherhood of American Carmen.

New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers' Agreement With the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company.

Article 1. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

Article 2. Time and one-half to be paid for all overtime, including Sundays and all holidays legal in the state, except Lincoln's birthday and Columbus day.

Article 3. If circumstances require that the company should reduce the regular working hours, overtime shall commence at the expiration of the hours designated by the company.

Article 4. If a blacksmith or helper is called back to work he shall be paid not less than five (5) hours up to three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes. If he works longer he gets the regular time and one-half, and if detained until 6:00

p. m. on Saturday or 7:30 other days he will be paid one-half day's time.

Article 5. If any changes occur in the shop force, the oldest man in the service shall be given the preference, everything else being equal.

Article 6. The standard rate of wages shall be considered the rate of the men doing general work outside of the heavy fires.

Article 7. New men blacksmiths must not be started at less than twenty-four (24) cents per hour, and if said blacksmith shows competency, he shall be given the standard rate within three (3) months.

Article 8. No blacksmith, helper or heater shall be discharged or suspended without just or sufficient cause, and if after proper investigation it shall be found that a blacksmith, helper or heater has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated within five (5) days

after discharge or suspension, without loss of time to such blacksmith, helper or heater. Grievances to be adjusted on the company's time.

Article 9. No one but blacksmiths, advanced helpers or apprentices shall do blacksmith's work.

Article 10. The pay of heaters shall be twenty (20) cents per hour. The two (2) helpers on heavy fire nineteen (19) cents per hour. Two helpers on second fire, eighteen and one-half (18½) cents per hour. One hammer driver, eighteen and one-half (18½) cents per hour. One hammer driver, sixteen and one-half (16½) cents per hour. Helpers on fires paying \$2.60 or over, eighteen (18) cents per hour. One furnace man, seventeen and one-half (17½) cents per hour. Helpers on low price fires, sixteen and one-half (16½) cents per hour.

Article 11. Competent men in the service to be given preference over a new man when filling positions at higher rates.

Article 12. Shops to be kept in as clean and healthful a condition as the nature of the work will permit.

Article 13. Blacksmiths, helpers or heaters to enjoy the same privileges in regard to free transportation upon the company's own lines as the other employees.

Article 14. Heaters or helpers promoted to a fire shall receive heaters' or helpers' pay the first six months, and if he shows no aptitude to learn he shall be placed back to his former position, and if retained on a fire he shall receive twenty (20) cents per hour the first year and be advanced each year two (2) cents per hour until the end of four years, and if retained in the service of the company he shall receive pay according to his qualifications.

Article 15. Helpers promoted to heaters shall receive helpers' pay the first six (6) months, and if he shows no aptitude to fill the position shall be placed back to his former position; if retained shall receive heaters' pay.

Article 16. Should a reduction in expenses become necessary, the working time to be first reduced. When a reduction in force is found necessary, the oldest compe-

tent men in point of service will be given preference.

Article 17. There shall be no discrimination against any man serving on a grievance committee.

Article 18. Anyone having a grievance shall first apply personally to foreman. Failing to get satisfaction, he shall apply to shop committee, who shall then confer with foreman. If no satisfaction is given, the committee shall apply to the general foreman and superintendent of motive power, respectively.

Article 19. Not more than one (1) apprentice shall be employed for the shops, irrespective of the number of blacksmiths, and one to every five (5) blacksmiths employed. Apprentice engaging himself shall serve four (4) years, age limit to be from sixteen (16) to twenty-one (21) years, and shall be given an opportunity to learn all branches of the trade and not kept on one class of work longer than six (6) months. Rate of pay first year ten (10) cents per hour; second year, thirteen and one-half (13½) cents per hour; third year, seventeen and one-half (17½) cents per hour; fourth year, twenty (20) cents per hour. And if retained in the service of the company shall be paid according to his qualifications.

Article 20. The shop committee shall have the sole right to make complaints to the company for the enforcement of this agreement unless the person making complaint is personally interested.

Article 21. This agreement will continue for one year from May 16, 1910. Either party desiring to change this agreement at time of expiration shall give at least two (2) weeks' notice previous to the other party, and failing to give such notice this agreement is binding on both parties until such time as two weeks' notice has been given.

Signed: B. P. Flory,
Supt. Motive Power.
William T. Horn,
Peter Flynn,
John Moylan,
Henry Goldsmith,
John Lanning,
Committee.

Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway Co.

Rules and Regulations for Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Copper-smiths and Their Apprentices. Effective May 1, 1910.

1. Hours of Labor.—Nine hours con-

stitute a day's work, unless conditions make it necessary to reduce the hours, which will be done in preference to reducing the force.

2. Overtime.—All overtime will be paid

for at the rate of time and one-half. This to include Sundays and holidays, consisting of New Year's day, Jan. 1st; Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d; Decoration day, May 30th; Independence day, July 4th; Labor day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day, by proclamation; Christmas day, Dec. 25th. Men called back to shops after regular working time will receive pay for not less than five (5) hours straight time. If the work exceeds three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes they will be allowed time and one-half.

3. Men Sent Out on the Road.—When men are sent out on the road they will be paid time and one-half from the time they leave until they return, they to pay their own expenses. Apprentices will not be sent out on the road unless accompanied by a journeyman mechanic from that department, and will not be called to do night work other than to finish a job already started.

4. Apprentices.—There will be one apprentice to the shop, and in addition not more than one to every five (5) machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths or coppersmiths. They to be paid: First year, 12 cents per hour; second year, 14½ cents per hour; third year, 17 cents per hour; fourth year, 19½ cents per hour.

5. Helpers and Handy Men.—Helpers and handy men will not be advanced to the detriment of machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, coppersmiths or their apprentices.

7. Grievances.—When a machinist, boiler-maker, blacksmith, coppersmith or apprentice has a grievance he should make a personal effort to adjust same with his

foreman and foreman of locomotive repairs. If not settled satisfactorily, he may then place it in the hands of a committee of employees to settle it with the master mechanic. Failing to do so, the committee can then present the matter to the superintendent. Failing in this, the committee, accompanied by their district representative, will then take the matter to the general manager for final adjustment. If upon investigation an employee is found to have been unjustly discharged or treated he shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost.

6. Promotions.—When vacancies occur, employees to be given consideration for promotion, character, seniority and proficiency to prevail.

8. Rates of Pay.—An increase of three and one-half (3½) cents per hour will be given: machinists 40½ cents; boiler-makers, 40½ cents; blacksmiths, 43½, 40½, 28½, 26, 23½ cents; coppersmiths, 40½, 38½ cents.

9. Duration.—These rules and regulations to continue in effect from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1911, and thereafter until thirty days' notice is given in writing by either party of a desire to change.

Approved:

H. B. Hearn,
Superintendent.
L. B. Ferguson,
Master Mechanic.

Signed:

J. J. Van Hoose, for Machinists,
Harry Gossett, for Boiler-makers,
M. Broderick, for Blacksmiths,
H. L. Bracey, for Coppersmiths,
J. E. Brooks, for Carmen,
Committee.

The Kansas City Southern Company

The following rates of pay and regulations constitute an agreement between the Kansas City Southern Railway Company and blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers. Effective May 1, 1910.

Article 1. Hours of Service.—(a) Nine (9) hours shall be the standard day for the blacksmiths and helpers in the black smith shop at Pittsburg and Shreveport, and ten (10) hours the standard day at other points.

(b) The assignment of working hours for day in back shops shall be between 7:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. during the months of April to September, inclusive, and may be between 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. October to March, inclusive. For night men in back shops, between 7:00 p.

m. and 5:00 a. m. In roundhouses the assignment of hours for day men shall be between 7:00 a. m. and 6:00 p. m., and for night men between 7:00 p. m. and 6:00 a. m.

(c) Force in back shop not to increase when working less than nine (9) hours per day. Time not to be reduced to less than forty (40) hours per week. Should further reduction be necessary it shall be made by laying off men, seniority and proficiency to prevail. Married and single men with families depending upon them shall be given preference.

(d) Shops may be closed at any time.

Article 2. Overtime.—(a) Time worked in excess of the hours in force shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

When called or required to work after 6:00 p. m. in shops or 7:00 p. m. in round-houses day men shall be allowed a minimum of five (5) hours' time. When called or required to work after 7:00 a. m. in roundhouses night men shall be allowed a minimum of five (5) hours' time.

(b) No blacksmiths or helpers shall be laid off any hours of the regular working day to equalize time on account of having worked overtime.

(c) Time and one-half shall be allowed for service performed on Sunday and the following legal holidays: New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas day. Should any of the above holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the state or nation or by proclamation shall be observed as a holiday.

(d) Shop men sent out on the road in emergency cases, such as wrecks, etc., shall be allowed schedule pay from the time called until they return, and necessary expenses.

(e) Blacksmiths sent out to terminal or intermediate points to fill temporary vacancies shall be allowed same rate as they get in home shops, and shall be allowed schedule pay while traveling in each direction, and not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day expenses for a period not exceeding ten (10) days.

Article 3. (a) The Rates of Pay.—The minimum rates of pay for blacksmiths shall be as follows:

	Kansas City, Pitts- burg, Stillwell and Heavener	Men and all points on South- ern Division
Hammersmiths	\$0.42½	\$.....
First fire.....	.41	.43½
Second fire .....	.39½	.41½
Tool dresser .....	.39½	.41½
Spring fires.....	.39	.41
First-class work.....	.39	.41
Car work and miscella- neous .....	.36	.38
4-inch forging machine...	.31	...
2-inch bolt header.....	.29	.30
1-inch bolt header.....	.26½	.27½
Big furnace heater.....	.27	...
Hammersmith helpers .....	.25	...
Big fire heater.....	.26	.26
Big fire helpers.....	.25	.20
Big hammer operator.....	.25	.20
All other hammer opera- tors .....	.23	.20
Helpers' 1 year's experience	.23	.20

Inexperienced19½ .18
Heater on small bolt fur-
nace21 | ... |

(b) Where blacksmiths or helpers are required to fill places carrying higher rates than they are getting for six (6) days or less their wages shall not be changed. If required to fill vacancies for a term exceeding six (6) days they shall receive prevailing rates of pay for such occupations for all time so worked.

(c) Apprentices shall be drawn from the ranks of helpers, seniority to prevail. If after a reasonable length of time an apprentice does not show aptitude to learn, he may be set back or discharged, as the merits of the case may warrant. He shall receive regular helpers' rate of pay for the first six (6) months and shall be given two and one-half (2½) cents per hour increase for each succeeding six (6) months until receiving the rate of pay for fire to which assigned. It is understood credit shall be given when re-employed for all time served if laid off on account of reduction of force.

(d) In changing helpers to apprentices the ratio shall be one (1) for each shop, irrespective of number of journeymen employed, and one (1) for each five (5) journeymen.

(e) Any blacksmith or helper being placed from a higher rate fire to a lower rate fire on account of reduction of force shall receive the rate of pay for the fire on which he is placed.

Article 4. Miscellaneous.—(a) Blacksmiths shall be considered in line of promotion according to their merits.

(b) When requested, the company shall grant leave of absence and free transportation over its own lines to blacksmiths and helpers on such committee as may be appointed to go before the management for the adjustment of grievances.

(c) The company shall not in any way discriminate against any blacksmith or helper who may from time to time represent other blacksmiths or helpers on committee duty.

(d) Any blacksmith or helper discharged or suspended shall have a right of immediate appeal in writing through his committee to the division master mechanic or division foreman, who shall promptly investigate the case within five (5) days, or as soon as practicable after such request has been given.

(e) If after such investigation it is found that such blacksmith or helper has been discharged or suspended unjustly, he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost.

(f) All men making application for employment in the blacksmith department

shall be requested to read the rules of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company.

(g) Any helper who, by the direction of proper authorities, reports in advance of the regular working hours for the purpose of building fires shall receive one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour per day for such service.

(h) Ice water shall be furnished in shops when required. Suitable places to wash shall be provided.

(i) It is agreed that blacksmiths shall not quit their work on account of disputes with division officers without first referring such disputes to their proper representatives, they in turn presenting the case to the superintendent of machinery. A violation of this shall be deemed suffi-

cient cause for dismissal from the service of the company.

(j) All regulations in conflict with this agreement are void.

(k) No change in the foregoing rules and regulations shall be made without thirty (30) days' notice in writing.

Approved: For the company:

J. W. SMALL,
Supt. of Machinery.
W. CAUGHLIN,
General Manager.
J. A. DICKERSON,
F. A. IRWIN,
GEO. G. CORBETT,
JAMES NAISMITH,
Committee.

Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railways Companies

Schedule of wages of the blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers. In effect May 2, 1910.

Rule 1. Hours of Labor.—Nine hours shall be the standard working day for blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers. Hours to be worked between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Rule 2. Overtime.—(a) All time worked over the standard day, and for Sundays, New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas day will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half per hour. When any of the above holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the state or nation or by proclamation shall be considered the holiday.

(b) If called to return to work, a minimum of five hours' time for three hours and twenty minutes' work or less, will be allowed.

(c) No blacksmith, apprentice or helper will be laid off any hours of the regular time to equalize time on account of having worked overtime.

(d) Blacksmiths or helpers sent out on the road for temporary service shall receive straight time while traveling, and straight time for regular working hours, and time and one-half for overtime, in accordance with shop rules, for work performed. Necessary expenses, ordinarily not to exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per day, to be allowed. This rule is not to cover men permanently transferred.

Rule 3. Apprentices.—(a) Hereafter all apprentices engaging themselves to learn the blacksmith's trade must know the first

four rules of arithmetic, and be able to read and write the English language. No applicant will be employed under sixteen years of age or over twenty-one years of age. Apprentices shall serve four years of not less than three hundred days per year. They shall in no case leave the service of the company without just and sufficient cause. They shall receive ten cents per hour for the first year, with an increase of two and one-half cents per hour every six months thereafter, until they have served the required four years. At the expiration of their apprenticeship they shall receive the prevailing rate at place of employment.

(b) In shops where colored helpers are employed, one apprentice will be employed, irrespective of the number of blacksmiths, and one additional apprentice may be employed to every five blacksmiths.

(c) When helpers or apprentices are advanced it shall be done in equal ratio of one to every five blacksmiths in all shops of this company, with the exception of shops where colored helpers are employed. Said helpers when promoted to be a blacksmith shall receive helper's pay for the first three months, and two and one-half cents per hour increase every six months thereafter until the rate of fire is reached, and if in three months' time he does not show ability to become a competent blacksmith he shall be reduced back to helper and retain his seniority as such, and the next helper in line for promotion advanced.

(d) All blacksmiths, apprentices and advanced helpers shall stand in line for promotion, if competent.

(e) Service letter will be given when leaving the service.

Rule 4. Grievances.—(a) No blacksmith, apprentice or helper shall be dismissed or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after proper investigation, it shall be found that a blacksmith, apprentice or helper has been dismissed or suspended without cause, he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost, the investigation to be held within seven days after dismissal or suspension, and at a time convenient to the official in charge. In case of doubt, a blacksmith, apprentice or helper shall be left at work pending investigation.

(b) The local chairman or committee shall first endeavor to adjust all grievances with the local official. All grievances which cannot be adjusted locally may be brought before the management by the general chairman.

(c) Conferences between local or general chairman and officials for adjustment of business questions arising under this agreement may be held by appointment at any suitable time.

(d) It is understood and agreed that the employees under this agreement quitting their work on account of differences arising locally between officials and themselves, without first referring the matter to their representatives and to the proper representatives of the company, shall be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal.

Rule 5. Classification of Blacksmiths' Work.—(a) A blacksmith shall be considered competent if able to work from drawings or blueprints and prosecute the work to a successful conclusion in a reasonable length of time.

(b) A blacksmith or helper placed on a fire paying a higher rate than his regular fire for one day or longer shall receive the pay of the higher rated fire. In emergency cases if a blacksmith or helper be placed on a lower rated fire for one day or longer, he will be paid his regular rate of pay, regardless of the length of time employed on the lower rated fire.

(c) No one but blacksmiths, blacksmith apprentices and advanced helpers shall do blacksmith work.

Rule 6. Reduction of Working Hours and Force.—(a) Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the working hours will first be reduced to forty-eight hours per week before reducing the number of men employed.

(b) When force is reduced, blacksmiths and helpers youngest in service at place where reduction is made will be laid off. The number of apprentices will also be reduced to maintain the proper ratio.

(c) When force is increased, blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers who have been laid off will be given preference in employment if available. Local chairman to be notified when blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers are wanted.

Rule 7. Transportation.—(a) Blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers shall enjoy the same privilege in regard to free transportation over the lines of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway as any other shop employees of these companies.

(b) When requested, the company will grant leave of absence and furnish free transportation over its own lines at earliest possible convenience to blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers who may desire to go before the management for the adjustment of differences.

Rule 8. Time Allowed Helpers for Cleaning Fires.—Blacksmith helpers will be allowed one man to the fire and small furnaces thirty minutes per day getting fire ready before working hours begin; fifteen minutes in the morning and fifteen minutes at noon. Blacksmith helpers on big forges and scrap furnace fires will be allowed one hour per day for one man, or thirty minutes each for two men, performing the service of building fires in the morning and at noon, and for cleaning furnace at night.

Rule 9. Rates of Wages.—Following rates of wages per hour are established for blacksmiths and helpers on the Missouri Pacific System at the following points:

Missouri Pacific Railway.

Blacksmiths:

St. Louis—28½c, 29½c, 30½c, 32c, 32½c, 33½c, 36c, 38c, 39c, 40c, 41c, 42c, 43c, 44c.

Jefferson City—39c.

Sedalia (Old)—39c.

Sedalia (New)—31½c, 33½c, 38c, 41c, 43c.

Kansas City—35½c, 36½c, 38c, 40c, 41c.

Osawatomie—30½c, 38c, 40c, 41c.

Council Grove—38c.

Hosington—29½c, 39c.

Hosington—28½c.

Horace—28½c.

Pueblo—41c.

Omaha—36½c.

Atchison—31½c, 34½c, 38c, 39c.

Nevada—38c.

Fort Scott—35½c, 37c, 38c, 40c, 41c.

Wichita—37c.

Coffeyville—32c.

Bolt Machine Operators:

St. Louis—28½c.

Sedalia—28½c, 31½c, 35½c.

Hammermen:

Sedalia—31½c.

Bulldozersmiths:

Sedalia—29½c.

Blacksmith Helpers:

St. Louis—23c, 24c.
 Jefferson City—22½c.
 Sedalia—22½c, 24c.
 Kansas City—22½c, 24c.
 Osawatomie—22½c, 24c.
 Hoisington—22½c.
 Pueblo—24c.
 Omaha—22½c.
 Atchison—22½c.
 Nevada—22½c.
 Fort Scott—22½c, 24c.
 Wichita—22½c.
 Coffeyville—22½c.

Bolt Machine Operator Helpers:

St. Louis—23c.
 Sedalia—21c.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry.**Blacksmiths:**

St. Louis (Lesperance St.)—26½c, 38c.
 Carondelet—27c.
 De Soto—33½c, 36c, 38c, 39c, 40c, 42c,
 43c.
 Piedmont—40c.
 Poplar Bluff—40c.
 Hoxie—40c.
 Argenta—28½c, 30½c, 32c, 34½c, 38c,
 39c, 40c, 41c, 43c, 44½c.
 Dupo—26½c, 33½c, 39c.
 Bush—30c.
 Paragould—40c.
 Helena—32½c.
 McGehee—32½c, 41c.
 Monroe—28c.
 Alexandria—28c.
 Cotter—38c.
 Van Buren—28c, 39c.
 Ferriday—35½c.

Bolt Machine Operators:

DeSoto—26½c.
 Argenta—30½c, 34½c, 38c.

Hammermen:

Argenta—34½c.

Bulldozersmiths:

Argenta—32c.

Blacksmith Helpers:

St. Louis (Lesperance St.)—22½c.
 DeSoto—22½c, 24c.
 Piedmont—24c.
 Poplar Bluff—24c.
 Hoxie—24c.
 Argenta—22½c, 24c.
 Dupo—22½c.
 Paragould—22½c.
 McGehee—22½c.
 Cotter—22½c.
 Van Buren—22½c.

Bolt Machine Operator Helpers:

Argenta—22½c.

Rule 10. Water and Ice for Drinking Purposes.—Special effort will be made to furnish filtered or condensed water and ice for drinking purposes on the entire System.

Rule 11. Duration of Agreement.—If either the Company or the blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers desire to change this agreement, a notice of thirty days is to be given in writing of the changes proposed to be made.

GEO. W. SMITH,

Superintendent of Machinery.

For the Blacksmiths and Apprentices and Helpers:

JOHN REID, Chairman.

The Pope for Unionism

(A Reply.)

An article under the heading "Pope for Unionism" appeared in our May Journal. The article is composed of extracts from a lecture delivered by Rev. Father Kerby, a professor of sociology. The lecturer eulogizes in his lecture trade unions and their leaders, and pledges the Catholic Church, from Pope downwards, to their support.

This is somewhat amazing when we remember that during the early days of trade unionism in Britain men were threatened with excommunication from this Holy Church if they dared join such society-destroying institutions, as ecclesiastics, for their capitalistic friends, termed them. Strange, indeed it is, to see this "relic" giving support to a working class economic organization. Every Irishman will remember the political trafficking that

was carried on betwixt England and Rome to suborn the economic organization of his nation.

This aforesaid is all beside the question. I only mention it because I am wary of the betrayal of my class. Will the workers be the means of defeating their own and society's progress?

What I am concerned about is this: "The address was one of a series planned with the official sanction of the Church as a formal assault upon doctrinal socialism."

How careful are these gentlemen, these professors, to place the adjective doctrine before the object of their assault.

If, I say, Socialism is right, the church cannot say otherwise, because Socialism implies a certain political economy, and of things temporal the church cannot authoritatively speak.

These astute logicians (for what reason God knows) treat of Socialism with the

adjective doctrine before it. As if the word doctrine should always be used in the scriptural sense, wherein it includes all the miracles, dogma and ethics pertaining to the religion of Christ. The word doctrine means that which is taught. Now we will see what is taught:

In the construction of a socialistic programme the clever brains of all countries have been concerned. Writers of various talents have contributed books on the subject. Some from a materialistic standpoint, as did Marx, and others from convictions of living up to the religion of their Master, Christ.

Others have argued against it from a materialistic view, as did that world-renowned scientist, Herbert Spencer; but I have never heard or seen a true Christian deny the justice of Socialism.

Of the many who have written books on Socialism, all of them have elaborated their system according to their vision. On the vital points they have a common agreement. These points, I will state, complete Socialism.

The national ownership of all land, machinery and means of locomotion.

This is Socialism.

In every country in the world this, and this only, is propagated as Socialism—be it the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Australia or the mystical Japan.

I have read authoritative books on the subject, and Pope's encyclicals, yet none has ever dared to deny the right of any nation to own the means of production I have mentioned. As a matter of fact, this system is partially introduced in all countries.

This country owns land, machinery and ships; it organizes and controls a postal service and the army and navy.

The nation is legally and morally justified in owning these services and means of service.

Therefore if it is right to own things in part, it is right to own in the whole.

Enough has been said to justify Socialism. I will now prove that trade unions, instead of being the weapons to defeat Socialism, will be great factors in the building of Socialism.

Trade unions are organized for economic power, i. e., to gain a better portion of the wealth they produce.

Some day when men are all organized we will have full economic power. The workers will seek to control the political machinery of the country. When such a time comes, as it surely will, the workers having economic and political control will dominate capital. Profitmaking will be abolished, because profits are but deferred wages.

It will only be the continuance of industrial evolution, when private ownership gives way to public ownership. Superior organization and production will win, over the cut-throat competition system which exists today.

It is beyond the conception of a man to understand why a disciple of the Nazarene should support a system that creates indescribable poverty and vice, where gold is the standard of honor. A system that tempts the woman to sell herself for gold, that creates a thief to steal hoarded wealth, that tempts man to cheat his neighbor and makes manufacturers adulterate their products so that profits may be made. Priestcraft used to be the whip of tyrants, yet even in our democratic days it is dangled over our heads, in which manner it rather tickles than annoys us.

P. COYNE.

Pittsburg, Pa.

BALANCE WHEEL IN COMMERCE

In these days of organized capital with its concerted attacks upon trades-unionism and the principles it so valiantly battles for, a cheering word from an unexpected quarter or a strong defense from a representative of that element of society known as the legal profession which usually utilizes its analytical faculties, to prove not why organized labor justifies its existence, but why it should not be tolerated, seems almost a miracle and brings a glow to the heart and a renewed vigor to an ebbing enthusiasm that needs an encouraging word as a proof that all men are not cast in the same mold as regards professional contempt of the toiler who has been forced to the conclusion that justice in the industrial world must be fought for if desired. Clarence S. Darrow in his usual forcible and able manner in the columns of the Minnesota Advocate, tells a few startling truths that are presented here as well worth the reading. He says:

It is impossible for the union man and the non-union man to work amicably in one shop, because they differ on the fundamental proposition of whether there shall be a union or not. This question marks the line of cleavage in churches, in families and all society with which labor is allied. Men holding different views on this question cannot labor in the same factory and be friendly.

I know of an instance which came out during the coal miners' strike. There was a religious meeting in a church attended by many union men. "There is an unfair man in the house," some one said, and every union man left the room.

In every open shop the non-union man

is favored by the employer, because the employer likes the non-union man. If there are reductions to be made the employer likes the non-union man. If wages are to be cut, the union man suffers, and the non-union man very likely, is secretly paid the old rate. If there is an easy job to be given out, the non-union man gets it.

So the union man supports his organization, which costs money, and he pays for the benefits which the non-union man derives in the improvement in conditions and the shorter hours secured by the union. The union man resents the idea that his fellow employe who contributes nothing should share in the advantages. So there is strife between these two.

So I believe in the closed shop because it is only by the closed shop that the workingman can maintain his rights and secure the protection of his life.

One of the chief arguments used in support of the policy of an open shop is that every man has an inalienable and constitutional right to work. I never found that in the constitution. If a man has a constitutional right to work. I never found that in constitutional right to a job. I would give a few thousand dollars to any one who would show me how to enforce a constitutional right to work if he can get a job, and he has also a right not to work.

Many capitalists declare they believe in labor unions, but their political economy leads them to pronounce as wrong everything the unions do. It is the theory of those who receive their political economy from 26 Broadway and Harvard College that labor unions are proper organizations, but every one of their methods is to be condemned.

We have listened often to the old reasoning that a workingman is able to make as good a contract individually as a labor union can. I don't believe the individual switchman on a railroad who was earning \$65 a month would get much satisfaction if he protested against a cut in his wages.

What chance has he to see the superintendent and insist that he cannot support his family on a smaller wage? But if he is a member of an association which includes thousands of men in every branch of railroading his grievance is sure to reach the ear of the president.

Trade unions endeavor to secure a monopoly of labor, they say. Well, I suppose they do. If they could create a monopoly, they could starve the world. But it seems to me the trade union is not the only body that tries to establish a monopoly. Capital does it.

Capitalists do not like unions because

they interfere with business, they say. Yes, they do interfere with business. They compel capital to pay living wages. They enforce the demand for the protection of life in the factories. They keep women and children from working fifteen or sixteen hours a day in an unsanitary building. This is a pretty serious thing when a state has to pass a law to prevent a man sending his twelve-year-old girl into a factory. You don't have to compel a tiger to protect its offspring.

Capital says unions interfere with business. A brick factory does not make a business any more than a body of workmen gathered outside the factory makes a business. There is no business until the owner of the factory and the workmen meet, agree upon terms and the men enter that factory and go to work. The employer puts his money into that business and the workman his life. The one has as much right as the other to regulate that business.

Men don't go into unions because they like them. They are expensive. It costs money to support a union. Men don't advocate a closed shop because they like it. But, my friends, it is because trade unions and the closed shop are the only means the workingman has to protect his life and his family.

Let us assume that all they say in criticism of trade unions is true. Suppose they are unjust, arrogant, often unwise; that they prevent some men from obtaining employment. I say, granting the truth of this, that with all their faults trade unions have done more for humanity than any other organization of men that ever existed. They have done more for decency, for honesty, for education, for the betterment of the race, for the developing of character in man than any other association of men.

Their faults are human. The weaknesses of trade unions are the weaknesses of every association of men. They cannot be helped.

Some day there will come the brotherhood of man. Some day industrial warfare as well as warfare between nations will be seen to be ridiculous and a waste of life and money. Some day men will work together in a grand co-operative scheme. But until that day the trade unions must stand as the only safeguard of the workingman, the only instrument by which he can maintain himself and his family.

When a barber gets out of one scrape he gets into another.

"His books are real classics."

"Why, I've never seen anybody who had read one of them."

ANOTHER JOB.

The printing of the Garment Workers' Union Label on display cards by non-label printing offices was taken up by Council officials with the officials of the Garment Workers' Union, who not only cheerfully aided in suppressing this pernicious practice, but also issued positive instructions to the users of the Garment Workers' Union Label that the imprint of their symbol of fair wages and Union conditions could not and would not be permitted to be used in any but a Union Label print shop. Such consistency should prompt every trades unionist to commit to memory the following verse of M. Dash to be voiced in the ears of those whose allegiance to the cause cannot bear the alluring sight of a cheap sweat shop suit of which it can be truthfully said:

It tells of the sweatshop's misery,

It speaks of the toiler's strife;

It calls to mind human suffering

That ends with the worker's life:

It sings of the hot, foul attic,

Where twenty long hours a day

A horde of men, women and children

Are wearing their lives away.

It tells of the fainting creature

Sewing on at the endless seam;

It pictures the crowded quarters

That reek with the heat and steam;

It represents human life-blood,

The price that it costs to live;

The cost of the bread and butter

Some starving mortal must give.

It shows in its shabby make-up

The injustice that gave it birth;

It speaks in its shoddy finish

Its uttermost lack of worth;

Its sag and its thousand wrinkles

Tell plainly where it was made,

As though even it were ashamed to be

seen—

The suit of the sweatshop grade.

Then why do you buy it, brother?

Those clothes that are stamped unfair;

Those garments of filth and squalor

That smell of the sweatshop share?

Refuse them and look for the label;

Your conscience won't trouble you then.

Don't accept the product of starvation—

Wear union made clothing, like men.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 38.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 17, 1910.

District Council No. 38 will hold their fourth annual picnic at Columbia Park, Sunday, July 31st, and invite all brothers that can attend to join them on that date as we expect to have a delightful time. The committee in charge are doing all in their power to make this event a grand success, and will do all in their power to see that those who attend will enjoy themselves. We have a large committee at work on a program that will be a credit to our Brotherhood, one of which will be given to all that may attend as a souvenir. The committee in charge of the sports and games intend to have a good selection of games, running races for the fat and lean, also for the young and the old. Every one will get a chance to try their speed and strength. The baseball committee expects to do their duty in selecting a good drawing card with Brothers Coughlin, Micheals and Powers in charge. There is no doubt the right teams will be selected. The drawing committee, Brothers Funk, Murray and Weber, will have two barrels of sawdust and plenty of chalk for all. The concession committee, Brothers Coughlin, Nagel and Wabzinski are doing great work. They have secured some good concessions and intend to beat the previous records and if possible to get Wright Bros. or Curtiss with their flying machines. District Council No. 38 would like all the members of locals Nos. 117, 128 and 333 to bring their families and friends and get acquainted with each other. There is no doubt but this will be one of the best picnics of the season. Don't stay home or go to some other picnic, but come to our own. District Council No. 38 and the locals of Buffalo are doing well, taking in members and getting their treasury in good shape, which means something to the members. Work in general is fair and the wages going up by degrees. We had at our meetings the past few weeks Brother J. C. Bilkey, formerly of local No. 30, now a member of local No. 128. Brother Bilkey is made of the right stuff and a credit to our Brotherhood. With best wishes to all, hoping to see some of our Brothers from Dunkirk and Batavia with us July 31.

Best wishes and success to our Brotherhood. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

F. C. BOLAM,

B. M. D. C. No. 38.

INTERESTING TRADE ITEMS

The new Factory Law, framed for the protection of the lives and health of the workers, which was passed by the last Legislature of Illinois, went into effect January 1, 1910. The law is said to be the best of its kind in the United States.

In addition to requiring all employers to protect dangerous machinery, fence in all openings and otherwise guard against accidents, the law provides that all work-rooms must have at least 500 cubic feet of air for each worker, and that fresh air must be supplied without causing injurious drafts.

While most of the pressrooms are well ventilated, bright and clean, unfortunately some are not fit for human beings to work in, especially the rooms below the street level. They are poorly ventilated and positively filthy. When it rains the sewage sometimes covers the floors four inches deep, and when it recedes the floors are never washed off as they should be, but the filth and slime left on the floor dries up and forms into dust, flies in the air to be drawn into the lungs of the poor unfortunates compelled to work under these conditions. The strong are made weak, and the weak lunged are rapidly placed in the consumptive column. Is it any wonder the pressmen and feeders rank as having the greatest number of deaths from tuberculosis in the printing trades? With the enforcement of the new fresh air law the number of tuberculosis cases will decrease, and with our new Sanitarium to cure those who are now afflicted the pressmen and feeders can look forward to a material decrease in the number of deaths from the dread white plague.

The average increase in the manufacturing business of Chicago for the year 1909 over 1908 was 14 per cent. The printing business shows a gain of 15 per cent for 1909 over 1908. This is keeping pace with the general average increase in all lines of manufacturing, but is still 10 per cent short of the volume of business done in 1907.

It is predicted that the year 1910 will be the banner year for printing in Chicago. Let us hope so. Both the employers and employes can stand a great deal more prosperity than we are having at present.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SECURE LEGISLATION ON EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

The "labor lobby" of Illinois will seek to have an employers' liability law passed at this session of the legislature. A bill embodying the commission plan was drafted in Chicago by a joint legislative committee of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers. It is modified from the one introduced by Representative Hull and Section 2 will read as follows:

"The governor shall appoint as members of the said commission three employers of labor, three persons who are other employes or are known to represent the interests of workmen. The governor shall designate the chairman of the said commission and shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in its membership. A majority of the members of said commission shall constitute a quorum."

UNIONIST VS. SOCIALIST.

"The union labor leader is brachycephalic. The Socialist is a dolichocephalic," said Professor R. F. Hoxie of the University of Chicago at a recent meeting of the Single Tax Club of that city.

Cries of "Let's have that again!" "Say it in English!" met the orator, and he paused in his lecture on "Personal Impressions of Captains of Labor" to explain that he meant that a Socialist's skull formation is that of an impractical idealist.

"The business type of union labor leader inevitably becomes a true conservative," he added. "The weight of responsibility does this. Agreements between capitalists and unions are long and minute documents. The conditions of his success separate the successful leader from his following. There never has been an efficient leader who was not charged with apostasy by the members of his union."

A fool is a person who is not addicted to our pet brand of folly.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

A popular error in regard to the number of industries in which women were employed during the first quarter of the last century limits their occupation to five or six—the mills, shoemaking, cigarmaking, sewing, the manufacture of clothing and printing. Actual statistics from the industrial reports of that period show that over 100 occupations were open to women. The total number of women engaged cannot now be ascertained nor the number in one occupation even. But the old records show that the incursion of women into the field of outside labor is no new thing, that she has “turned her hand” to many trades during the past hundred years and that her entrance into the economic field was not only encouraged, but urged upon her by precept and preacher and court rulings. Where she has entered she has come to stay.

Periodical publishers saved their publications from slaughter by the postoffice department through concerted action of their organizations. This ought to settle the question of whether the Periodical Publishers' Association is of the greatest value to publishers of magazines. And right here we will call the attention of organized printers and publishers to the copyright law now in force, which allows the importation of several millions of art books by educational institutions and libraries free, or partly so, of duty.

“Papa,” said five-year-old Johnny, “please give me a dime to buy a toy monkey.”

“You don't need a toy monkey,” answered his father. “You are a monkey yourself.”

“Well,” continued the little fellow, “then give me a dime to buy peanuts for the monkey.”

There is a crying need of an A. F. of L. organizer to organize the photographers of Chicago.

Women with pretty teeth will laugh at any well-meaning joke.

In commemoration of Independence Day, the House of Representatives should fire its Cannon.

This is Our Official Badge.

This is the official badge of the I. B. of B. & H. It is done in silk and gold, with



gold plated pin for attaching to the coat. The reverse side is made of black silk with lettering in silver, to be worn as a mourning badge at funerals. Each local should be supplied with a badge for each member so that the proper showing can be made when on parade. The price for same is very reasonable in quantities, considering the beauty of the design. When the badges are ordered in quantities the name and number of the local with the name of the town is stamped in gold lettering on the

badge. For prices in quantities see general price list of general supplies.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

To avoid delays and a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, the local secretaries should exercise great care in sending to the General Office for renewals and for *withdrawal* cards. Any due book received and found to be improperly stamped or not having sufficient stamps pasted in the book will be held until such time as the proper stamps or money to cover shortage is received by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Members wishing withdrawal cards and making application for the same since January 1, 1910, will have to pay the DAY'S PAY assessment before a clean withdrawal card can be issued. See Article X, Section V, Page 42.

LABOR PRESS BILL ADOPTED BY HOUSE.

The powerful pressure brought to bear on members of the House of Representatives by labor and fraternal organizations has resulted in the unanimous adoption by the lower house of Representative Dodds' bill, which permits journals owned by these organizations to carry general advertising.

While this is considered a grand victory by the legislative representatives of the labor and fraternal organizations, they hasten to point out the fact that a serious obstacle in the course of this measure is the United States Senate, especially so since the adjournment of Congress is near.

It is the belief of the supporters of the Dodds bill here that too much credit cannot be given for the victory in the House to the central labor bodies, international unions, fraternal organizations, and the labor and fraternal press for the agitation carried on by them in behalf of this measure. The same activity must continue if this bill is to pass the Senate at this session and become law.

The importance of immediate action on this measure cannot be exaggerated when it is taken into account that the postoffice department had already taken steps against many labor and fraternal publications, threatening them with the denial of second-class mail privileges.

Failure to put the Dodds bill on the United States statutes would be a death blow to the labor press of this country. The arbitrary ruling of the postoffice department applies to the strongest and most influential labor journals. Most of the 250 labor papers in the United States are partly or wholly subscribed for by labor organizations for their memberships, and all carry general advertising.

That the postoffice department is opposed to admitting such labor journals as second-class matter is shown by the fact that the administration postoffice measure, introduced by Representative Weeks of Massachusetts, provides that such publications be not permitted to carry general advertising.

The Dodds bill, as it passed the House, reads:

"That from and after the passage of this Act all periodical publications issued from a known place of publication at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, by or under the auspices of a benevolent or fraternal society or order organized under the lodge system, and having a bona fide membership of not less than one thousand persons, or by a regularly incorporated institution of learning, or by a regularly established state institution of learning supported in whole or in part by public taxa-

tion, or by or under the auspices of a trades union, and all publications of strictly professional, literary, historical, or scientific societies, including the bulletins issued by state boards of health, shall be admitted to the mails as second-class matter, and the postage thereon shall be the same as on other second-class matter, and such periodical publications, issued by benevolent or fraternal societies or orders, trades unions, strictly professional, literary, historical, or scientific societies, shall have the right to carry advertising matter, whether such matter pertains to such benevolent or fraternal societies or orders, trades unions, strictly professional, literary, historical, or scientific societies, or to other persons, institutions, or concerns; but such periodical publications, hereby permitted to carry advertising matter, must not be designed or published primarily for advertising purposes, and shall be originated and published to further their own objects and purposes, respectively; and all such periodicals shall be formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books for preservation from periodical publications.

"Provided, That the circulation through the mails of periodical publications, issued by benevolent or fraternal societies or orders, or by trades unions, strictly professional, literary, historical, or scientific societies, as second-class matter, shall be limited to copies mailed to members, exchanges, and bona fide subscribers, together with ten per centum of such circulation in addition as sample copies.

"Provided further, That the office of publication of any such periodical publication shall be fixed by the association or body by which it is published, or by its executive board, and such publication shall be printed at such place and entered at the nearest postoffice thereto."

A RECIPE FOR SWEET SLEEP.

Arise early in the morning. After making your toilet take a long draught of distilled water, after which one should engage in a brisk walk through a smoky blacksmith shop and inhale freely of the air while making observations. By this time you will be ready to partake of a hearty meal, which should consist of sour krout and pork (pork must be salted and unshaven—the krout to be exceedingly salty and coarse cut). For testimonials write J. W. Kline and H. Schwochow, 585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

John Mitchell's Declaration Relative to United States Courts

United States Brand of Liberty.

"I am not the less proud now of being an American. I want to see that word 'American' stand for all the sentiment that is symbolized in the flag of my country. I want real liberty. I do not want the liberty that gives us the right to do what we don't want to do. I want the liberty to live out our own lives and to be helpful to one another. I do not want the liberty enunciated by some of our courts, that men and women should have the liberty to work themselves to death. I want the spirit of liberty that gives even the most humble person the opportunity to grow and develop the best in him. May we not hope that our laws shall be so drafted that no man may rightly feel that he has not been given a square deal? I am anxious that every institution connected with the Government shall be so conducted that no man may feel that he has been denied equal opportunities and equal rights with every other citizen."—John Mitchell, before American Federation of Labor.

AMERICAN CIRCUS.

The following was handed the Editor of The Journal by President Whitlock of No. 103, Richmond, Va., stating that while it seemed to be a little out of the ordinary there was some good sound logic that it would be well for the people to take note of.

D. H. Harris of Mendon, Mich., in a toast, issued the following appeal to the Filipinos:

"You Filipinos don't know what you are missing by not wanting to become citizens of this grand country of ours. There isn't anything like it under the sun. You ought to send a delegation over to see us—the land of the free—land of hundreds of fine churches and thousands of licensed saloons; Bibles, forts and guns; houses of prostitution; millionaires and paupers; theologians and thieves; liberists and liars; politicians and poverty; Christians and chain gangs; schools and scalawags; trusts and tramps; money and misery; homes and hunger; virtue and vice; a land where you can get a good Bible for fifteen cents and a drink of whisky for five cents; where we have a man in Congress with three wives and a lot in the penitentiary for having two wives; where some men make sausage out of their wives and some want to eat them raw; where we make bologna out of dogs, canned beef out of horses and sick cows, and corpses out of the people who eat them; where we put a man in jail for not having the means of support and on the rock pile for asking for a job of work; where we license bawdy houses and impose fines on men for preaching Christ on street corners; where we have a Congress of 400 men who make laws, and a Supreme court of nine men who set them aside; where good whisky makes bad men and bad men make good whisky; where newspapers are paid for suppressing the truth and made rich for teaching a lie; where professors draw their convictions from the same place they draw their salaries; where preachers are paid \$25,000 a year to dodge the devil and tickle the ears of the wealthy; where business consists of getting hold of property in any way that won't land you in the penitentiary; where trusts 'hold up' and poverty 'holds down'; where men vote for what they do not want for fear they won't get what they do want by voting for it. Where 'niggers' can vote and women can't; where a girl who goes wrong is made an outcast and her male partner flourishes as a gentleman; where women wear false hair and men 'dock' their horses' tails; where the political wire-puller has displaced the patriotic statesman; where men vote for a thing one day and cuss it

364 days; where we have prayers on the floor of our national capitol and whisky in the cellar; where we spend \$500 to bury a statesman who is rich and \$10 to put away a working man who is poor; where to be virtuous is to be lonesome, and to be honest is to be a crank; where we sit on the safety valve of energy and pull wide open the throttle of consciences; where gold is substance—the one thing sought for; where we pay \$15,000 for a dog and fifteen cents a dozen to a poor woman for making shirts; where we teach the 'untutored' Indian eternal life from the Bible and kill him off with bad whisky; where we put a man in jail for stealing a loaf of bread and in Congress for stealing a railroad; where the check book talks, sin walks in broad daylight, justice is asleep, crime runs amuck, corruption permeates our whole social and political fabric, and the devil laughs from every street corner. Come to us, 'Fillies!' We've got the greatest aggregation of good things and bad things, hot things and cold things, all sizes, varieties and colors, ever exhibited under one tent."

SINKING OF STEAMER FRANK H. GOODYEAR.

The steamer Frank H. Goodyear which sank in Lake Huron, May 23, causing a loss of eighteen lives, was not manned with a proper crew of experienced seamen, as is alleged by the owners of the ship. I doubt now whether the steamer had on board even one competent sailor, aside from the licensed officers.

An investigation now being conducted shows that some of the crew could not even speak the English language, and that others were men or boys of little or no experience as sailors. Wm. H. Schlueter, a watchman or lookout on the ill-fated vessel, was a hotel porter. The Goodyear was his first ship, and he had not been on board over three weeks. 'Yet he was employed as an able seaman. Frank Spolar, 19 years old, was another of the crew who had never sailed before, and the same is true of Frank Mollick. Mollick cannot speak the English language, neither could Vanderslaw Klubozenski, another of the crew who had had little, if any, experience on board ship. John L. Papp, 20 years of age, who occupied the responsible position of wheelsman on the Goodyear, had sailed less than six months and could not in that short time have gained the skill necessary to properly and safely steer a steamer like the Goodyear, certainly not in a dangerous emergency.

V. A. OLANDER,
Vice-President, International Seamen's
Union of America.

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local No. 66

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe, to call to himself the

DAUGHTER OF BROTHER WESLEY PIERCE.
Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and his wife the sincere sympathy of all our members in their hour of sorrow, and we pray that the words of our Savior may comfort and sustain them, as He said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of our brother; also a copy to the official JOURNAL for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

J. W. COLLINS, Sec.
Committee.

From Local Union No. 85.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

RICHARD DOUTHITT;

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that the same be published in our official Journal.

F. M. SWAN,
CLYDE CRAWFORD,
A. C. MISER,
Committee.

From Local No. 85.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman.

JAMES GILLESPIE;

a worthy and respected member of our Local Union; be it therefore

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official JOURNAL for publication.

J. E. REED,
J. E. BECK,
J. P. BARR,
Committee.

From Local No. 498.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our beloved fellow craftsman,

BRO. BENJ. H. SMITH;

Whereas, The I. B. of B. and H. has lost a valiant member, a faithful and never-tiring worker, and the community an honored and most worthy citizen; and

Whereas, The life that made our associations with him pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are closed upon our further intercourse. By his ennobling traits of character he has endeared himself to us, and in his career has left an example to his fellow members.

Whereas, Those qualifications which he possessed influence us in a sincere desire to testify to our appreciation of his life among us.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions sent to our official JOURNAL for publication; also recorded in our minutes.

P. G. PHILLIPS,
JOHN FRAZER
JOHN HALL,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 30.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

MOTHER OF BROTHER VALENINE GOBERAT
Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good Things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our JOURNAL, also to the family of the deceased and be recorded in our minutes.

STEPHEN ECKAM,
ENOCH GEORGE,
JOS. DINGELDER
ROBERT WALLS,
A. LANGE,
Committee.

From Local No. 457.

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, By the relentless hand of death, there has been removed from our midst, our beloved brother and shopmate,

JOHN VINCENT

WHEREAS, By his death we have sustained a great loss, not alone for his zeal for the cause of the brotherhood, but also for his untiring efforts to assist in relieving every case of distress and need.

WHEREAS, His family, by his death, has lost a kind and loving husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local hereby tenders its most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official journal for publication.

A. M. GORDON,
S. HUBER,
F. W. SPRINGER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 285.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst the

MOTHER OF BROTHER JOSEPH DEMERS;

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and family their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sustain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

JAS. MASSEY,
P. MCQUIRK,
E. BERGVEIN,
Committee.

From Local No. 6.

At a regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

FATHER OF H. C. PAULSON;

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal, also to the family of the deceased, and the same be recorded in our minutes.

J. W. NICHOLS,
LAURENCE ERICSON,
E. C. BRITT,
Committee.

From Local No. 456.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother,

GEORGE W. JONES;

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother, who has been called from his labor to rest.

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the most merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this meeting and a copy sent to the family and also to the JOURNAL for publication.

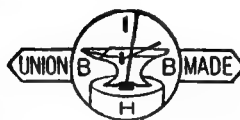
JOHN W. BROWN,
JAMES J. MCGARRY,
JOHN P. LANNING,

Committee.

This is our Official Button.



Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.

DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

**General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.**

General Officers.

JAMES W. KLINE, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
WM. F. KRAMER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
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GEO. PEACOCK, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 318 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

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ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

District Councils

- 1 **CHICAGO AND VICINITY**—Meets every third Thursday of each month at Koch's hall, 12 N. Clark st. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec'y, Wm. Zickgraft, 1124 N. Franklin st.; business managers, John J. Barry, Edw. Tegtmeyer, 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill; office hours from 8 to 9 A.M. Phone Main 4345.
- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 195, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **FRISCO SYSTEM**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell St., Springfield Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM**—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM**—Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George St., Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill; B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM**—President, — Secretary, —
- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM**—President, — Secretary, —
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal; secretary, Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 14 **NORTHWESTERN**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 757 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coelln, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM**—President, Herman Schwochow, 5251 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, D. E. Burt, 121 N. Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO**. President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM**—President, Arthur Giedhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM**—Pres. John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NOORFOLK & WESTERN**—President, Wm. McDougall, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Ralton ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **BOSTON & MAINE**—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. East, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM**—Pres., W. L. Eulow, 7014 Grand ave.; sec. R. L. Comas, 1622 Kennedy, ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT**—Sec.
- 24 **DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM**—
- 25 **GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC** Pres., R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec. A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 874 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Hernigan, 500 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WARASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—Pres., J. Breto, 456 Aylwin st., Montreal, Que.; sec., F. Cahill, 72 Mullin st., Montreal, Que., Can. Business agent, F. Cahill, 72 Mullin st.; Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Canada
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—Pres., H. C. Brown, 26 Robinson st., Montgomery, Ala.; sec. Pro. Tem., A. S. Johnson, 41 Rimshart st., Waycross, Georgia.
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1025 Franklin ave. Pres. Wm. Cain, 790 A Euclid Avenue.; sec., W. J. Hartbeck, 5336 National Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo; Business agent, Wm. Lanzenhennig, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., F. L. Dorsey, 1327 Williams st., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, Wm. Berry, 50 Williams st., Somerville, Mass.; sec., David J. Berry, 43 Fountain st., Medford, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 35 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 1434 Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—Pres., John L. Heller, 27 Race st., Cumberland, Md.; sec., S. S. Hopple, 936 S. Biddle st., Baltimore, Md.
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 730 Park st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Council hall, corner Elliot and Huron st. Pres., Frank Beacherer, 215 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—President, T. J. Thomas, Bigelow st.; sec., W. F. Eggers, 2327 Wylie ave.; Bus. Agent, B. F. Halde-man, office room 10 Maloney Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Locals**
- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., Willis B. Golden, 312 Meanse st.; sec., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., J. L. Brown, 685 Penn. ave.; sec., Ira Landrum, 259 Maryland avenue; fin. sec., J. L. Schmaeker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baroque st. Pres., A. J. Daroux, E. 2nd ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Howard Hall. Pres., Jas. Howard; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets second Monday of the month at 506 Center ave. Pres., Wm. Rennie, General Delivery; sec., Jas. M. Geary, 610 Cottage Grove ave., Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3d Sat. at Old Masonic Temple, Maine st., Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Varley & Bauman hall, 1910 N. avenue. Pres., Arthur Gladhill, 721 2nd 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., F. W. Dodd, 5320 1st ave., Woodlawn, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Board of Trade Bldg, Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., B. T. Harrison; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. E., Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 128 Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweeney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., P. G. Schwinn, 6422 Laflin st., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., B. T. Berris, Grand Hotel; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREEPORT**—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Socialist hall. President, Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres. T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Clark st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. R. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. B. Funk, 1006 W. Markham; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1415 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOURTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Pythian Castle. Pres., B. V. Cecil, 914 Hardy street; sec., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewas, No. 25 B. U.; sec., H. H. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 506-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., Ed. Mitchell, 614 Hall st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 2704 Alder street. Pres., L. L. Hamilton, 1721 E. 9th st.; sec., J. L. Burke, 667 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Sehorn, 720 Powell st., Portland, Oregon.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., John Doyle; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 43 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, S. J. Schmid, 371 E. Robie st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 330 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 48 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Hausel Bldg, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minzies, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2840 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood St., S.E. Pres., Otto Brown; sec., Eliza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., J. F. McGrath, 910 S. Lamine st.; sec., L. Gantert, 1620 S. Vermont st.; fin. sec., W. J. Musick, 1117 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 68 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, R. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. Pres., John Mead, West Waterloo, Iowa; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnoble st., Waterloo, Iowa.
- 66 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Nation Hall, 7th st., and Central ave., President, C. D. Hobbs, 812 Tenney ave.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at W. W. Cook's residence. Pres., David Phillips, box 81; secretary S. T. Beamfield, Box 637, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BEAUMONT**—Meets second and fourth Friday, at Trades Assembly Hall, Pearl and Howie streets Pres., E. J. McFadden, secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 73 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., J. C. Ierman, 2822 Tailor st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22d ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Vliet st.; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 31th st., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Lucille hall, Union ave. Pres., H. A. Burger, 4721 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 West Locust st. Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4125 Lake st. Pres., Henry Coelin, 414 N. Lawndale ave.; sec., Wm Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **BATTLE CREEK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st. Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Dell, 26 Nelson st., Battle Creek, Mich.
- 82 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, George Wise, Thoburn P. O., Esquimalt, B. C.; sec., Frank W. Jeeves, 2649 Graham st., Victoria, B. C.
- 84 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Arthur B. Chapman, 2413 8th ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooley; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Broughton sts. Pres., C. I. Richardson, 317 E. Brookett st.; Sec., E. J. Sanders, 505 Evergreen st., Sherman, Texas.
- 89 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at I. O. O. F. hall, Charleston ave. Pres., Jonas E. Baker, 713 Marshall ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 330 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., H. W. Nolan, 512 E. Grand ave.; sec., C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson sts., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., E. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 93 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave President, R. J. Kearney, P. O. box 545; sec., Geo. Mills, P. O. box 653, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 95 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomburg and Conler avenues. Pres., Louis Hauth, 721 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 W. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 730 Park st.; sec., J. H. Cates, R. F. D. 1, Box 27 A. Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, W. L. Scott, 709 Tazwell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, C. Barrett, 1409 10th st.; sec., F. L. Peulecks, 814 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Coker, 1417 5 1/2 ave.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 103 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. J. Whitlock, 807 1/2 E. Franklin st., Richmond, Va.; sec., S. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Joe Pierce, 1702 W. 12th st.; sec., T. Donnelly, 816 N. H st., Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA**.—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Eifeladt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**.—Meets on first and second Fridays at Budde hall, Biddle and Willard sts. Pres., William Hatchford, 1728 Madisonst.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **FRISCO**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., Arthur McGuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 510 Morgan st.; sec. C. Garner, 310 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczynski, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**.—Meets first and third Mondays at 224 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 204 Jennings ave; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., Patrick H. Gaul, 340 W. Carson st.; sec., Howard Spracher, 1112 N. Harrison ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave. Pres., — sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams, 1907 West Congress st.; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6549 Emerald ave.; secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at Fortunis Hall, on 6th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1827 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; sec., C. W. Cole, 320 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President, Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Conners, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **TUBAL CAIN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., Edward Morgan, 1806 Hutchinson st.; sec. J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm avenue, Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, President, Albert Smith, 537 Sherbrook st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 718 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., Geo. Atchison, 10 Mable st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **FORT ARTHUR**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres., J. A. Dickerson, 503 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Lanev, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, John Bridger; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 155 **ALGIERS**.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **SAGINAW**.—President, August Laesch, 17 North 3d ave.; sec., Samuel West, 519 North 4th st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 802 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Wm. Robertson, 1020 Pigroft ave.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A, St. Clair ave., East St. Louis Ill.
- 161 **FORT SCOTT**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 709½ E. Wall st. Pres., W. E. Bryant, 513 S. Broadway; sec. D. E. Moore, 519 S. Crawford st., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, Wm H. Morehouse, 106 Rondoff st.; sec., Geo Chadwick, 1010 W. Mill st., Ottumwa, Io
- 163 **HAVELOCK**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall on Jackson and 14th st. Pres., R. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 427 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., Frank W. Davis; sec., Frank Woodmaster, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. Pres., Ebert Berkuist, 1017 E. Belmont; sec., Chas. Schultz, 557 S. 7 West, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., J. Czarnecki, 4213 14th st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., P. F. Hamrick; sec., J. R. Robertson, 10 Robinson st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., I. M. Hind, 1623 G st.; sec., John B. Dutton, 2730 Magdalena ave., Oak H. W. Plate, 1826 S st., Sacramento, Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., J. S. Nummy; sec., S. B. Pippin, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 108 Buckingham st.; sec., A. R. Black, 502 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine, Ohio.

- 179 **ALTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, Chas. G. Moser, 127 E. 8th st.; sec., A. Budde, 920 E. 6th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **NEW HAVEN**—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Egan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 30 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 183 **PARLOR CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **BAKERSFIELD**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 **DES MOINES**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 1686 S. Fourth st.; secretary, pro tem., Jerry Founhy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 **PATERSON, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **INDEPENDENCE**—Meets 1st Friday eve, and 3d Sunday p. m. of month at 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 962 N. 11th st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **EDDYSTONE**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., Robt. Adams; sec., Samuel D. Tychon, 510 E. 8th st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **BENTON**—President, Henry Buth, 2807 Wyoming st.; sec., Henry Kammerer, 4430 S. Grand ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at Brick hall, 315 Lion st. Pres., Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec. Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **MARBLE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. D. Trainer, 1623 Callaway st., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., D. W. Morgan, R. F. D. No. 1, Lonesdale, Tenn.
- 193 **STAR**—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 207 S. Cottage Grove avenue; sec., C. E. McClara, 114 W. Franklin st., Urbana, Illinois.
- 194 **BREMERTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at Eagles Hall, Pres., O. D. Rue, Box 1093; Act. Pres. Robt. F. Pittack; sec., Jas. H. Ross, Box 635, Bremerton, Washington.
- 197 **DROP FORGERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay strs. Pres, Wm. H. Chapmar, 36 Barret st.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **JACKSON CITY**—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemie hall, Main st. Pres., Thos. Daubay, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **SCIOTO**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman hall. Pres., Jerry Dixon, 1305 High st.; secretary, P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 1112 Locust st. President, J. W. Morrison, 614 Cambridge ave.; sec., O. J. Clifford, 1407 No. Madison ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 **HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 636 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **PADUCAH**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. Pres., J. E. Smith, 1209 Kentucky ave.; sec., J. T. Hutchen, 1228 Jackson st. Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **LIBERTY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leidekrans hall. Pres., J. Kapwaki, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wieso, 8 Wexdell avenue., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **GRAND CROSSING**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 76th st. and Drexel ave. President, J. S. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **CLINTON**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at K. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., G. W. Bales; sec., J. R. Cooper, 1118 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **PRINCETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., Elias Sambert 210 East Spruce st.; sec., Jos. Ryman, 404 No. Seminary st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **BOSTON**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Thos. Hefler, 48 Wenham st., Forest Hills, Mass.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **MERIDIAN**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., R. L. Smith; R. F. D. 3, sec., L. L. Long, 3418 Ray st., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Lowery, 1911 E. Main st.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin avenue. Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **SPOKANE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane. Pres., G. W. Gimson, 1704 Sharp ave.; pres. pro tem., Orrin Reed, 3318 Martha st.; sec., C. M. Sanders, 203 East Crown ave., Spokane, Wash.
- 215 **SEATTLE**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 1314½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **BROCKTON**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 18 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 **FORT WAYNE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., C. Snyder; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **TWIN CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joe McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.
- 225 **NASHUA**—President, Alphonse Dautte, 42 Jefferson st. secretary, Clement Descapin 115 Chandler st., Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **PASUMPSIC VALLEY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., H. E. Colby, Lyndon Centre; sec., Wilfred Beaumgard, box 340, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 229 **NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, William Carey, 2525 Thaleia street.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 3607 Iberville st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **WASHOE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Charles Short; sec., O. A. Marvin, Box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfeldt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.

- 233 **GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., R. J. Somers, 313 7th ave. South; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 1002 7th ave. North, Great Falls, Montana.
- 234 **PROVIDENCE**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong ave.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 7 Young ave., Providence, R. I.
- 237 **COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Nesley, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 **BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Union hall, Chicago Heights, Ill. Pres., Geo. Currier, Crete, Ill.; sec., Wm. H. Conway, 1427 East End ave.; fin. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 **GOOD WILL**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. President, Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky. Sec., M. D. Pettibone, 120 Mt. Clair ave., Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 **BRADDOCK**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. President, Chas. Henry, 523 Price avenue, North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton ave., Rankin, Pa.
- 245 **CONNRAUT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., S. Spieldenner, 753 Madison st.; sec., J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st., Conneaut, Ohio.
- 248 **BOWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Canble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **MCCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Trades and Labor Council, 2204 1/2 Main st. President, John A. Truex; sec., F. W. Smith box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., G. A. Schloegel; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1923 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.
- 257 **FLORENCE**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilberson, 308 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140 1/2 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 123 18th st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., G. W. Arbuckle, 1727 N. Arsenal ave.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 446 Berwick ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen O. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring St. Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Sunday at the recorder's office. President, C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., H. H. Jones, 134 N. Marine st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 81 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec., Peter Hensen 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Blacksmiths hall cor. Grant and Diamond sts. Pres., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosemore ave.; sec., Christ Keutzele, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **QUEEN CITY**—Meets third Tuesday, at Worman's hall, 1330 Walnut st. Pres., Chas. Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 701 Second st. Pres., F. M. Uter 701 Second st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowio st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 813 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall, Main st. President, S. S. Crabtree, 6 Cottage ave.; sec., W. M. Dellis, 7 Debard st., Palestine, Tex.
- 274 **LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1127 Denroutigny st. East; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., E. N. Rice, 106 W. Jefferson st., Marion, Ill.
- 277 **LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John Allen; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G St., Livingston, Mont.
- 279 **CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 281 **VULCAN**—Pres., John Barnecut; sec., Edward Jackson, 523 12th ave., E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 **CONTRACT OF LOS ANGELES**—Meets at 438 Maple st. Pres., G. B. Fisher, 482 E. 43d st.; sec., Wm. Miller, 478 S. Savannah st., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 285 **FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at R. 10, 156 Main st. Pres., W. R. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., William Barrett, 23 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., J. C. Osborne, Box 147, sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 182, Galeton, Potter Co., Pa.
- 288 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, at member house. Pres., W. J. Copps, 116 Grove ave.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave. St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 280 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 293 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2114 Mulberry st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 4211 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavanaugh; secretary, Samuel Darrow, P. O. Box 166, Kaukauna, Wis.

- 295 **HORTON.**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., S. D. Bidwell; sec., Lewis Fries, P. O. box 448, Horton, Kansas.
- 295 **COLLEGE CITY.**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academy st.; sec., C. E. Efland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **ROCK CITY.**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 385 Elm st. Pres., David Allen; sec., I. M. Weley, Wabash, Ind.
- 299 **JUNCTION CITY.**—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 478 W. 24th st.; sec., J. W. Walters, 2824 Lincoln ave.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Utah, Ogden.
- 01 **BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred. Endling; sec., Fred Kern, 633 Lafond st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 01 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Eli Van Schaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 305 **PALMER PARK, ILL.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Maddrum Hall, 110th pl. and Michigan Ave; Pres., Nick Youker, 345 111th place; sec., Earnest Erickson, 10608 Perry ave., Washington Heights station, Chicago, Ill.
- 306 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., R. P. Nauman, 2270 Blue Island ave.; sec., Chas. F. Hunt, 3146 Calumet ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 308—**MAPLE LEAF**—
- 316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 3013 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., M. Hannell, 910 Brooklyn st.; sec. W. J. Hartbeck, 5336 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo.
- 321 **WALSH.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney, 5119 Wentworth ave.; sec., James Ryle, 5438 Sheilds ave.; fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 5028 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 325 **HOMESTEAD.**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223 Arthington pl.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 821 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave.; fin. sec., George Clark, 3951 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed. King, 9321 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **QUEBEC.**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 De Aiguillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., P. J. Lynch, 3 Garden st., Quebec, Can.
- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall, W. 4th st. Pres., Chas. Block, 707 S. 13th street; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 329 **STERLING.**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schultz, 122 East 3d st., South Bethlehem, Pa.
- 332 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS.**—Meets 2d Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartman's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 180 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **McCOMB CITY HELPERS.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 2204 Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS.**—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James st.; sec., H. Kethro, 290 Rietta st., Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY.**—Meets 1st Thursday and 3d Sunday at Union Builders hall, E. Second st. Pres., Tina Tillotson, 136 E. Second st.; secretary, Geo. Peacock, 318 Robin st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **SAN ANTONIO.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., W. L. Badger; sec., E. T. Garner, 1106 Dawson st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 338 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS.**—Meets 1st Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in Wilson's hall, Hancock st. Pres., Samuel Butt, 105 S. South st.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **LABOR HOME.**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues. Pres., C. E. Canley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **FOREST CITY.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Central Labor Union hall. Pres., Martin Holmstrom, 1821 7th ave.; sec., Anton Munson, 309 S. Independence ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS.**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhombert's hall, cor. Knies st. and Rhombert ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer and, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 400 **ZONE LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, E. M. Floessel, Gorgona; sec., Thos. G. Both, Empire, Canal Zone, Panama, Box 133.
- 404 **COLBERT.**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd fellow's hall, Montgomery Ave. Pres., J. B. Potts; sec. Chas. Peterson, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **WATER VALLEY.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., B. J. Jordan, Box 506 Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **DEVINE.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Hall, N. Broadway ave. Pres., J. W. Taylor, cor. Horace and Wimberly sts.; sec., Geo. A. Hewitt, 332 East Line st., Tyler, Tex.
- 407 **REVELSTOKE.**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres., Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **LOOKOUT.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres., W. V. Blanton, 12 Long st.; sec., T. M. Melton, 1200 Ducon ave., Highland Park, Tenn.

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- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 96, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Gust. Strand, Box 398, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., John Hayes; sec., D. J. McGilliory, 1532 Main st., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, W. M. Cannon, 923 E. 6th st.; sec., H. E. Somers, 2621 Fair ave., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. E. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson. Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Desell, 23 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 138 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave.). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **DELAWARE**—Meets every third Thursday at Central Labor hall, South Main st. President, A. A. Given, 196 Park ave.; sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, Ohio.
- 466 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 401 Dakota ave., Chickasha, I. T.
- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John H. Slatery, 616 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 83 4th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Fjellstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 618 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 2443 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. E. Maxwell; secretary, W. D. Priest, Box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., D. C. Evans; sec., Geo. Dold, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 528 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., Harry Eichborn. Cristobal; sec., Wm. M. Rosteck. Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President. R. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevin ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John E. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tovia Brateberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., Arthur Strom, general delivery; sec., W. T. Arrington, 81 Folks st., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 6th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., S. Brugger, R. F. D. 4; sec., L. H. Baker, 846 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **DUQUENSE**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at cor. Grant and Diamond sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Pres., John Tapkin, 406 Island ave.; sec., Benj. McElhiney, 411 Alexander st., McKees Rocks, Pa.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Allegheny, Pa. Pres., Hugh McCullum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave.; sec., Phillip Coyne, 198 Chartiers st., North Side, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore St. Pres., T. F. Stearns, I. C. Shops; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 490 **POTTSVILLE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Brewery Workers Hall, 110 N. Center st. Pres., John A. Scherbehut, 624 W. Arch st.; sec., John R. Stephenson, 461 Hotel st. Pottsville, Pa.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. President, Lars Larson; sec., G. B. Parks. P. O. box 680, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 615 N. Fourth st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **LAKE COUNTY**—Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., J. W. Kennedy, 233 Lawrence ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriek's hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.
- 497 **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 612 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., Geo. Tyacke, Proctor P. O., Minn.
- 499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres. Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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- 409 **PARSONS**—Meets second and fourth Wed. neadays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres. R. L. McAmas, 1616 Kennedy ave.; sec., Wiley Pugh, 1719 Gabriel st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 **ALLIANCE**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 45 Stewart st., sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 **LA FAYETTE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Martin Bart, 1920 Pierce st.; sec., H. P. Voght, 1613 Tippecanoe st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **LOCOMOTIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catherine st., Vianville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **CHOCTAW**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, at Chrissy hall. Pres., Louis Johnson, 123 N. Beard st.; secretary, G. E. Jones, 422 N. Aydelotte st., Shawnee, Okla.
- 415 **FOND DU LAC**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., A. Rohepans, 509 Minnoscia ave.; sec., Wm. Conaboy, 386 Banister st., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **HICKORY**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 278 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **DUNDEE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Lake ing; sec., B. M. Rogerson, Box 27, McAdam Junction, New Brunswick.
- 422 **MOBILE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Granapa; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallett st., Mobile, Ala.
- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., E. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 428 **EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Robt. Cummins, 2418 Maple st.; sec., Wm. O. Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **BINGHAM**—
- 430 **YOAKUM**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at K. of P. hall. Pres., C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 32 Columbia ave., Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**—Pres., G. A. Burries, 583 Chicago ave; sec., Jas. Martinson, 110 Oak st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at German Veterans' hall, 158 Bloomingdale street. Pres., Geo. Pracht, 1604 National blvd.; sec., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **SUNSET**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., W. P. Self, 817 H st.; sec., C. E. Hunt, 528 Dodge st., Salida, Colo.
- 435 **PANHANDLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, Frank Sanderlin; sec., J. L. Pittman, P. O. box 538, Childress, Texas.
- 436 **HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall. Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., L. Hash, 1010 W. Clay st.; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 **TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays afternoon, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., John Dalton, 601 Vine st.; sec., J. A. Bladel, 903 Linden ave., Trinidad, Col.
- 439 **MARQUETTE**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Nestor block, Washington and Marquette sts. Pres., Alfred Swenson, W. Harrison st.; sec., Lawrence Olson, 302A dams st., Marquette, Mich.
- 441 **NORWOOD**—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Baraby, 14 Allison st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **JASPER CAYE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 304, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., Jos. A. Jondrew, 2645 Hickory st.; sec., Jas. O. Dillon, 822 A, Tyler st., Saint Louis, Mo.
- 445 **TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., Harry Barnes, 527 Russell st.; sec'y, John Steigler, 720 S. 2d ave., Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474 1/2 Sussex St., Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurlbise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **JOHN BROWN**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeaster; sec., John Jenison, box 433, Osawatomie, Kans.
- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., John Baseett, 1336 Meyers st.; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec. John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beards-town, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. E. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alk Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 506 Olive st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2201 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Fred Allen, 417 W. Mercury st.; sec., James Wilkes, Box 838, Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., E. E. Tucker, 538 Galapago st.; sec., F. W. Springer, 1433 E. 33d av.; fin. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 1017 Bannock st., Denver, Colo.

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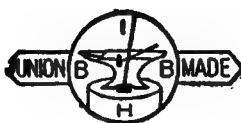
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Church Report on Conditions in Bethlehem Steel Works

By the REV. CHARLES STELZLE

The deplorable social and economic conditions of the men employed in the Bethlehem Steel Works are presented in a 6,000 word report just issued by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The report is made by a special Committee appointed by the Social Service Commission, consisting of the Rev. Charles Stelzle, Dr. Josiah Strong and Paul U. Kellogg, who investigated in person the situation in South Bethlehem.

Among the members of the Social Service Commission who signed the document, besides the Committee, are Jacob Riis, Dr. Graham Taylor, John M. Glenn, Rev. Ernest H. Abbott, Charles R. Towson, Dr. Hubert C. Herring, Dr. E. B. Sanford, Dr. Leighton Williams, Dr. John McDowell, Rev. J. H. Melish, Prof. Edwin L. Earb, Dr. William H. Morgan, Dr. Samuel Z. Batten, John B. Lennon, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, Arthur B. Pugh, John Williams, Dr. George C. Chase, and President Herbert Welch.

Excessive Hours and Sunday Work.

The Committee reports that "just before the strike, 4,725 men, or 51% of all the employees, worked 12 hours a day; 220 workmen had a 12-hour day excepting on Saturdays, when their hours were either 10 or 11; 4,203 employees had a work-day of 10½ to 11 hours in length, generally with a half day off on Saturday; and 47 worked on other schedules not specified. Beyond, and intensifying, the evils of a 12-hour day, was the existence in many departments of a 7-day week. Twenty-eight per cent of all employees worked regularly 7 days in the week, but in addition were those who worked on Sundays regularly as overtime. The total number working on 7 days in a week, both regular and as overtime, dur-

ing last January, was 4,041 or 43%." The situation with regard to Sunday work in Bethlehem is worse than that found in the Pittsburgh Steel Mills, as discovered by the Pittsburgh Survey. The Committee asserts that "while it is claimed by the management that Sunday and overtime work is, in some departments at least, optional with the men, it is nevertheless true that foremen and gang-bosses have compelled men to work on Sunday against their protest upon pain of discharge. It was a case of this kind which precipitated the strike."

With regard to wages, the Committee declares that 61% of the 9,184 employed earned less than 18c an hour, or \$2.16 for a 12-hour day; and 31 9/10% earned less than 14c an hour, or less than \$1.68 for a 12-hour day. The Committee declares "this is a wage scale that leaves no option to the common laborers but the boarding boss method of living with many men to the room. When a man has a family with him, they take in lodgers, or even the woman goes to work. It is reported that immigrant parents send their little children back to the old country to be reared while the mother goes to work."

It is asserted that during the last year there were 927 injuries in the Bethlehem Plant, of which 754 involved the loss of more than one week's time; 38 of these lost bodily members and 6 lost an arm or leg; 21 lost their lives.

Criticism of the Church.

It was declared by labor organizers that during the strike the churches—Protestant as well as Catholic—gave no aid to the men who were fighting for a great moral issue, and the labor organizers insisted that "the company has taken money out of the pay envelopes of the laboring men without their consent to pay same

over to the clergy, and that there is a standing offer to all of the ministers of the Bethlehem Steel Company to have the Church dues collected through the company's office." The organizers also assert that "the Protestant Ministerial Association, as a body, practically championed the cause of the corporation."

The Committee appointed by the Social Service Commission held conferences with representatives of the Protestant Ministerial Association of the Bethlehems and also with the labor organizers. It was shown, in this conference with the ministers, that they had frequently appeared before the officials of the corporations requesting that all unnecessary Sunday work be abolished, and that meetings had been arranged by the clergy in protest against Sunday labor. It was also brought out in the discussion that not any of the Protestant ministers had ever made arrangements to have the company collect church dues.

However, the Committee appointed to study the strike situation, says in its report that there seems to be some justification for the strikers' criticism of the ministers and the churches. While the clergymen in a published statement administer a sharp rebuke to the strikers "for using any means whether foul or fair to embarrass and cripple the Steel Company," and while they put to the strikers the question "is it reasonable to expect that, by attacking your employer openly and in secret and by trying to destroy his property, and his business, you can best persuade him to deal generously and magnanimously with you?" the Committee insists that it finds no corresponding censure of the officials of the Steel Works for compelling unnecessary and increasing Sunday work through a period of years; and if, as the ministers state "only the officials of the Company can accomplish the righting of any existing wrongs," then evidently those officials are responsible for the continuance of such wrongs. And yet, the Social Service Commission says, "there is not a word in the statement to bring this truth home to the conscience of said officials." The Committee further declares in its report that "nothing could be more exasperating to the workmen than to assume that he desires to persuade his employer 'to deal generously and magnanimously with him.' What he desires and demands is not generosity and magnanimity, at the hands of his employer, but simply justice."

Practical Remedies Suggested.

The Committee makes a number of practical recommendations in view of the questions raised by the Bethlehem strike. It declares that "a 12-hour day and a 7-

day week are alike a disgrace to civilization; that there is a way of avoiding each, but they will not be avoidable until society requires the backward members of the community to conform to the standard recognized by decent men." It recommends that there should be laws requiring three shifts in all industries operating 24 hours a day and that there should be laws requiring one day of rest in 7 for all workmen in 7-day industries. The Federal Government "should be urged to include in its specifications for armor plate, war vessels, construction work and the like, that the work be done on a six-day basis and that where operations are necessarily continuous, the 24-hour day be split into three shifts of 8 hours each. It would seem that the United States Government could provide for certain minimum labor conditions in its contracts as well as minimum specifications as to materials. As it is now, the progressive employer who wants to be fair to his men must compete for contracts at levels set by the least scrupulous."

The Committee also recommends that a day be set apart at Church conferences for the discussion of industrial conditions and the relation of the Church to them; that the Churches of America be urged to initiate a movement for six-day legislation, comparable with the old Sunday observance movement which resulted in the placing of Sunday laws on the statute books of most states. These Sunday laws were sustained by the courts up to the Federal Supreme Court, not on the grounds of religious observance, but on the ground that unremitting toil debases man. Therefore, the report says, "the courts could be expected to sustain by similar reasoning, six-day legislation, provided that when an industrial operation is necessarily continuous each man shall have one day free."

It is suggested that the Churches inaugurate a movement to place in the hands of some appropriate body the determination of when industrial operations are necessarily continuous and must necessarily be performed on Sunday. As it is now, the decision is in the hands of the managers, who are pressed for haste by purchasers, for output by their directors, and for profits by their stockholders. It asks that some properly constituted body be urged to take up an adequate study of the cost of living and wages in our different industrial districts, such as will inform the Churches as to what is a living wage on which the immigrant laborer can safely undertake the responsibility of home making without jeopardizing the health of his family, and on which an ordinary Ameri-

can household may be permanently maintained.

With regard to the question of the organization of labor, the Committee makes the following recommendation, especially in view of the fact that the Bethlehem strike was inaugurated through the discharge of three machinists who, in the name of their fellow-workmen, made the request that unnecessary Sunday work be dispensed with.

"It is essential that there be some method whereby employes may approach their employers with their grievances without

prejudice against those selected to represent them. The Committee would raise the question of the recognition of the right of all workmen to organize in such a manner as may seem best to them, provided that they keep within the limits of the law, and we recommend that employers of labor recognize such organizations when they speak in behalf of their members."

The report concludes with a list of very pertinent and practical questions bearing on 7-day work, which are suggested for discussion at ministerial meetings.

The Church and Organized Labor

By Rev. C. R. Zahniser, Ph. D.

There is a rich fund of encouragement in the way the churches and labor unions are getting together today. Quite commonly in the past they have been unfriendly to each other, but ordinarily it has been because of lack of acquaintance and consequent misunderstanding. Some labor unionists have been fanatical extremists and many preachers were led to believe all were such; some preachers have pandered to the rich and many working-men came to believe this was true of them all. There was a distance between leaders of labor and leaders in the church and distance always breeds suspicion and distrust. Within the last few years they have been coming into closer contact and many of them are being surprised to find they have so many ends in common.

This of course does not mean that the church is going to align herself with all for which unionists strive any more than that the unions are to become religious bodies. The church must work for all classes and the union must work for many things with which the church is not concerned. Nevertheless, many things, indeed most of the vital things for which the unions are now striving, are matters of common humanity and justice and are therefore ones for which they have a right to expect and should seek the powerful aid of the churches. More and more it is becoming evident that the great concern of the new century is to be the struggle between the Privileged Interests and the People, a struggle to preserve economic and moral as well as political freedom. It is not at all a fight between "the haves" and "the have nots," but between pro-

ducers and parasites; it is a struggle of the people to throw off the powers that are preying upon them and feeding on their richest blood. The result of this struggle is of vital concern to both the church and the labor union and they are coming to see their fellowship in a common cause.

In this struggle the church will forge to the fore. She must do so, for on such an issue there is no doubt where the Christ stands. He is always with the people. Indeed, the church is already doing so to an extent many people little realize. Thousands of pulpits on every side are crying out against the evils that are feeding on the vitals of the people, theological journals give more space to social problems than those of any other kind, and as the issue becomes more sharply defined we may expect to see the church more and more pronounced on the people's side in the next few years. Mr. Lincoln declared that in the darkest hours of the struggle against slavery he found the Christian pulpit the sheet-anchor to which he could hold and which never gave way. So it will be in this struggle. As fast as the pulpit comes to realize what is at stake and where the interests of humanity lie it will speak and speak with power.

There will be no victory till the natural allies in the cause of the people come to work together. As it is now, the preying interests are united and their enemies are not. In most states there is a working understanding between certain Corporate Interests which operate in public service, the Political Grafters and the Liquor Interests whereby they work into each other's hands and each feeds on the helpless

public. Against them have been Workmen's Unions, Civic Bodies and Anti-Saloon Movements, each working independently and very often by unnatural alliances actually playing into the hands of their enemies. Whenever workmen tie their efforts with the interests of the saloons or with political boodlers and whenever temperance or reform movements are allied with preying corporations there can be no enduring success. All of these must be brought together and then victory will come.

Two things are necessary, and for them everyone interested in any of these causes should work; first, a mutual understanding between the forces working for the people which shall bring their efforts into harmony and, second, the stirring of a heroic impulse, of a moral dynamic which will send men out in a new crusade for the rescue of the people from the preying interests, from the modern "Unspeakable Turk." This last will come only from religion, for which the church stands; and there can be no greater folly on the part of any movement in the interest of the people than to ignore the church or an-

tagonize religion. Suppose the church were brought to realize the human interest at stake in the workmen's as well as in the temperance and reform movements, and suppose these movements were brought to realize their natural affiliations and to work together against their allied enemies? There could be no question of the outcome; privilege, graft and the saloon, the triple alliance of demons now stalking insolently over the land would be quickly thrown to the abyss from which they came.

Just this thing is coming and coming soon. The new day has already dawned. There has appeared a new labor leader, a new temperance worker, a new reformer, and a new spirit in the churches and they are daily increasing. True there are yet many places into which the new light has not shined, but its sun is ascending and the full moon is coming. God still lives and the people will be free. The duty for each of us is to see these things in their right relations and then see to it that our own lives help to spread the light of the new day now dawning.

Pittsburg, Pa.

AGREEMENTS

Agreement Between the Southern Pacific Company and Its Blacksmiths and Helpers

RULE I.

Work Day.

Standard working time shall be nine hours per day. All blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers to start work at same time at main division shops. Time worked will be paid for by the hour.

Overtime.

All time worked over nine hours up to midnight will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, and after midnight double time. When it becomes necessary for blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers to work overtime they shall not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize time.

Holidays.

On Sundays and all regular holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christ-

mas, blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Should any of the preceding holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the State or Nation shall be considered the holiday.

Emergency Service.

Blacksmith and blacksmiths' helpers called from their homes after regular working hours shall be allowed five hours for three hours and twenty minutes service or fraction thereof.

RULE II.

Conditions of Employment.

Blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers will be employed under the following regulations as to physical condition:

First—No examination of shopmen.

Second—Employing officers will reject an applicant if his appearance indicates he is the subject of any disease. In such case the applicant may have the privilege

of going to a Company Surgeon for examination.

Third—If through oversight of employing officer, a man the subject of disease, enters the service he will on its discovery be promptly discharged.

Fourth—The company to be held blameless should contagious or infectious disease be conveyed from men the subject of such disease admitted in service without examination to other employees.

Fifth—The company not to be called upon to care for employees admitted to service, when the subject of any acute or chronic disease, nor to be called upon for transportation for employees or relatives in such cases.

Sixth—The company only to supply care for injury incurring or sickness developing after admission to service.

Seventh—No form of personal record or other report, agreement or blank to be signed by applicants for employment in shops other than card (Form 2331) now in use.

Eighth—No personal record to be taken and no examination to be made of men now in service.

RULE III.

Building Fires.

When by the direction of proper authority, helpers are required to report for duty in advance of their regular working hours, for the purpose of building fires (morning and noon) they shall be paid thirty minutes extra per day.

RULE IV.

Expense Accounts.

When blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers are sent out on the line temporarily, on company's business, they shall receive the same time allowance as prevails in shop where employed and an allowance for actual expenses.

(Note.) Auditing department requires receipted bills to be attached to expense accounts.

RULE V.

Apprentices and Helpers.

Blacksmith apprentices shall serve four years (300 days constituting a year) at the expiration of which time he shall receive the standard rate of blacksmiths, in shop in which he is employed, if competent; if not competent he shall be dismissed from the company's service.

Apprentices will be selected under the company's rules for the employment and advancement of apprentices, and will be given every opportunity to learn all branches of the trade.

One apprentice may be employed for

each shop and one additional for every five blacksmiths employed.

Foreman may select for promotion to blacksmiths such helpers as qualify for advancement.

Such helpers when promoted to blacksmiths shall receive helpers pay for the first six months and a 2½-cent per hour increase at intervals of six months thereafter, until the standard rate of pay for blacksmiths is received providing he proves capable.

RULE VI.

Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths' Work.

Any man who has served an apprenticeship or who is capable of executing a piece of work to a successful conclusion within a reasonable length of time, and who is competent to work from drawings, shall be considered a blacksmith.

Forging and welding of iron and steel bars, channel and "I" beams that is performed under the jurisdiction of the foreman blacksmith, shall be considered blacksmiths' work.

RULE VII.

Reduction in Hours and Force.

When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses the hours shall first be reduced from nine to eight and from six to five days per week. If a further reduction of expenses is required, senior competent men and those with families dependent upon them, shall have preference.

RULE VIII.

Settlement of Disputes.

It is understood and agreed that the practice of blacksmiths and helpers quitting their work on account of trivial disputes between division officers and themselves without first referring the matter to their representatives for discussion, and if necessary to the proper representative of the company, shall be deemed sufficient cause for their dismissal from the service.

RULE IX.

Discharge and Suspension.

No blacksmith or blacksmith helper will be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If after a full investigation it is found that a blacksmith or blacksmith helper has been unjustly discharged or suspended he shall be reinstated with full pay for all the time lost; the investigation to take place within five days after date of his dismissal or suspension. In case of any doubt blacksmiths or blacksmiths' helpers will be left at work pending the investigation.

Adjustment of Grievances.

It is understood in the adjustment of

grievances that the officials of this company will receive a committee of shop employees duly authorized to act in the premises at any time.

This company will not in any way discriminate against blacksmiths or blacksmiths' helpers who are called upon at any time to serve as a shop committee, or to act in the adjustment of grievances.

RULE X.

Transportation.

Blacksmiths or blacksmiths' helpers will enjoy transportation privileges as defined in rules 33 and 34, "Rules and instructions governing the issue and use of passes," dated January 1, 1907, as issued by the general manager.

RULE XI.

All provisions of this agreement to be dependent upon and subordinate to, any subsequent state or Federal legislation.

RULE XII.

Rates of Pay.

The following hourly wage (in cents) will be paid blacksmiths and helpers for various points on the system.

Sacramento and Shasta Division.

First blacksmiths' fires.....	\$.48
Second blacksmiths' fires.....	.45
All other blacksmiths' fires.....	.43
Hammersmiths' fires .....	.55½
Heaters for hammersmiths.....	.40½
First helpers' first fires.....	.33
All other experienced helpers.....	.30½

Western Division.

First blacksmiths' fires.....	\$.48
All other blacksmiths' fires.....	.43
First helpers' first fires.....	.33
All other experienced helpers.....	.30½

Coast Division.

First blacksmiths' fires.....	\$.48
Second blacksmiths' fires.....	.45
All others fires .....	.43

First helpers' first fires.....	.33
All other experienced helpers.....	.30½

San Joaquin Division.

First blacksmiths' fires.....	\$.48
Second blacksmiths' fires .....	.45½
All other fires .....	.43
First helpers' first fires.....	.33
All other experienced helpers.....	.30½

Los Angeles Division.

First blacksmiths' fires.....	\$.48
Second blacksmiths' fires .....	.45½
All other fires .....	.43
Hammersmiths .....	.50½
Heaters for hammersmiths .....	.35½
First helpers first fires .....	.33
All other experienced helpers .....	.30½

Tucson Division.

First blacksmiths' fires.....	\$.48
All other fires .....	.45½
First helpers' first fires.....	.35
All other experienced helpers .....	.33

The above rates apply to all qualified blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers.

RULE XIII.

Change in Rules.

Change in the above rules and regulations. No change in these rules and regulations to be made without thirty days' notice from a properly authorized committee representing the blacksmiths and helpers on the Pacific System or the Railroad Company.

These rules to remain in force until superseded by another agreement.

This agreement to go into effect July 1, 1910.

Signed:

Committee:

F. D. MIXER,

WM. McDONALD,

J. KIRBY.

For S. P. Co. (Pacific System):

H. J. SMALL,

Gen. Supt. Motive Power.

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad Company, Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR BLACKSMITHS.

The following rules and regulations will govern matters concerning blacksmiths, blacksmith apprentices and helpers in the shops of these companies:

ARTICLE I.

Work Day.

The standard work day shall consist of nine hours' service, the hours of work to be between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Overtime.

All time worked over standard working

hours as above specified shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half up to midnight, and double time after midnight.

Blacksmiths and helpers on regular night shift will receive straight time for their regular working hours except for time worked on Sundays and holidays.

When it becomes necessary for blacksmiths and helpers to work overtime they shall not be compelled to work more than two nights per week or two Sundays in succession at main division shops when other men are available.

Holidays.

The accepted legal holidays are as follows: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas; also San Jacinto Day in Texas and Mardi Gras in Louisiana.

On Sundays and legal holidays as specified, time and a half shall be paid for any service performed. Should any of the holidays fall on Sunday, the day designated by the State or Nation shall be considered the holiday. On Saturdays one-half hour off working hours will be allowed with full pay.

Emergency Service.

When men are called from their homes after regular working hours they shall be allowed a minimum of five hours for the service performed. If the time due under overtime rules exceeds five hours the actual time due will be allowed.

ARTICLE II.

Should a reduction of expenses be made the time shall first be reduced from nine to eight hours per day and from six to five days per week. When a reduction of forces is necessary, the oldest competent employes in point of service and those of families will be retained.

ARTICLE III.

When, by direction of the proper authorities, helpers are required to report for duty in advance of the regular working hours for the purpose of building fires (morning and noon) they shall be paid thirty minutes extra time per day.

ARTICLE IV.

No blacksmith, helper or apprentice shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If discharged a clearance will be given showing the actual cause of dismissal. If, after investigation, it is found that the blacksmith, helper or apprentice has been unjustly dismissed or suspended, he will be reinstated with full pay for all time lost, the investigation to take place within five days after the discharge

or suspension, or within five days after the matter has been taken up with the local of the company for action. Any cause of grievance or complaint shall be laid before the local officers within five days after the occurrence of the grievance or matter complained of.

The shop committee shall have the power to act and treat with the shop management in regard to such cases.

Settlement of Grievances.

It is understood that in the settlement of grievance the officers of the company will receive the committee of blacksmiths in their employ duly authorized to act in the premises. The company will not in any way discriminate against employes who are called on at any time to serve on a shop committee, or to act in the adjustment of grievances.

It is understood that any grievance or contention that cannot be settled satisfactorily by the local or shop committee and in which decision of the local officers is not accepted may be taken up by members of the general committee to higher officers of the company.

ARTICLE V.

Apprentices.

Blacksmiths' apprentices shall serve four years, 300 days to constitute a year. At the expiration of this time he shall receive the standard rate of pay for blacksmiths prevailing in the shop in which he is employed, if competent. If not competent he shall be dismissed from the company's service.

Apprentices to be selected under the company's rules for the employment and advancement of apprentices.

One apprentice will be employed at large in each shop and one additional apprentice for each five blacksmiths employed in such shop. This ratio shall not affect apprentices already in the service.

Apprentices to be paid in accordance with the present rule, which is: Ten cents per hour for the first twelve months, with an increase of two and one-half cents per hour at the expiration of that period, and at the expiration of each six months thereafter.

ARTICLE VI.

Promoting Helpers.

When helpers are promoted to be blacksmiths they shall receive helpers' pay for the first six months and two and one-half cents per hour increase every six months thereafter until the rate of the fire is reached; if in three months' time a helper does not show ability to become a competent blacksmith he shall be reduced back to helper or relieved from the service.

ARTICLE VII.

Outside Work.

Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices sent out on the road will be allowed straight time for traveling and for work between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., and overtime at regular overtime rates for work between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.

ARTICLE VIII.

Expense Accounts.

When blacksmiths, helpers or apprentices are sent out on the road temporarily on company business, they shall receive the same time allowance as prevails in shop where employed and an allowance for actual and reasonable expenses and for not to exceed two weeks' time. Straight time to be allowed for traveling.

(Note.) The auditing department requires receipted bills to be attached to expense accounts.

ARTICLE IX.

Temporary Changes.

A blacksmith or helper placed on a fire paying a higher rate than his regular fire and doing the work of such fire three days or longer shall be paid the rate of the higher rated fire. In emergency cases a blacksmith or helper if placed on a lower rate fire for one day or longer will receive his regular rate of pay regardless of the length of time employed on the lower rate fire.

ARTICLE X.

Settlement of Grievances.

It is understood that if blacksmiths, helpers or apprentices take summary action on account of disputes between division officers and themselves without first referring the matter to their representatives for discussion and to the proper representatives of the railroad company for adjustment, and if necessary carrying it to the higher officers on appeal, it shall be deemed sufficient cause for their dismissal from the service.

ARTICLE XI.

Free Transportation.

Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices will enjoy the same transportation privileges over the lines of these companies as are enjoyed by other employees under the provisions of the rules issued by the management governing the issuing of passes.

Blacksmiths serving on committees to present grievances to the management will be furnished free transportation on application through the proper channels.

ARTICLE XII.

Rates of Pay.

Effective June 1, 1910, the wages of gen-

eral blacksmiths, including men on big fires and spring fires, and of all machine men in blacksmith department will be increased three cents per hour. Classification of fires now prevailing at Houston shops and governing the basis of rates to also govern El Paso, San Antonio and Algiers shops.

Pay of general helpers, including helpers and heaters on big fires to be advanced two cents per hour.

ARTICLE XIII.

This agreement to take effect June 1, 1910, and remain in force for a period of one year and thereafter until superseded by another agreement. No changes shall be made thereafter until thirty days' notice in writing from the railroad company or from the properly authorized committee representing the blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices on these lines.

It is understood that this agreement is dependent upon and subordinate to any subsequent municipal, state or federal legislation.

Superintendent of Motive Power.
Committee.

The following hourly wage (in cents) is paid blacksmiths and helpers for various points on system:

Houston, San Antonio and Algiers.

	Per hour.
First fires	\$.47½
Second fires .....	.45
Third fires .....	.42½
Tool fire .....	.42½
Spring fire .....	.44½
General fire..	.40½, .39½, .38½, .38, .37½

Machine Men.

Bulldozer .....	.39½
Forging machine .....	.37½
One bolt header .....	.35
One bolt header .....	.32½
Flue welders .....	.31½

El Paso.

First fires	\$.48
Second fires .....	.45½
General fires .....	.43

Helpers rates at Houston, San Antonio and

Algiers.

First fire heaters	\$.27½
First fire helpers .....	.26½
General helpers .....	.23 to .25

Rates of helpers at El Paso will be two and one-half cents per hour more than Houston.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc., in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 15th of each month, if intended for current publication.

AGREEMENT AS BETWEEN SOUTHERN PACIFIC COM- PANY (PACIFIC SYSTEM) AND ITS BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

RULE I.

Work Day.

Standard working time shall be nine hours per day. Time worked will be paid for by the hour.

All time worked over nine hours up to midnight will be paid for at rate of time and one-half and after midnight double time. When it becomes necessary for blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers to work overtime they shall not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize time.

On Sundays and regular holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Should any of the preceding holidays fall on Sunday, the day designated by the State or Nation shall be considered the holiday.

Blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers called from their homes after regular working hours shall be allowed five hours for three hours and twenty minutes' service or fraction thereof.

RULE II.

Blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers will be employed under the following regulations as to physical condition:

First—No examination of shopmen.

Second—Employing officers will reject an applicant if his appearance indicates he is subject of any disease. In each case the applicant may have the privilege of going to a company surgeon for examination.

Third—If, through oversight of employing officer, a man the subject of disease enters the service, he will, on its discovery, be promptly discharged.

Fourth—The company to be held blameless should contagion or infectious disease be conveyed from men, the subject of such disease (admitted in service without examination) to other employees.

Fifth—The company not to be called upon to care for employees admitted to service when the subject of any acute or chronic disease, nor to be called upon for transportation for employees or relatives in such case.

Sixth—The company to only supply care for employees receiving injury occurring or

sickness developing after admission to service.

Seventh—No form of personal record or other report, agreement or blank to be signed by applicant for employment in shops, other than card (Form 2331) now in use.

Eighth—No personal record to be taken and no examination to be made of men now in service.

RULE III.

When by the direction of proper authorities, helpers are required to report for duty in advance of their regular working hours for the purpose of building fires (morning and noon) they shall be paid thirty minutes extra per day.

RULE IV.

When blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers are sent out on the line temporarily on company's business, they shall receive the same time allowance as prevails in shop where employed and an allowance for actual expenses.

Note: Auditing department requires receipted bills to be attached to expense accounts.

RULE V.

Apprentices and Helpers.

Blacksmiths' apprentices shall serve four years (three hundred days constituting a year), at the expiration of which time he shall receive the standard rate for blacksmiths in shops in which he is employed, if competent; if not competent, he shall be dismissed from the company's service.

Apprentices will be selected under the company's rules for employment and advancement of apprentices, and will be given every opportunity to learn all branches of the trade.

One apprentice may be employed for each shop and one additional for every five blacksmiths employed.

(Foreman may select for promotion to blacksmiths such helpers as qualified for advancement, providing they have been in the service of the company one year in the capacity of helper.)

Such helpers when promoted shall receive helpers' pay for the first six months and a two and one-half cent per hour increase at intervals of six months thereafter until the standard rate of pay for blacksmiths is received, providing he proves capable.

RULE VI.

Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths' Work.

Any man who has served an apprenticeship, or who is capable of executing work to a successful conclusion within a reasonable length of time, and who is competent

to work from drawings, shall be considered a blacksmith.

The forging and welding of iron and steel bars, channel and I beams, that is performed under the jurisdiction of the foreman blacksmith, shall be considered blacksmith's work.

RULE VII.

Reduction of Hours and Force.

When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, the hours shall first be reduced from nine to eight and from six to five days per week. If a further reduction of expenses is required, senior competent men and those with families depending upon them shall have preference.

RULE VIII.

Settlement of Disputes.

It is understood and agreed that the practice of blacksmiths and helpers quitting their work on account of trivial disputes between officers and themselves without first referring the matter to their representatives for discussion, and if necessary to the proper representatives of the company, shall be deemed sufficient cause for their dismissal from the service.

RULE IX.

Discharge and Suspension.

No blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers will be discharged or suspended without a just and sufficient cause.

If after a full investigation, it is found that a blacksmith or blacksmiths' helper has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost; the investigation to take place within five days after date of his dismissal or suspension. In case of any doubt, blacksmiths or blacksmiths' helpers will be left at work pending investigation.

Adjusting Grievances.

It is understood in the adjustment of grievances that the officers of this company will receive a committee of shop employes duly authorized to act in the premises at any time.

This company will not in any way discriminate against blacksmiths and helpers who are called upon at any time to serve as a shop committee or to act in the adjustment of grievances.

RULE X.

Transportation.

Blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers will enjoy transportation privileges as defined in Rules 14 and 15 (Rules and Instructions Governing the Issue and Uses of Passes, dated January 1, 1908, as issued by the general manager).

Rates of Pay.

The following hourly wages (in cents) will be paid blacksmiths and helpers and apprentices for various points on the system:

Apprentices, All Points.

First year	\$.10
Second year, first six months.....	.15
Second year, second six months....	.17½
Third year .....	.20
Fourth year, first six months.....	.22½
Fourth year, second six months....	.25

Sparks and Mina.

First fires	\$.47½
Second fires .....	.45
All other fires .....	.43½
Heaters on first and second fires...	.31
All other experienced helpers.....	.30

Ogden and Carlin.

First fires	\$.46
Second fires .....	.43½
All other fires .....	.42
Bolt machine .....	.35½
Heaters on first and second fires..	.31
All other experienced helpers.....	.29½

Change in Rules.

No change in these rules and regulations to be made without thirty days' notice from a properly authorized committee representing the blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers on this system, or the railroad company. These rules to remain in force until superseded by another agreement.

This agreement to take effect July 1, 1910.

It is understood that this agreement is dependent upon and subordinate to any subsequent municipal, state or federal legislation.

J. F. DUNN,
Supt. M. P. & M.

Committee:

JOS. PERRY, Chairman.
EDWIN PEAKE.

St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Co. St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Co., of Texas.

Effective May 1, 1910, the following Rules and Regulations will govern Blacksmith Department Employes:

ARTICLE I.

(a) The standard working time at Pine

Bluff and Tyler Shops shall be 9 hours; at all other points 10 hours per day.

(b) The hours of work in Blacksmith Department will be between 7:00 a. m. and 6:00 p. m.

(c) All time over the regular 9 and 10 hour days, Sundays and legal holidays, such as New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half per hour.

(d) Blacksmiths, helpers or apprentices called to work at night, Sundays or legal holidays, shall receive 5 hours for 3 hours and 20 minutes or less time.

ARTICLE II.

When necessary to reduce expenses, the time will be reduced to not less than 8 hours for the regular working day. Any further reductions necessary will be made by reducing the force, in which case senior and proficient married men, and single men with families dependent upon them, will be given preference of employment. Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices who have been laid off will be given preference of employment when force is increased, if available.

ARTICLE III.

(a) An apprentice engaging himself to learn the blacksmith's trade shall be not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age; shall have a common school education and shall serve 4 consecutive years of not less than 300 days per year. He will be instructed in all branches of the trade and shall not be kept on any class of work an unreasonable length of time, and shall not leave the service of the company without just and sufficient cause, until apprenticeship is completed. Failing to show proficiency at the end of 6 months, he will be dismissed or transferred at the option of the company. Having finished apprenticeship, he shall be given a service letter stating this fact, and receive the standard journeyman's rate at shop employed, if services are needed.

(b) Helpers promoted to blacksmiths shall receive helper's pay for the first 6 months and 2½ cents per hour increase every 6 months thereafter until they reach 35 cents per hour and remain at that rate until the expiration of their time. If retained in the service will receive rate of fire on which employed. If in 6 months time they fail to show ability to become competent blacksmiths, they shall be reduced to helpers or relieved from the service. A helper who has been promoted to a fire will be considered a blacksmith apprentice until he has served the required apprenticeship.

(c) One apprentice shall be employed in each shop irrespective of the number of blacksmiths employed, and one additional apprentice may be employed for every 5 blacksmiths. This section not to affect apprentice already employed.

ARTICLE IV.

No blacksmith, helper nor apprentice shall be laid off at any hour of the regular time to equalize time on account of having worked overtime. Overtime to be divided equally as nearly as possible between the men.

ARTICLE V.

(a) Blacksmiths and helpers sent out on the road for temporary service shall receive straight time while traveling, straight time for regular working hours, straight time while waiting for trans (except as herein specified), and time and one-half for overtime in accordance with Shop Rules for work performed.

If an opportunity to secure 5 hours rest, or more, between the hours of 8:00 p. m. and 7:00 a. m. time will not be allowed for such hours. Additional time will be allowed to cover necessary expenses.

(b) Blacksmiths and helpers that are laying off on account of reduction of force and sent to other roundhouses or shops for employment will not receive expenses nor time for traveling.

ARTICLE VI.

Blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers shall enjoy the same privileges with regard to transportation as other employes.

ARTICLE VII.

(a) No blacksmith, apprentice nor helper shall be discharged or suspended without a just and sufficient cause. If, after proper investigation it is found that the blacksmith, apprentice or helper has been discharged or suspended unjustly, he shall be re-instated and paid for time lost. The blacksmiths' committee shall first endeavor to adjust all grievances with local officials of the company where grievances exist, and all grievances that cannot be adjusted locally shall be brought before the management by the committee appointed by the blacksmiths.

(b) There will be no discrimination against any blacksmith, apprentice or helper serving as committeemen, when properly delegated by other employes to represent them in conference with the company officials, and transportation will be granted when requested.

ARTICLE VIII.

A blacksmith or helper placed on a fire paying a higher rate than his regular fire, 5 days or longer, shall receive the pay of the higher rated fire. In emergency cases if a blacksmith or helper be placed on a lower rated fire, he will be paid his regular rate of pay regardless of the length of time employed on the lower rated fire.

ARTICLE IX.

No blacksmith will be paid less than the

established rate of the fire on which employed.

ARTICLE X.

Blacksmith helpers will be allowed one man to the fire: 30 minutes per day, getting fire ready before working hours begin; 15 minutes in the morning and 15 minutes at noon. Blacksmith helpers on big forges and furnace fires will be allowed one hour per day for one man or 30 minutes each for two men performing the service of building fires in the morning and afternoon.

ARTICLE XI.

(a) When vacancies occur on machines in blacksmith departments, oldest and proficient helpers will be promoted unless experienced men are employed.

(b) Competent blacksmiths to be given consideration and preference to promotion and foremanship when vacancies occur.

ARTICLE XII.

Special effort will be made to furnish good ice water for drinking purposes.

ARTICLE XIII.

Only blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers promoted to a fire will be allowed to do blacksmith's work.

ARTICLE XIV.

When vacancies occur at outside points blacksmiths in the main shops will be given preference.

ARTICLE XV.

Rates per hour.
Old. New.

Illmo, Missouri.

Blacksmiths	25-33c to 33½-38c.
Helpers	\$.19 \$.22½

Jonesboro, Arkansas.

Blacksmith	.30 .38
Helpers	.19 .22½

Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Machinery Department.

First Fire	.41½ .44½
Big Furnace	.41½ .44½
Second Fire	.40 .44½
Tool Fire	.38 .41
Spring Fire	.38 .41
Misc'l Fires (3)	.38 .41
Misc'l Fires (1)	.37 .41
Misc'l Fires (1)	.35 .38
Misc'l Fires (1)	.34½ .37½
Misc'l Fires (1)	.32 .36½
Helpers (3)	.22 .24
Helpers	.19½ .22½
Hammermen Drivers (2)	.22 .25
Bolt Maker (1)	.35 .38
Flue Welder (1)	.27½ .33½

Car Department.

First Fire	.38 .41
Second Fire	.37 .41
Misc'l Fires (2)	.35 .38
Misc'l Fires (1)	.32 .34½

Helpers	.19½ .22½
Forging Machine Operator.	.32 .34½
Bolt Maker	.28 .30½
Puch and Shear Man	.26½ .29

Texarkana, Texas.

Blacksmith	.37½ .41
Helper	.17½ .20½

Commerce, Texas.

Blacksmith	.36 .40
Helper	.17½ .20½

Tyler, Texas.

First Fire	.44 .47
Second Fire	.42 .45
Third Fire	.37½ .43
Spring Fire	.37½ .44
Fourth Fire	.40 .43
Tool Fire	.37½ .43
Misc'l Fires (2)	.35 .42
Misc'l Fires (1)	.35 .40
Misc'l Fires (1)	.30 .39
Misc'l Fires (1)	.28 .38
Misc'l Fires (1)	.25 .37
Helpers (1)	.22 .25
Helpers (3)	. .22½
Helpers (2)	. .22
Helpers (13)	. .20½
Helpers	. .19½
Hammer Drivers (1)	.20 .25
Flue Welder (1)	.26 .39
Ajax Machine Operator	.30 .35

Waco, Texas.

Blacksmith	.33 .38
Helper	.17½ .20½

ARTICLE XVI.

Rates of pay governing apprentices:—

First year	.....\$ .10
First six months in 2nd year	..... .12½
Second six months in 2nd year	..... .15
First six months in third year	..... .17½
Second six months in third year	..... .20
First six months in fourth year	..... .22½
Second six months in fourth year	..... .25

ARTICLE XVII.

No change will be made in the above Rules and Rates of Pay until after 30 days notice.

This agreement supersedes all agreements and special rulings in conflict therewith.

For Blacksmiths,

D. M. LYLE, for Texas.

LOUIS SCHMITT,

for Ark. and Mo.

For St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co.,

I. E. ADAMS,

(Supt. Motive Power.)

For St. L. S. W. Ry. Co. of Texas.

H. S. MILLER,

(Master Mechanic.)

Approved,

J. W. MAXWELL,

(Gen. Supt. St. L. S. W. Ry. Co.)

(First V. P. & G. S. St. L. S. W. Ry. Co. of Texas.)

Hicks Locomotive and Car Works.

Agreement made between the Hicks Locomotive & Car Works of Chicago Heights, Ill., and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, same to take effect April, 1910, and to cover employes of both the East and West Plants, at Chicago Heights, Ill.

ARTICLE I.

The rate of pay shall be as follows:

	Smiths, pr. hr.	Heat ers, pr. hr.	Help- ers, pr. hr.
Hammer Smith	\$.50	\$.34	\$.31
Hammer Smith ....	.46	.32½	.31
Hammer Smith ....	.42½	.32½	.29
Large Hammer Driv- er .....	.30	..	..
Bradley Hammer ...	.36	..	..
First Fire .....	.42½	.34	.31
Second Fire .....	.41	.32½	.30
Misc. Fires .....	.38½	..	.28
Tool Dresser .....	.42½	..	.28
Spring Maker .....	.40	..	.28½
Bolt Maker .....	.36	..	..
Bulldozer Opr. ....	.34	..	..
Jobbing Fire .....	.41	..	.30

All Heaters not mentioned shall be paid 28 cents per hour.

ARTICLE II.

Regular working day shall be nine (9) hours duration, fifty-four (54) hours per week, except from May 1 to Oct. 1, which shall be fifty (50) hours per week, Saturday afternoon off.

ARTICLE III.

Should a reduction in expenses become necessary, the time will first be reduced to eight (8) hours per day.

When reduction of force becomes necessary, the oldest competent employes in point of service and those with families will be given preference. The oldest competent helper shall be given preference to any better paying job being vacant.

ARTICLE IV.

The accepted legal holidays will be as follows: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Double time will be allowed for all services performed by blacksmiths, heaters and helpers on Sundays and the above named holidays; also after twelve (12) o'clock midnight, and time and one-half for all time over (9) hours performed on regular

working days, and Saturday afternoons from May 1 to Oct. 1.

ARTICLE V.

When a blacksmith helper or heater is changed from a lower to a higher rate fire or from a higher to a lower fire for one day or more, he will receive the rate paid on such fire and when helpers are required to report for duty in advance of the regular working hours for the purpose of building fires, such helpers will receive extra pay for one-half hour per day.

ARTICLE VI.

None but blacksmiths, apprentices or advanced helpers shall do blacksmith's work.

ARTICLE VII.

One apprentice will be allowed in each shop and one additional for each five (5) blacksmiths employed in such shop. Their rate of pay shall be as follows:

	Pr. hr.
First year	\$.10
Second year .....	.12
Third year .....	.16
Fourth year .....	.20

Having finished apprenticeship, apprentices shall be given a service letter stating this fact, and receive the standard journeyman's rate on fire employed, it, however, being understood and agreed that the present contract with apprentices remain in effect as written.

ARTICLE VIII.

Should a helper be promoted to a fire, he shall receive an increase of 2½ cents per hour from first day on fire, and if found satisfactory after the first six months on same fire, he shall receive 2½ cents increase per hour each succeeding six (6) months, until he receives the established rate of pay of the fire on which he is serving. Should a helper not be satisfactory on the fire for the first six (6) months, the foreman can put him back helping, but not after he has been on the fire more than six (6) months. Promotion of helpers shall be governed the same as apprentices.

ARTICLE IX.

A blacksmith shall be considered a competent hand in his class, if he is able to take a piece of work pertaining to his class with the drawing or blueprints and prosecute the work to a successful completion within a reasonable time.

ARTICLE X.

Should any difference between the parties to this agreement arise, which cannot be adjusted between them, it shall be referred to a committee to consist of four (4) members; two selected by each party, and if they cannot agree, a fifth member shall be selected by the first four, who shall constitute a committee to adjust said difference, and while this difference and matter is pending before the said committee for adjustment, there shall be no lockout or strike, and the decision of the committee shall be final and binding on the parties hereto, and it is further provided that any arbitration above provided for, shall not extend longer than a period of thirty (30) days. The agreement is that there shall be no walk-out, strike or lockout without first arbitration being refused by the Hicks Locomotive and Car Works.

ARTICLE XI.

The Hicks Locomotive & Car Works is to have the privilege of doing in their shops the same class of work on same basis and the same class of men that is done in any other shop in Cook County, State of Illinois; it being distinctly understood that piece work shall be introduced as fast as facilities are provided.

The division of piece work shall be equal to time and one-half of the day work rate.

ARTICLE XII.

This agreement shall take effect April 1, 1910 and remain in effect until April 1, 1911.

ARTICLE XIII.

Either party desiring to change the agreement at time of expiration shall give at least thirty (30) days notice previous to making such change to the other party, and failing to give such notice this contract is binding on all parties until such time as thirty (30) days notice has been given.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is also further agreed that there shall be a shop committee appointed for both East and West Works shops, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this agreement are carried out and that the company give committee an audience when so desired. The company agrees not to discriminate in any way against employees who are called on at any time to serve on shop committee. No committee work will be done during working hours.

HICKS LOCOMOTIVE & CAR WORKS,

By A. McCORMICK, Superintendent.

Shop Committee,

A. ANDERSON,
JOSEPH BALLETO,
JAMES MOORE,
P. K. McMURRAY,
AUG. MICHELS.

TERMINAL RAILROAD ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS BRIDGE TERMINAL RY., WIGGINS FERRY COMPANY.

Shop Rules Governing the Employment of Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers of the Above Companies.

Rule 1.—Applicants for employment by these companies shall furnish such information as outlined on the companies' blank forms A-116 and A-128M.

Rule 2.—Hours of Service.—Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work. This time shall be worked between the hours of 7:00 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., for day men, and between the hours of 7:00 p. m. and 5:30 a. m., for night men.

Rule 3.—Reduction in Expenses and Seniority.—Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the working hours shall first be reduced to eight (8) hours per day (or less at option of the company), five (5) days per week, before reducing the force.

In reducing the force, merit and ability being equal, seniority shall prevail.

Merit and ability being equal, seniority shall prevail at place of employment.

There shall be no increase in working hours until all available men laid off are given reasonable opportunity of re-employment. In re-employment, merit and ability being equal, seniority will govern; men who have left their addresses with their foreman, to be notified three (3) days in advance of date it is desired to have them report for work.

In reducing the force, seniority will not apply to shop or other foremen, while they are actively employed as such, but will immediately apply should they return to work or their positions be abolished. Their seniority shall be computed from date of entering the service last time employed.

Rule 4.—Overtime, etc.—All time worked All time worked over the bulletin hours shall be paid for at the rate of one and one-half (1½) time, except on Saturdays or any other week day, when the shop may be closed down and except as otherwise provided.

Double time will be paid after midnight to day men, and after mid-day to night men, for all time worked.

When called to work after leaving the shop, a minimum of five (5) hours will be paid.

Time and one-half will be paid for Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. When any of the above holidays fall on

Sunday the day observed by the State or Nation or by proclamation shall be considered the holiday.

No blacksmith, apprentice or helper shall be laid off any hours of the regular time to equalize time on account of having worked overtime.

Blacksmith helpers building fires to be allowed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour each working day service is performed.

Time of blacksmith and helper called at night is to commence at the time both men reach the shop, it being understood that emergency work is not to be delayed on account of blacksmith waiting for helper; if in order to avoid a delay the blacksmith commences work before the arrival of the helper, he is to be allowed time accordingly.

Rule 5.—Qualifications.—A blacksmith shall be considered a competent man if he be able to take a piece of work pertaining to his trade and from drawings or blue prints, prosecute the work to a successful completion in a reasonable length of time.

Rule 6.—Apprentices Engaging Themselves to Learn the blacksmiths' trade must know the first four rules of arithmetic and be able to read and write the English language.

Helpers desiring to learn the blacksmith trade must make application accordingly to their foreman and they will be promoted to helper apprentices as vacancies develop, such promotions to be governed by the seniority of the said applications, merit and ability being equal.

One (1) helper apprentice may be employed at each shop where general repairs are performed, irrespective of the number of blacksmiths employed; and one (1) additional helper apprentice may be employed to every five blacksmiths.

No helper apprentice will be employed under the age of twenty (20) or over thirty (30) years of age.

They shall in no case leave the service of the company without good and sufficient cause.

Apprentices shall serve four (4) years of not less than three hundred (300) days per year; no deduction shall be made for days on which the shop may be closed, other than Sundays and holidays.

Helper apprentices shall receive their regular helper's rate for the first calendar year, minimum three hundred (300) days, providing said rate be less than twenty-four (24) cents per hour; the rate of twenty-four (24) cents per hour to be maximum rate for first year of apprenticeship; with an increase of two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) cents per hour at the expiration of each subsequent calendar year's service, providing a minimum of three hundred (300)

days is credited, until they served the required four years; at the expiration of apprenticeship they shall receive the minimum rate paid at the place of employment, if retained.

If within the first year a helper apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade, he shall be reduced back to helper again and the next in line of promotion to be advanced.

Those already under instructions as helper apprentices to be governed by this agreement and to be instructed in all branches of the trade and shall receive clearance papers when leaving the service of the company, providing apprenticeship is completed.

Rule 7.—Grievances.—No blacksmith, apprentice or helper shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after proper investigation, it shall be found that such suspension or dismissal was unjustified, the blacksmith, apprentice or helper shall be re-instated with full pay for all time lost, except as otherwise provided, the investigation to take place within four days after proper official of the company has been notified, such notification to be served within twenty-four (24) hours after such suspensions or dismissal. Should the blacksmith, helper or apprentice request additional time for investigation, five (5) additional days will be granted and no compensation allowed.

Shop committee shall first endeavor to adjust all grievances with their General Foreman or Master Mechanic, as the case may be. All grievances that cannot be adjusted locally may be brought before the management by the shop committee, such appeals to be made in writing.

These companies will not in any manner discriminate against a blacksmith, apprentice or helper, or committee of blacksmiths, apprentices or helpers, who from time to time are elected to represent the blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers on the system.

When requested, these companies will grant leave of absence and furnish free transportation over their own lines at the earliest convenience to blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers who may desire to go before the management for the adjustment of differences.

Rule 8.—Transfers.—A blacksmith placed at a fire paying a higher rate than his regular fire, if kept on the fire paying a higher rate the entire day or longer, will receive the rate of the higher rated fire; if only for less than a day he will be paid his regular rate at his regularly assigned fire. If a blacksmith or helper is placed in service on a fire paying a lower rate than his regular fire, he will be paid on the

lower rated fire his regular rate of pay, regardless of the length of time kept on the lower rated fire.

Rule 9.—The minimum rate of wages for blacksmiths and helpers shall be as follows:

Blacksmiths.

Brooklyn Shops—Heavy fire or known as No. 1, 44 cents per hour. Second fire or known as No. 2, 40 cents per hour. Tool fire or known as No. 3, 39 cents per hour. Engine work, etc., or known as No. 5, 39 cents per hour. Spring fire or known as No. 8, 39 cents per hour. Light fire or general work or known as No. 7, 39 cents per hour. Flue welder and forger, 28 cents per hour.

Wiggins Ferry Shop—37 cents per hour.

Fourteenth Street Shop—One fire, 37 cents per hour. One fire, 36 cents per hour.

Atlantic Street—31½ cents per hour.

East St. Louis Repair Track—36 cents per hour.

Blacksmith Helpers.

Brooklyn Shop—Heater on heavy fire, 27 cents per hour. Heater on second fire, 25½ cents per hour. All other helpers, 24½ cents per hour.

Fourteenth Street Shop—24 cents per hour.

Atlantic Street—23 cents per hour.

Wiggins Ferry Shop—24 cents per hour.

East St. Louis Repair Track—23 cents per hour.

Rule 10.—Sanitary Conditions, etc.—The company will make a special effort to furnish good water and ice for drinking purposes.

A suitable wash room or bucket system shall be maintained, same to be kept in a sanitary condition.

Rule 11. — Duration of Agreement. — These rules shall remain in force for thirty (30) days from date of their being signed by the proper officials of these companies and the shop committee of blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers, and thereafter until thirty (30) days notice shall have been given in writing by either party desiring a change.

Rule 12.—Intemperance, incompetency, insubordination, dishonesty, habitual neglect of duty, violation of rules or orders will be just cause for dismissal.

.....
Master Mechanic.

.....
General Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of General Superintendent of Motive Power.

Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1910.

M. F. Carr, Clinton, chairman.

Thomas Yates, Burnside, chairman.

J. L. Edwards, Burnside.

S. J. Osten, Burnside.

M. Belgum, Burnside.

C. Casey, Burnside, helper.

Edward King, Burnside, helper.

B. B. Cleary, Paducah.

L. D. Grimes, Paducah, helper.

J. E. Baker, Mattoon.

J. M. Matthews, Clinton.

Frank Duke, Freeport.

C. W. Guy, Waterloo.

W. F. Baumeier, Centralia.

Frank Young, E. St. Louis, helper.

John Truex, McComb.

S. L. Stewart, McComb, helper.

J. W. King, Water Valley.

W. Tanner, Vicksburg.

Committee representing blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers and apprentices employed on the Illinois Central R. R.

1. In the Blacksmith Department nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work. All time over the regular working time, Sunday and holidays, as follows: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, will be paid for at overtime rates.

Any of the holidays named in this schedule falling on Sunday, the day designated by proclamation or selected by the State or Nation instead for celebration, shall be considered a regular holiday. A bulletin will be posted 24 hours in advance of change of working hours. The hours worked in the different blacksmith shops on the system will be as uniform as consistent with the business.

Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices will be allowed time and one-half from the bulletin hours of the shop, if working less than nine (9) hours, up to and including the ninth hour. For all time worked thereafter they shall receive five hours pay for 3 hours and 20 minutes or less. If more than 3 hours and 20 minutes is worked after the ninth hour, then time and one-half will govern.

2. When blacksmiths and helpers are called to work in overtime hours, they will be furnished with 3 hours and 20 minutes work; if the work is completed in less time they will be allowed five hours pay.

Blacksmiths and helpers working from twelve to one p. m. shall be allowed time and one-half for that hour and twenty

(20) minutes to eat lunch after one p. m. without loss of time.

3. When blacksmith helpers are promoted to the position of blacksmith and they can perform work satisfactory to the foreman, master mechanic or shop superintendent, their compensation will be increased two and one-half cents per hour at the expiration of each six months until the full rate is paid for the fire and class of work done thereon. If any time in the judgment of the foreman, master mechanic or shop superintendent the man so promoted does not qualify for the quality and quantity of work that can be reasonably expected of him, he is to be de-ranked to position of helper.

In promoting blacksmith helpers to position of blacksmith, where merit and ability is equal seniority in the service will be given preference. Helpers and apprentices when promoted will be given opportunity to qualify.

4. There may be one apprentice or promoted blacksmith helper to each shop, regardless of number of blacksmiths employed, and one apprentice or promoted helper to each five (5) blacksmiths employed.

5. When a blacksmith or helper is assigned to work on a fire paying a higher rate than he is receiving, he shall receive the rate of such fire from the time he starts on same, providing he does the work.

6. When there is a vacancy on the machine seniority shall be given the preference in promotion to same, and the man so promoted shall receive the rate of such machine from the time he starts on same, providing he does the work.

7. When blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices are sent out on the road, they shall receive pay from the time for which they are called until they return, as follows: Overtime rates for all overtime hours, whether waiting for trains, traveling or working, and straight time for what are straight time hours at home stations, whether waiting for trains, traveling or working. If there is an opportunity to go to bed for five hours or more, such time will not be paid for. An allowance of \$1.25 per day of 24 hours will be paid for expenses.

8. There will be no discrimination on the part of the company or its officers against any person, or committee, representing a grievance or acting for others in the adjustment thereof.

9. Good water and good sanitary conditions will be furnished for employees of the blacksmith department. The company will endeavor to furnish good coal for blacksmiths.

10. Employees in the blacksmith shop will

not be dismissed from the company's service unless such action is warranted on the part of the foreman, master mechanic or shop superintendent in charge. If a man is dismissed or suspended, and he considers that he has been unjustly dealt with, he has the right of appeal. If after a proper investigation it is found that a man has been unjustly dismissed or suspended, he will be reinstated. The shop committee, if they so desire, may be present at the investigation; any man dismissed from the service, who conducts himself properly, will be permitted to notify the shop committee.

11. When requested in the regular way, the company will grant leave of absence and furnish free transportation over its own lines at its earliest convenience to blacksmiths and helpers desiring to go before the management for the adjustment of differences.

12. Employees of the blacksmith department will be granted the same privileges in regard to transportation as other shop employees.

13. The grievance of any employee which he cannot adjust with the foreman, may be appealed by him to the master mechanic, shop superintendent or superintendent of machinery and he shall be allowed to present same whether he be on or off duty.

14. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses full force of men shall be retained and the reduction made in working hours until the hours have reached eight (8); any further reduction if not made in hours shall be made by the dismissal of the last man employed. Seniority rights of apprentices and promoted helpers to begin at the time they enter the service as journeymen blacksmiths; thirty days in the service shall be considered competent, and when so established seniority rights shall prevail.

15. When vacancies occur or force is again increased, the last man laid off will be given the preference, if acceptable to the company. Any one not acceptable will be notified when they are dismissed from the service.

16. At shops where fires are built by blacksmith helpers before the commencing hour of work, such helpers will be allowed fifteen minutes and it is to be understood that the fire shall be in readiness for the blacksmith when the whistle blows for commencing work.

17. An apprentice will not be asked to work overtime for the first three years, except to complete a job started on the day shift.

18. Blacksmiths or helpers who by long and faithful service, have become unable to handle the heavy work to advantage shall have the right to interview the master

chanic in regard to obtaining lighter work.

19. Employes in the blacksmith and forge department will be considered in line for promotion, the same as employes in other departments.

20. Blacksmiths' work will be done by blacksmiths and apprentices; the work now being done by blacksmiths will be considered their work.

21. The rules and rates as shown herein to become effective June 1, 1910, and remain in force until June 1, 1911, and thereafter, provided that after the first year changes may be agreed upon by either party giving thirty days notice to the other of changes desired for conference.

Accepted June 30, 1910.

M. K. BARNUM,

General Superintendent of Motive Power,

J. W. KLINE,

THOS. YATES,

S. J. OSTEN,

EDW. KING,

J. L. EDWARDS,

CORNELIUS CASEY.

Burnside, Fordham, 27th Street and Kankakee.

	No. of men.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.
First hammersmith	1	\$.45	\$.47½
Second hammersmith	1	.42	.44
Third hammersmith	1	.39	.41
First fire	1	.40½	.42½
Second fire	1	.39	.41
First tool fire	1	.38	.41
Second tool fire	1	.37	.40
Second tool fire	2	.37	.39
Six fires	6	.38	.40
Other men	17	.37	.39
Other men	1	.34½	.36½
Other men	1	.34	.36½
Other men	1	.33	.34½
Other men	2	.29½	.31½
Heater, first furnace	2	.37	.39
Heater, second furnace	1	.25½	.27½
Heater, third furnace	12	.23¼	.25
Heaters on first and second fires	17	.25½	.27½
Helpers	37	.24½	.26
Helpers, 27th St. and other helpers	9	.23¼	.25
Punch hands and shear men	1	.26	.27½
Punch hands and shear men	3	.25	.26½
Punch hands and shear men	3	.24½	.26
Helpers at Fordham	2	.20	.21
Operators on Ajax Forge machine	1	.37	.39
Blacksmith at Kankakee	1	.25	.27
Helpers, first and second			

furnaces and frame

fire 12 .25½ .28

Centralia, Mounds and Cairo.

First fire blacksmith	2	.37	.39
First fire helper	1	.21¼	.22
All other blacksmiths	7	.37	.39
All other blacksmiths	1	.25	.26½
All other helpers	14	.18¾	.20½
All other helpers	1	.21¼	.23

Mattoon.

First fire blacksmith	2	.37	.39
First fire helpers	2	.18¾	.20½
Other blacksmiths	1	.34½	.36½
Other blacksmiths	2	.34	.36
Other blacksmiths	1	.32½	.34½
Other blacksmiths	1	.28	.30
Other blacksmiths	1	.26	.28
All other helpers	8	.18¾	.20½
All other helpers	1	.17¼	.19

Freeport and Clinton.

First fire blacksmith	1	.37	.39
First fire helper (Freeport)	2	.20¾	.22
First fire helper (Clinton)	2	.18¾	.20½
Other blacksmiths (Freeport)	1	.36	.38
Other blacksmiths (Freeport)	1	.32½	.35
Other blacksmiths	1	.31	.32½
Other blacksmiths	1	.30	.31½
Other blacksmiths	1	.23¼	.25
Other blacksmiths (Clinton)	4	.37	.39
Other blacksmiths (Clinton)	1	.32	.33½
Other blacksmiths (Clinton)	1	.21¼	.23
Helpers (Freeport)	3	.20¾	.21½
Helpers (Freeport)	2	.19½	.21
Helpers (Clinton)	7	.18¾	.20½

Waterloo.

First fire blacksmith	1	.38	.40
First fire helper	2	.21	.22½
Other blacksmiths	4	.37	.39
Other blacksmiths	1	.36	.38
Other blacksmiths	1	.34½	.36½
Other blacksmiths	3	.32½	.34½
Other blacksmiths	1	.30	.32
Other helpers	9	.19¾	.21
Other helpers	1	.18½	.20

East St. Louis and Carbondale.

First fire blacksmith	1	.38	.40
First fire helper	2	.20¾	.22
Other blacksmiths	3	.37	.39
Other blacksmiths	1	.33½	.36
Other blacksmiths	1	.30	.32
Other helpers	8	.20¾	.21½
Other helpers	1	.18¾	.20½
Machine man	1	.28¼	.30

Vicksburg.

First fire blacksmith	1	.40	.42
Second fires	2	.38	.40

Other fires	8	.37	.39
Other fires	2	.33	.34½

McComb, Harahan and Government Yard.

First fire blacksmith	1	.40	.42
Second fire	1	.39	.41
Tool fire	1	.38	.40
Other fires	1	.30½	.32½
Other fires	2	.34	.35½
Other fires	5	.37	.39
Heaters to receive	1	.24¼	.26
Heaters	1	.25½	.27
Heavy fire helpers.....	2	.24½	.26
Other helpers	1	.20½	.23
Other helpers	14	.22¼	.23½
Other helpers	1	.23¾	.25
Harahan—Blacksmiths ..	1	.27	.30
Harahan—Blacksmiths ..	1	.30½	.32½
Harahan—Blacksmiths ..	1	.37	.39
Harahan—Helpers	3	.19½	.21
Gov. Yard—Blacksmiths.	1	.37	.39
Gov. Yard—Helper	1	.19½	.21

Paducah and Louisville.

First fire	1	.38	.40
Hammersmith	1	.38	.41
Other fires	4	.32½	.34½
Other fires	4	.36	.38
Other fires	3	.37	.39
Other fires	1	.38	.40
Helpers on heavy fires and hammer	2	.21½	.23
All other helpers	14	.19½	.21
Blacksmiths at Louisville	2	.36	.37½
Helpers at Louisville....	1	.18¾	.20½
Helpers at Louisville....	3	.20½	.22

Memphis.

First fire and hammer- smith	2	.40	.42
Other fires to receive ...	15	.37	.39
Night blacksmith	1	.37	.39

Water Valley and Haleyville.

First fire to receive.....	1	.41	.42
First fire to receive.....	1	.37	.39
Other fires	8	.37	.39
Other fires	1	.32½	.34
Other fires	1	.32	.33½
Jackson—Blacksmiths ...	3	.37	.39

Rate of pay of apprentices other than those promoted from blacksmith helpers will be as follows:

	Per hr.
First year	\$0.12
Third six months .....	.13
Fourth six months .....	.15
Fifth six months .....	.16
Sixth six months .....	.17
Seventh six months .....	.18
Eighth six months .....	.20

Hammer Boys.

	Present	Proposed
Number.	Rate.	Rate.
Burnside	6	.13
Freeport	1	.10¾
		.12

Waterloo 1 .10¾ .12
Note: Men whose rate and occupation have been omitted will be adjusted.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Editor Journal—On March 5, 1910, we served notice that 30 days after date the blacksmiths and helpers would be pleased to have their committee confer with the officials of the Texas & Pacific Railway in reference to readjusting their agreement with the company. We presented our grievances to the general officers of the I. B. of B. & F. and they were approved by the general executive board.

We were given a conference with the superintendent on April 8, 1910. We presented our grievances to him, which he thoroughly discussed with our committee. He agreed to raise some very low places up to the standard at this meeting, but asked for more time to consider the general raise—the request was granted him.

On May 10, we were called to meet him again. At this meeting he accepted our proposition and agreed to recommend it to General Manager Thorne for adoption, to take effect May 1, 1910. The last day of May came around and no new rates on the time book. The committee at Marshall received a letter by wire every few hours from all over the road wanting to know why the raise did not take effect May 1. Sec. C. E. Fisher received a wire from Bro. C. N. Glover, 2nd vice-president, stating that he would be in Marshall on June 10. Well, we waited until he arrived. Glover and Fisher called on Mr. Addis, superintendent, on June 11; told him that the men demanded that the new agreement be dated back to May 1. Mr. Addis told us that he would go to Dallas and confer with General Manager Thorne and advise us as to his decision in the matter not later than June 13.

On Monday, June 13, we received wire through chief clerk that our agreement had been approved, effective May 1, 1910. Bro. Glover, having been called to Tyler, Tex., was notified and by return wire he advised us that the Cotton Belt had also signed up.

The following are the shop rules and rate of wages paid on the Texas-Pacific Railway.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. FISHER,
H. E. BEHYMER,
R. H. ELLIS,
C. A. VINSANT,
W. T. WILEY,

Committee.

C. E. FISHER, Secretary Local No. 90.

Motive Power and Rolling Stock Department — Schedule of Rules of Wages of Blacksmiths and Helpers in the Shops and Round Houses of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company.

ARTICLE I.

The regular working hours not to exceed nine hours per day. All time over the regular working hours to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, including Sundays and legal holidays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Blacksmiths or helpers working after regular hours as per shop bulletin, will receive time and one-half. When any legal holiday falls on Sunday the day observed by the State or Nation to be recognized as such.

ARTICLE II.

Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the time shall first be reduced to eight hours per day, and any further reduction of expenses that may be found necessary shall be made by retaining all blacksmiths and helpers in the service of The Texas & Pacific Railway Company, and they shall work alternately until the desired reduction of expenses has been obtained.

ARTICLE III.

No employee to be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after an investigation, it develops that he has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated and receive full time for all lost time. Such investigation to take place within five days from date of suspension or dismissal.

ARTICLE IV.

The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith or helper who may from time to time be delegated to serve on a committee or represent their organization, or who shall be elected to act as a delegate to a convention. When requested to do so, the company will grant leave of absence and transportation on its own lines to blacksmiths or helpers, who may be delegated to confer with the company.

ARTICLE V.

When necessary to hire helpers, experienced helpers shall be given preference. When a vacancy occurs for an apprentice, the sons of old employees not under 16 years of age shall be given preference.

ARTICLE VI.

Blacksmiths or helpers leaving the company's service, shall be furnished with a clearance signed by the proper officials, which will indicate cause of leaving service and period of employment.

ARTICLE VII.

When a vacancy occurs for promotion, the oldest blacksmith in point of service will be given the preference with a due regard to competency.

ARTICLE VIII.

Blacksmiths and helpers sent out on the road from the shops in which they are regularly employed will receive straight time for traveling, shop rates while at work, and necessary expenses. When necessary to transfer blacksmiths and helpers to Round Houses or other shops, they will receive straight time for traveling and expenses until they arrive at destination. Blacksmiths and helpers that are laid off on account of reduction of force, and sent to other shops or Round Houses for employment, will not receive expenses or time for traveling. All permanent Round House smiths and helpers to be paid standard rate for miscellaneous work for the district in which they are employed.

ARTICLE IX.

Helpers can be advanced at discretion of foreman subject to Article 13, seniority and competency to be considered. Helpers or apprentices will be given a trial of six months; and, if at the expiration of that time he does not prove competent to learn the trade, he shall be set back or removed from the service of the company. If he is worthy to go on and learn the trade, his wages will be increased 25 cents per day; and will be increased 25 cents per day every six months thereafter until he has received the standard rate of wages the class of work he is doing calls for. He shall serve four years, at the end of which time he will be given a certificate showing time he has served.

This rule will apply to all helper-apprentices now in the service of the company.

ARTICLE X.

No blacksmith or helper shall work for less than the established rate of wages. No one but blacksmiths or apprentices or advanced helpers (blacksmiths under instructions) shall do blacksmith work. This includes forging and bolt machines.

ARTICLE XI.

Blacksmiths and helpers promoted to a fire paying higher than their regular rate shall receive the rates paid on that fire for three days or over.

ARTICLE XII.

Blacksmiths, or helpers, or apprentices, being called at night, Sunday or holidays, shall receive five hours' pay for three and one-third hours' work or less. When it becomes necessary to send blacksmiths or helpers out on the road to fill positions in Round Houses or shops, the last man hired

shall be sent until such time as a blacksmith or helper can be secured to accept the place permanently.

ARTICLE XIII.

One helper apprentice shall be employed for each shop, and one additional helper apprentice for every five blacksmiths employed.

ARTICLE XIV.

When it becomes necessary for a blacksmith or helper apprentice to work overtime to complete a job given him, he shall be allowed privilege of such overtime. General overtime on miscellaneous work will be equally divided, subject to competency.

ARTICLE XV.

A blacksmith will be considered a competent man if he is able to take a piece of work, and, with the help of drawings or blue prints, prosecute the work to a successful conclusion in a reasonable length of time.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that when blacksmiths, helpers, or apprentices, take summary action on account of disputes between division or local officers and themselves, without first referring the matter to their representatives for discussion, if necessary, with the proper representatives of the company, it shall be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal from the service.

Blacksmith Rates.

Marshall, Texas, Motive Power Department:

First fire	1	\$.47
Second fire	1	.45
First Spring fire	1	.44½
Third fire	1	.44
Miscellaneous	6	.42
Miscellaneous	2	40½
Frog fire	1	37½
Case hardening	1	30

Marshall, Texas, Car Department:

First fire	1	.43
Tool fire	1	.41
Spring fire	1	.41
Coach work	2	.39
General car work	3	.37
Ajax machines	1	.35
Longview Junct., Texas	1	.42
Texarkana, Texas	1	.42
Texarkana, Texas	1	.40
Bonham, Texas	1	.42
Fort Worth, Texas	1	.46
Fort Worth, Texas	4	.42
Baird, Texas	1	.42
Mingus, Texas	1	.39
Toyah, Texas	1	.46
Big Springs, Texas:		
First fire	1	.48
Second fire	1	.47

Spring fire	1	.46
Miscellaneous	2	.46
El Paso, Texas	1	.46
Gouldsboro, La.	1	.45
Gouldsboro, La.	3	.42

Rates of Blacksmith Helpers.

Fort Worth, Texas	1	.26½
Fort Worth, Texas	6	.25½
Big Springs, Texas	4	.28
Big Springs, Texas ... All others		.25
El Paso, Texas	1	.28
Gouldsboro, La.	2	.27
Gouldsboro, La.	1	.24

ARTICLE XVII.

In case the company or blacksmiths employed desire to change the above agreement, notice of thirty days is to be given.

J. W. ADDIS,
Supt. M. P. & R. S.

A BLOW TO LABOR JOURNALS.

There is every reason to believe that the present administration at Washington is opposed to giving second-class mail privileges to journals owned by central labor bodies, international trade unions and fraternal organizations, according to a decision made by the third assistant postmaster-general. This official has ruled that a trade union or fraternal society subscribing in a body for a paper that accepts general advertisements and pays for the paper out of their treasury, is not entitled to second-class entry, as such subscriptions are not "voluntary." Representative Dodds of Michigan introduced a bill to annul this decision, but a strenuous attempt has been made to put it in congressional cold storage. The attempt was entirely successful so far as it concerned the session which adjourned last month. Legislative representatives of labor organizations who are waging an aggressive campaign for the passage of the Dodds bill call upon those interested in securing protection for the labor press to use all possible influence on members of congress, representing their districts, so that the measure may be written in the United States statutes at the next session of congress, and thus prohibit autocratic bureau chiefs from issuing such orders in the future.—Typo. Journal.

This bill was passed in the House, but the interests in the Senate pigeonholed it, and it is now up to that august body. And inasmuch as it is composed of millionaires who are believed to have bought their Senatorial togas; and as they are not elected by the free vote of the people, we have little hope of the bill's ultimate passage in that body, as it requires a monetary influence instead of moral suasion to accomplish favorable results.

EDITORIALS.

To The Clergy.

We hope the clergymen throughout the country will read the report of the Rev. Chas. Stelzle in this issue. It deals with the report of that strike at the South Bethlehem steel works, owned and controlled principally by Chas. M. Schwab.

In studying the personnel of this committee there is hardly a chance for any one to charge prejudice or selfish motives; therefore, we believe that we have reasons to expect—after a careful perusal of this report, which has been sent out broadcast, not only to the labor press, but others, and has also been printed in detail in pamphlet form and distributed—a fair and honest expression from the pulpit of our country. We don't expect Mr. Post or Mr. Kirby or the followers of these open-shop squeakers, to enlarge on the conditions in the South Bethlehem works, but we do expect the clergy of all denominations, after such convincing reports, to make a noble Christian stand, and insist on their law-making bodies recognizing the justice of the demands made by the wage earners of this country for fair treatment, fair wages, and better conditions, so that the ministry may feel free to express themselves as they should without fear of being toned down, unfrocked, or placed down the line where their honest expressions will not be felt by the wealthy churchmen.

We call your special attention to the report which treats on Sunday work, and also that part which refers to the criticism of the church by the strikers. The report justifies this criticism, and also criticises the clergymen of South Bethlehem for not drawing up resolutions in condemnation of the owners of the steel works for the inhuman treatment of their employes, as well as the strikers, for trying to embarrass the employer.

We have often wondered why the clergy, when discussing the question of labor and capital, deal largely with the inconsistencies, the evil tendencies, the riotings, the drunkenness and the ignorance of the wage earners. Possibly we are guilty of some of these faults, but how seldom we hear (and especially is this so in the churches where the wealthy worship) of the inconsistencies, the evil tendencies, the extravagancies, the champagne dinners, and the drunkenness of the employer.

To see the followers of the Carpenter of Nazareth jumping sideways and dodging so many important issues that are staring us in the face today, is serious as well as quite amusing. The prophet foresaw the present day, "When the needy shall be swallowed up, when they shall pray for the new moon to be gone that they may sell corn, and the Sabbath that they may sell wheat, and make the ephah small and the shekel great, and falsifying the balances by deceit, that the poor may be bought for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes."

Why is the church losing her hold on the masses? Is it because she is thinking more of the rich man's dollar than the poor man's soul?

"Watchmen, ~~what~~ is the night?"

Who Are The People?

Is Roger Sullivan the whole Democratic party in Illinois, or, as National Committeeman, of the whole country? Does Tom Taggart own the people of Indiana? Is

either Governor Deneen, Busse, Pease or Campbell the whole Republican cheese in Illinois? Is the state already cut and dried by these factions to be foisted upon the defenseless citizens, who are absolutely barred from participating in a choice for civil officers to represent them?

Under the primary laws, as at present manipulated, we have no choice. All we know about the matter is the fact that tickets are poked under our noses when we approach the primary election booths, and we must vote the party ticket with which we are affiliated or not vote at all. We have no choice. No new name can be added; but we must swallow the dose whether we like it or not.

Under the old system any citizen could announce himself as a candidate for any office to which he might aspire, and a majority vote would decide the contest.

Under the primary law the "system," or the "interests," decide who shall be placed upon the primary ballot for nomination, and an honest man has no more chance than the proverbial snowball.

In Cook county the candidates in both the old parties have been selected and the whole matter is up for revision, union or a split by the various factions, and we feel assured that the matter will be settled, as in previous campaigns, by a mutual division of the spoils of office.

Apropos of these conditions, does it not behoove the labor element to propagate a new platform of principles, irrespective of old party organizations, and launch out upon it, fully determined that none but honest, conscientious citizens be placed in office as servants of the public?

Give us the initiative, referendum and recall planks in our platform; let us nominate men from our own ranks, and see to it that they carry out the tenets of our faith; that they work for the interests of their constituents; put upon our statute books laws that can be enforced; repeal obsolete laws that are ineffective, and inject life into the abnormal arteries of legislation.

And when we have accomplished this, let us turn our attention to the old fagged-out system of creating laws by precedent, particularly when a precedent has been set by a corrupt judge.

It is the old English system and is unAmerican in every sense, and our only hope is in a new, justice-loving party that will regulate these old foggy, obsolete and unjust methods to the shades of oblivion.

Must we supinely await the birth and development of a Cromwell, an Adams or a Jefferson, or shall we, sons of toil that we are, take the political reins of destiny into our own keeping, and so guide public affairs that no drifts or graft, no trust obstructions shall impede our onward march in the grand parade of equal rights and justice to all?

Eight-Hour Contest at Los Angeles.

The eight-hour strike in Los Angeles at this writing is progressing quite satisfactorily. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is waging a bitter fight against those who are struggling for a living wage.

The Los Angeles Times, edited by General (?) Otis, the grand hero who watched the battles through a field glass, has gone far and wide as not being successful as a union-buster, and is one of the union's bitter opponents. It is said that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

If we are not greatly mistaken in discerning the signs of the times, the fight against the trades unions of Los Angeles by these corporation cormorants will result in the political overthrow of these cohorts of monopoly, and we believe that it is the duty of every wage earner, regardless of political preference, to place in office those who stand for a square deal.

When an employer says to his employees: "You shall not belong to a union and work for me. No committee shall interview me. I am the one that will set the wage, and if you don't like that you can quit," and then when a campaign of organizations strikes the town and he has a fight on his hands, his miserable little weak backbone shrivels up and he complies with the union conditions to keep his men from going on strike and joining the union, he is too contemptible to be an American citizen.

Some of the Los Angeles manufacturers have met the conditions; others have not, and we cannot understand why men cannot see the hand-writing on the wall. However, the strike goes merrily on. We understand, at this writing, that some of the employers have signed the agreement.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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W. Kline, General President, rooms 560-585 Monon
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All communications must be written on one side
of the paper only and must be in the hands of the
editor not later than the 15th to insure publication
the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views
expressed in private communications.

BY THE WAY.

How about your Day's Pay Assessment?

Have you paid it? What? The Day's
Pay Assessment.

Send in your orders for Labor Day
badges and get out in line with your local
on parade. Show your colors.

Matters for publication in **THE JOURNAL**
must be in the hands of the editor no later
than the 15th of each month.

All non-union smiths and helpers should
stay away from Chicago Heights as Of-
ficer Anderson is killing all the dog out
there.

The Central Labor Council of Rockford,
Ill., is preparing to have one of the great-
est Labor Day celebrations in the his-
tory of Rockford. General President J.
W. Kline will make the main address of
the day.

Sixty-one days still remain in which to
pay the Day's Pay Assessment.

Business Manager W. J. Hartbeck is
stirring things up around St. Louis, Mo.
Good luck to you, "Billy."

Eighth Vice-President C. W. Koenig has
sent in for a charter for a local at Toledo,
Ohio. Nice work, Charley.

Eddystone Local No. 187, of Chester,
Pa., is certainly a hummer. They are run-
ning No. 187 a hard race for membership.
Keep at it, boys. Get them all in.

Do not wander into Boston, Mass., look-
ing for work unless you can produce a
clean paid up card, as Business Manager
E. J. Ryan will be on the job from now
on.

Once more we hear from Seventh Vice-
President W. J. Evans, for a charter from
San Diego, Cal. Send them in, Brother
Evans, we have still a few more blank
charters in stock.

Many locals are refusing to grant trans-
fer or traveling cards to members unless
the Day's Pay Assessment is paid. It
would be well for all locals to adopt this
same plan, thus assisting the general union
to raise the necessary fund.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of
W. M. Rex, member of Colony City Local,
No. 93, will confer a great favor on R. J.
Kearney, President of Local No. 93, by
notifying him, care of Postoffice Box No.
545, Fitzgerald, Ga.

We make ourselves more injuries than
are offered to us; they, many times, pass
for wrongs in our thoughts that were
never meant so by the heart of him that
speaketh. The apprehension of wrong
hurts more than the sharpest part of
wrong done.

Independence Local No. 186 of Philadel-
phia, Pa., has the proud distinction of be-
ing the largest local in the Brotherhood—
389 members—and still coming in at a good
rate. The officers are beginners, but
are certainly handling affairs in a business-
like manner.

Just as soon as every union man buys
union made goods, goods that bear the la-
bel, just so soon will the sweatshops and
"rat" manufacturing plants be compelled
to unionize in order to dispose of their
product. Union men who buy any but label
goods are employers of scab labor. Stop

Hot enough?

He loves his country best who strives to make it best.

A man, like his watch, is to be valued by his manner of going.

One pointed remark is worth a whole conversation of dull talk.

To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom.

In great straits and when hope is small the boldest counsels are the safest.

"To thine own self be true, and it must follow as night the day—thou canst not then be false to any man."

If we had no defects ourselves we should not take so much pleasure in noting those of others.

Curse not that one who is not of us, but rather throw around him that mantle of charity and brotherly love which will make him want to be one of us.

If our government would appropriate \$500,000,000 for the navy and coast defense they would save a war debt of billions and hundreds of thousands of lives.

NOW is the time to send in your day's pay and have the stamp placed in your book. Do not put off paying this until the last moment. Remember September 30 is the time limit for paying the 1910 Day's Pay Assessment.

Never in the history of this organization has the influx of new members and renewals been so great as at the present time. They are coming in by hundreds and thousands. Our organizers are certainly doing nobly. Let the good work go on!

Many a man has LOST OUT just because he wasn't PATIENT enough to wait until well planted endeavor had TIME to SPROUT. Thousands of careers have been RUINED because a few BAD habits weren't WEEDED OUT of a strong nature.

The fund created by the Day's Pay Assessment is to be used for relief of those on strike only. "In time of peace prepare for war." Pay your assessment now, brothers, for no telling when you may be compelled to strike for your rights and thus become dependent on that fund.

Only a few local financial secretaries have failed to send in their monthly reports. "Are you one of them?"

The genial, smiling "Jack" Coughlin of Local No. 128, Buffalo, N. Y., paid us a visit a few days ago. He reports the locals in Buffalo and vicinity in a prosperous condition.

ALL blacksmiths and helpers who have changed their address will confer a favor on the secretaries of their respective locals if they would notify them of such changes. If you are a member of Local No. 14 and have moved to other parts, "TELL IT TO SWEENEY." R. E. Sweeney, 4400 Princeton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A subsidized merchant marine is what is making Japan a great power. The lack of it in the United States is what has depleted our own fleets. A reform is needed. Go to it and put our American mails into American vessels and the subsidy given them will be saved in the better and quicker service and in time of war or serious disaster will save us a thousand fold the mere pittance paid to create and restore to us the shipping we lost during the Civil war nearly fifty years ago.

One of our good brothers on a recent visit to the general offices was very much surprised to learn that the "pedigree" of each member of the brotherhood is so accurately kept under the new system adopted by the general office and was of the opinion that when this fact became generally known throughout the brotherhood there would be a hurried scrambling on the part of delinquent members to "clean up" past discrepancies. Let it be understood that the record of every member of the brotherhood showing just how the card he carries stands is correctly recorded in the general office and every card must come clean.

The revised edition of the constitution and by-laws of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers printed in German, Swedish, Polish and French are now ready for delivery. Forward your order to the general office at once. Those of our members who are working in localities where these foreign workmen are employed will also soon be furnished with organization matter for distribution among these various nationalities. It is expected that those receiving this matter will distribute it promptly. Any brother wishing any of this matter will please notify the general secretary-treasurer so that he can determine on the amount to be printed.



PITTSBURGH'S LABOR TEMPLE.

The accompanying cut will give to the readers of the Journal an exterior view of the new home recently purchased by the Iron City Central Trades Council of Pittsburgh, Pa. The building was formerly known as Syrian Temple, and contains some of the most elaborate lodge rooms in the state of Pennsylvania. Extensive alterations were made on the first floor, Labor Temple, Pittsburgh, Pa.

where will be found fourteen offices to be occupied by business managers of the many organizations affiliated. A private telephone exchange has also been installed and each office fitted with desk telephones. On the second floor is the offices of the Trades Council and superintendent of the building, also an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,500 persons, which will be used for convention purposes. The upper floor is

one of the finest reception halls and is in keeping with the balance of the building. The work of altering the building is being done by members of affiliated locals, their time being donated gratis. The writer was very much impressed with the enthusiasm shown by those having the work in charge, and by the members doing the work, and when completed will be, without doubt, one of the finest monuments to the labor movement in the United States. The general committee have worked untiringly for several years to have a Labor Temple in Pittsburgh and are entitled to heartiest congratulations for their efforts, and should be appreciated by every man carrying a union card and an incentive to the unorganized to unite with their respective crafts. The Blacksmith Journal wishes the Pittsburgh Labor Temple unbounded success.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

THE METAL TRADES.

FROM LOCAL NO. 411.

Detroit, Mich., May 25, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Metal Trades Councils, affiliated with the Metal Trades Department, of the A. F. of L.

Greeting:

The Board of Commerce of the City of Detroit is advertising for skilled labor for all branches of trade in the papers of your city, and that the workmen to whom this glittering prospect of remunerative employment may not be deceived and disappointed, we beg to enlighten you as to the real situation as far as it applies to the local industrial conditions here in Detroit. We do not care to scrutinize the motives which may actuate the employers of labor organized in the Board of Commerce to glut the local labor market with labor. But this much is a fact: the supply far exceeds the demand, and for every job offered, in no matter what industry, or no matter what kind of work, there are a score of anxious applicants.

A man out of work here has a hard time indeed to find employment.

The arrival of fellow men from other cities, therefore, will only increase the ranks of the unemployed and have a tendency of lowering the wages of those who are working. Men who are lured into this city by the glowing advertisements of the Board of Commerce are certain to be disappointed in their hopes and expectations. You can readily make a test of the truth of this statement, by demanding from the Board of Commerce a guarantee of work, should one of your number desire to come here.

No such assurance will be given you, and then you can draw your inference as to the motives of these high sounding advertisements.

In your own interests, in the meantime, you will kindly see that this note of warning reaches all the laboring people of your city.

Fraternally yours,

OTTO GERSBECK, JR., Sec.

GEO. H. HARRIS, Pres.

Address: 1525 Belvidere Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

LaFayette, Ind.

Editor Journal—As I have been requested to write a few lines for the JOURNAL I will endeavor to let you hear from 411 every month. Although I am not an expert at the business, I will do the best I can, as I believe every local ought to find something good to say once a month at least. Our local is in a flourishing condition at present, having a total membership of 35 and good prospects of a few more soon.

Our foreman, honorable Lee Kohl, who has always been with us, has been granted a withdrawal card, having paid all his dues and assessments. Lee says he wants to be one of the boys and he certainly is. Although we sincerely regretted the loss of our past foreman, Louis Robellaz, some time ago, we are all under the impression that Mr. Kohl is doing all in his power to give us a square deal. We are getting along first-class and hope we will continue to do so. Mr. Kohl is an old employee of the Monan Co. and a mechanic at his trade. Although the foremanship was entirely new to him, having had no experience whatever in this line, everything didn't run as smooth as it might have been the first month or so, and the work being crowded upon us pretty fast, we were going some for a while, but we have about overcome the rush and everything is becoming normal, and we think with Mr. Kohl at the head of our department we will have everything running smooth. Mr. Kohl is a self-made man and a good social fellow, and we all wish him success in the future, as he is well worthy the responsible position he now holds. We are going to revive old 411 up a little next meeting night by having a smoker and a social hour on the side, and everybody will be there to put on a few stunts. Our recording secretary, H. P. Vought, is an expert piano player, and he will very likely entertain us with a few selections. We also have some good clog dancers who will be right there with the big mitt, including Bro. Fulks and Bro. Welsh, better known as Hookey Doo. I tell you, there is nothing slow about old 411.

Sincerely yours,

MARTIN BART,
President.

FROM LOCAL NO. 335.

Winnipeg, Man., July 4, 1910.

Editor Journal—Bro. H. Kethro, secretary of above local sent in his resignation on June 8. He is leaving this city and going further west. It was with feelings of regret that we accepted the resignation, and we wish him long life and happiness in his new surroundings.

On June 16, the officers and members gathered round at the noon hour, and Bro. Bartlett opened the proceedings by intimating we were about to lose Bro. Kethro. He spoke highly of his career in the labor movement. He has been a very active spark in Winnipeg and all the members regret at losing so fine a fellow. (I wish a number would follow his example.) In his duties he was never tiring and always took an active interest on behalf of his local. Bro. Bartlett then called on Bro. Vince to make the presentation. He came forward and in a few well chosen and appropriate words presented Bro. Kethro with a chain and locket, bearing an inscription, "Presented to Bro. Kethro by the Officers and Members of I. B. of B. H., No. 335."

Bro. Kethro suitably replied and thanked the members for giving him so fine a present. He regretted his having to leave Winnipeg, but stated he would continue to hold his membership with the local for some time to come.

I trust to write soon again.

Yours fraternally,

M. YOUNGER,
Secretary.

FROM CHARLEY GLOVER.

I've been down in Texas and old Arkansas, where razor backs are found galore. Arrived at Little Rock at 5 in the morn, and kicked at the door of Bro. Van Dorne; but found he had been gone for over a week, I then went to Pine Bluff to make my sneak. Arriving in the morning at eleven o'clock, I went directly to the Cotton Belt shop. I met all the brothers of old number five, and found everyone of them awake and alive. I asked for their committee who, in numbers were few, and found one of them—brother George Daroux. The other committeeman, brother Schmitt by name, failed to show up that morning at the train. Brother Daroux knocked off work that very noon to hunt Brother Schmitt, whom we found very soon. We tramped the streets of Pine Bluff for a mile, when George espied Schmitt with his Arkansas smile. We got busy quick and were soon on the scent, and went to a hall to look over the agree-

ment. They told where the hitch was, which didn't look good to our loyal brothers on the Cotton Belt road. I stayed there a week waiting for the word to come down to Tyler and settle—but nothing was heard—until I got busy with a telegram, demanding a conference or pull every man. After waiting two days with our men in suspense, we were called down to Tyler to hold a conference, so now that it's settled we will cut out the noise, and say a few things about some of the boys.

Now George Daroux owns a trotter whose name is Maud X. At facing automobiles she's as good as the best. If you ever ride behind her as Schmitt and I did on that Sunday night—oh, didn't she fly. Then there is Father Matticks with his smiling face, who owns an old sway-back that's lost many a race. He tied her at the fence of Brother Herschell, when she walked away leaving Fatty to yell. He said to Schmitt, "Let me have your bike, so I can go and find her or I'll have to hike." Then down the road he hustled—when we heard an awful thud, and upon investigating found Fatty head first in the mud. Of course we all were sorry, when we heard a queer laugh from the house next door to Schmitt, who has a nice bay calf.

There is one brother more to mention—that is Brother Dad Daroux—who will beat you all at high five, without one chance in a hundred for you. Brother Herschell is a trick rider, especially at night, who can ride in corkscrew fashion when he goes down the pike. Now I don't want to tell everything which I heard while down there, because it would not be right I fear. But when I look back to those jolly old boys, I laugh with delight at their cheerful noise. But take the entire bunch in the city of Pine Bluff, I found them to be true union men and made of the right stuff. I know that they will say when they read these fresh lines, that if the Mutt that wrote them ever chance to come our way that we'll knock the white head off him, and sink him in the clay.

Now boys, if you are not mentioned, why don't take offense, because I'll want some one to help me, so I will have a good defense.

At a recent meeting of the Metal Trades Department in Washington a sub-committee was appointed to meet with the Building Trades Department for the purpose of having some understanding in regard to jurisdictional question, and the following resolution was drawn up and passed by the Building Trades Department.

"Resolved, That the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, A. F.

of L., is desirous of extending moral assistance to the Metal Trades covered by the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., and the officers of the department be and are herewith instructed to confer with the executive officers of the Metal Trades Department with a view to working out some tangible plan of understanding to be later reported to the Executive Council for adoption."

You will kindly accept the foregoing as official notification of the action taken by the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) WM. J. SPENCER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Building Trades Dept.

FROM LOCAL NO. 193.

Urbana, Ill., July 15, 1910.

Editor Journal—Permit a few lines to appear in the Journal to acquaint the members of our Brotherhood that in Urbana, Ill., is located Local Union, No. 193. Small in numbers but large in the spirit of Unionism, they hold regular stated meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month at Carpenters' Hall, and are getting along nicely. Last month (May) we gave our first annual banquet, which was enjoyed by the wives, daughters and sweethearts of all the members of No. 193, also quite a number of friends, as well as members from other crafts were present. An elegant program of vocal and instrumental music was arranged, parts being taken by the daughters of Bro. McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. Greisheimer, and Miss Terrell, and every person vowed they had spent a very pleasant evening.

We have a new agreement of nine hours with an increase in pay, and have good reasons for rejoicing. We advocate socials of this kind where our families and friends can attend and enjoy a pleasant evening with us.

Yours fraternally,
COMMITTEE.

A LITTLE NONSENSE MIXED WITH A LITTLE SENSE.

In traveling around the country it is strange the different kinds of people and things one encounters, and during leisure moments, when we have time to reflect upon the golden past, our mind oftentimes dwells upon some trifling coincidence which is bound to bring forth a smile.

According to Van Dornes' description

of Mr. Daley, I was almost afraid to meet this worthy brother, but after becoming acquainted I found that my fright had suddenly forsaken me, and that Bro. Van Dornes had considerably exaggerated his statement.

I struck Little Rock in a boom. As far as our local is concerned, they are on the job, first, last and all the time. I attended the blow-out of local 30, and must say that I was shamefully introduced to all the brothers by our Worthy Brother, Mr. Van Dornes. However, the hot air he sprang didn't work quite as well as he expected it would. But will say, hot air is entirely out of the question when some one happens to land without a union card from our brotherhood. Then he, as well as the rest of the members, are right down to business, so don't venture into that town unless you are sure you have the ticket.

In Pine Bluff, one of our committeemen, Bro. Geo. Daroux, was kind enough to take me around and show me the sights. Maud X, a famous old horse of his, who, it appears, is somewhat shy of autos, was brought forth for the purpose of conveying us to the different places of interest. Unfortunately, or otherwise, we met one of those mile-a-minute travelers, and our horselet didn't seem to be overly particular whether we would land in the ditch or on the street. However, we reached our destination without any serious damages, so I shook hands with myself to find that I was all there. If there is any doubt in your minds regarding this matter, ask the secretary of local No. 5. He knows.

Speaking of horses, the city of Pine Bluff can certainly congratulate themselves on having a very intelligent set of them. Fatty Mattocks is the proud owner of a pacer or trotter who seems to be afraid to go home in the dark. While we were enjoying ourselves at a little blow-out, forgetting all about this most intelligent animal's weakness, the sun went down. The horse, being a trifle more watchful than we were, thought it best to beat it while his shoes were good, thus avoiding the terrific anxiety of going home in the gloom. When Fatty became aware of the disappearance of his horse, he lit out after it with a bicycle, but it seems as though he didn't get any further than MUD, so he decided to return, and he certainly did look just a little bit under the weather.

But of all trotters, that is night trotters. Bro. Hirschell is the one. His means of conveyance is a bicycle, and he certainly is some rider. The following morning we tried to trail his track in the dust, but we became so dizzy that we had to give it

up as a bad job. A cork screw hasn't got near as many fancy curves as that trail had. I think Bro. Hirschell missed his vocation. He ought to be riding a bicycle for a living.

Now for old dad Daroux. He certainly is the spry old guy. He simply dotes upon beating an international officer, and he managed to get me about six different times. I bet he is laughing up his sleeve now to think how easy I was.

I got to Marshall and found a committee there, and I wish to say that I met lots of committees and lots of beaux, but the American Beauty was in that bunch, and I want to tell you when you find this beauty in a bunch, that bunch must surely come out on the top, and I believe that is why the Texas Pacific boys were so successful.

After reaching Tyler, Texas, I met the Old War Horse, Bro. Divine, waiting patiently to bid me welcome. His whiskers were trimmed in apple pie order and he had a peach skinned a mile. Later on I met Bros. Lucy, Garber and Lyle, and when I got a glimpse at Lyle's red top, I knew that we had the right man in the right place at the right time. He is a hustler from start to finish. He is a very fast talker, but he couldn't get on the job with him. Now, Red, when you read this, think of me, the Guy that wrote it.

I believe that this is about enough nonsense for the time being, but I wish to state that such locals as Paducah, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, Memphis, Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Springfield are a credit to our Brotherhood. They all work in harmony, and it seems as though they cannot do enough for one another. So put your shoulders to the wheel, Brothers, and follow the example of the above mentioned brother locals. If you will do this, we will be in a position, in a very short time, to get what rightfully belongs to us, and which will put us on the top pinnacle of organized labor.

This is just a little advice and nonsense, which sometimes goes good together.

Faternally,

C. N. GLOVER,
2nd Vice-President.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 10, 1910.

Editor Journal—We organized No. 282 on the 11th and had a fine crowd. Bro. Flanagan was in the chair. We have a good, live bunch and the boys seem to be in very good spirits. The following were elected to hold office for the ensuing term:

President—Geo. B. Fisher.

Vice-President—F. I. Bender.

The office of recording secretary left open at present. The secretary is a member of No. 212, and is acting as same during strike.

Financial Secretary—Arthur Tyler.

Treasurer—Juan Ramirez.

Conductor—Chas. McBride.

Sentinel—John Bishop.

Trustees—Chas. S. Church, John McCarthy, C. G. Wright.

Local Organizer—F. I. Bender.

Officers were installed by Bro. Flanagan, and given good, strong advice as to what was expected from them.

We were sorry that Bro. Evans was not with us to see the result of his good work. I know he would have been highly pleased, for he worked faithfully for the new local, and we were sorry to see him leave.

The Brothers at large must know that we are putting up a very strong fight and our pickets are always on the job early and late.

We were addressed after installation by Bro. C. F. Crow of Machinist Local No. 311, and he gave the boys a very instructive speech, and he was very heartily applauded. Bro. Crow is one of the ablest unionists in California, and one who we always like to see call.

Bro. Flanagan then addressed the members and told, in his clever fashion, of the wonderful achievements and the great good that organized labor has done for the worker. He was given cheer after cheer for his good advice. Bro. McMurry, our own Bill of 212, assisted in the work of obligation, and the strong hand shake and the pleasant smile was enough to make any one want to stay with Bill, and he gave the members of 282 an invitation to come to 212. We are meeting in the same hall the first and third Fridays of each month, so we have a union meeting every week except when there is a fifth Friday.

Will send you a report as soon as I can get to it.

We intend to hold the charter open as long as the strike is on, and expect to get more members.

Yours fraternally,

WM. MILLER,
Recording Secretary 282.

JORDAN CONDEMNS AMERICAN FOOTBALL.

Some Lively Discussions of Various Departments of Teachers—Fourteen Different Meetings.

The actual inside work of the forty-eighth annual convention of the National

Education Association began yesterday, when fourteen separate departments of the organization held their sessions.

A sharp issue was raised at the session of the National Council of Education. In an address on physical education in its various phases, Clark W. Hetherington, professor of physical education, University of Missouri, pleaded for an extension in athletics and called football the greatest of intercollegiate sports.

In the general discussion which ensued, David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California, denounced foot ball as being a combination of brutality and pugilism.

Will Be Blamed.

"Some day," he declared, "the college presidents and school heads of this country will perhaps be called cowardly and brutal because they did not put a stop to the dangers of football, a sport that destroys the best there is in American youth.

"No intelligence is required in the game of football," he continued. "Blacksmiths and boiler-makers can play the game as well as men of finer intellects—in fact, blacksmiths and boiler-makers are considered the best raw material for the game."

Headquarters Blacksmiths Union,
45 Eliot St., Boston, Mass.,
July 8, 1910.

To the Editor of the Boston Post,

Sir:—I noticed in the press reports of the National Council of Education at one of its many meetings this week, remarks alleged to have been made by David Starr Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California, in which he offers a gratuitous insult to the blacksmiths and boiler-makers of the country, in his reported statement that on account of the necessarily brutality involved, and the small degree of intelligence required to play the game of football, that consequently it was sport only for blacksmiths and boiler-makers, and that the mechanics just named could learn to play the game as well as men of intelligence. And this from a college president! It is from such remarks dropped occasionally by men of the ilk of the cultured Jordan, that we are able to get a line on the tendency of the modern American educational institutional toward snobbery and class prejudice.

Why the learned brother selects the craft of blacksmithing as a following needing no intellect to acquire, is beyond my understanding, unless he desires to advertise his educated ignorance. Let me tell the learned professor that ninety per cent of all men born, are mentally and physical-

ly capable of becoming college professors. Any boy with a fair degree of common sense can learn from text books, and thus by application acquire enough of written lore to fit himself for the position of college professor, and he can secure an appointment in almost any of our American colleges, by standing in with the trusts and corporations, and he can hold his position indefinitely by an occasional flaying of the labor unions.

The craft of blacksmithing, the mother of the skilled trades, which the gentleman has in his learned way tried to belittle, is the most highly skilled of all the trades, so skilled in fact that its craftsmen must be endowed by nature with a rare mental aptitude and equipped with more than the average amount of physical strength, a combination not often found together in the person of one man. I will venture to say that not more than fifty per cent of all men born are capable of acquiring the trade of blacksmithing.

Only the rich or near rich are able to send their sons to college so that it is a natural sequence that the average college professor claims that the college can do that which nature failed to do, and is constantly dangling before the eyes of the college graduate, as well as the young student under their care, the false doctrine of superiority. Have a care, brother Jordan! Don't by your utterances encourage class prejudice, or you may yet have cause to revise your judgment of the amount of intelligence possessed by the average blacksmith and boiler-maker.

Professor Jordan and his college, and all the professors and colleges in the world, are unable to put one ounce of wit or intelligence into a student's brain. God alone can do that. The best they can do is to polish the rough edges off such intellect as nature endowed the student with, and sometimes we have evidence that they are even a failure in the polishing process.

No, professor, the possession of a college diploma is no guarantee that the owner is endowed with any more intelligence than the average blacksmith or boiler-maker, and furthermore the position of blacksmith and boiler-maker in modern civilization is just as important and as honorable as that occupied by the college professor. In the industrial world of today the blacksmith occupies the position of the most potent factor of all the skilled trades.

I am unable to account for the lapse of intelligence on Professor Jordan's part, when he made the statements attributed to him, and will have to class it with the senseless statements of Professor Osler,

who said that every man should be chlori-
formed at the age of sixty, and the pro-
fessor who asserted "that the strikebreaker
was a hero!"

Hoping that I have not taken too much
of your valuable space, I remain,

Very respectfully,

ED. J RYAN,
Business Agent Blacksmiths.

WHEN GLOVER ARRIVED.

A union man came to our city one day,

A union man 'tis true;

And if you'll examine his heart you'll find

That it bears the label, too.

We had a meeting called for that night,

For trouble on hand had we;

And the way he handled that business for
us

Was really grand to see.

He got a new contract up for us all—

We're to receive more pay;

And doing that on the old Cotton Belt

Is going some now, I say.

We decided for him a banquet to give,

To say our last farewell—

But never mind what we ate and drank,

That's something we will not tell.

The meeting started at eight-of-the-clock,

And Glover talked for fair;

'Till someone mentioned "the eats" in the
rear,

Then he gave up in despair.

For the dining-room we all were bent—

How that food did disappear—

Then someone mentioned our President,

And we gave "Jim" a rousing cheer.

Then we started for Second and Main
Street,

When Glover again did say,

"Now we've all finished the good things to
eat,

Don't forget that day's joy."

At last we had to bid Glover farewell,

And he went on his way.

But the good he did and the songs we
sang

Will be remembered for many a day.

WALTER HERSCHELL,

Local No. 5.

Pine Bluff, Ark..

OPEN LETTER TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Upon assuming the office of general sec-
retary-treasurer of this organization on

November 1, 1910, I immediately saw the
necessity of adopting a system that would
be the means of bringing the local secre-
taries and the general office in closer touch
with the business of the brotherhood. I
found that the general office had no means
of knowing the financial standing of the
members in general and the result was
the adoption of the financial report of dues
paid to the local secretaries and the in-
stallation of a new Card Record System in
this office by which we are able to keep
close tab on the entire membership. In
order that this can be accomplished suc-
cessfully it will be necessary for the hearty
co-operation of every secretary in the
brotherhood to make his reports out in a
correct manner. Since the request was
made for these reports, the results have
been most gratifying, fully 97 per cent of
the locals having complied therewith, and I
wish to thank all who have assisted me in
this work. I do not wish to be under-
stood as finding fault in the manner in
which some of our secretaries are sending
in their reports, but would suggest a few
corrections that will assist me for a more
complete record. I would therefore ask
that you fill in the blank spaces found on
the report sheets, particularly the space for
total number of members, irrespective of
the number paying dues for the month for
which report is intended, and state for
what months the members are paying dues.
Assuring you, one and all, of my earnest
desire to conduct this office along strictly
business lines and again thanking you for
the important part you are taking in doing
so, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

WM. F. KRAMER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

DON'T.

"Don't forget that organization increases
wages and shortens the working day, mak-
ing work steadier.

"Don't condemn the labor movement be-
cause you know of 'objectionable features.'
Every man and every human institution has
some imperfections.

"Don't wait for others. Others are wait-
ing for you. Some must be among the
first. Why not you?

"Don't be blind to your own interests.
Unionism helps all workmen, all society,
the home and state.

"Don't let so-called 'independence' pre-
vent you from being unselfish. We are all
dependent on some one or something. 'No
man stands alone.'

"Don't retard progress by remaining a
weapon in the hands of the employer.
Stand on your own side.



Reading from left to right: D. MAHONEY, Local 44; H. LOONEY, Local 44, Vice-President; CHAS. CHUMLEY, Local 43, President; W. S. THOMPSON, Local 402, Secretary and Treasurer; A. S. FIELD, Local 2; C. J. RICHARDSON, Local 47.

WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY, AND THEY ARE OURS.

Upon going to press, the following clipping from the Chicago Tribune will be gratifying news to the readers of the Journal, as well as every man carrying a union card; it is also another evidence of weakness existing in the National Association of Manufacturers in this country, and manufacturers are realizing that the open shop policy is a losing venture and are withdrawing their membership from the association.

Buck's Stove Co. Bows to Union Labor.

Cincinnati, O., July 20.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has announced that the Buck's Stove & Range Company of St. Louis has agreed to abandon its open shop policy and hereafter employ none but union men.

James W. Van Cleave, head of the Buck's Company, and former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, died May 15th last, after six years of incessant warfare against the Federation of Labor. His friends attributed his death, after six months' illness, to the strain of the fight he had waged since 1905 with union labor, which he had once described as a "muscle trust."

In the course of that fight he had obtained an injunction from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia forbidding the federation to boycott his company or to print its name in the "unfair list" in the Federationist, the organ of the Gompers organization. For violating that injunction Judge Wright imposed a sentence of one year's imprisonment on Gompers, one of six months on Secretary Frank Morrison and one of nine months on John Mitchell.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia upheld the action of Judge Wright. Then an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has not yet passed on the question.

The settlement of the differences between the company and the federation will not affect the case pending in the Supreme Court, and that tribunal next winter is expected to pass on the question of whether the courts below stifled freedom of speech of whether the labor men offended against law and order.

WHAT CHANCE HAS THE AVERAGE MAN?

By Clyde A. Morrison.

The salaried man in his struggle to meet

the constantly increasing prices of the absolute necessities of life cannot help but arrive at the conclusion that he is paying toll to the manipulators of life's necessities and that his salary is not increasing in proportion to the increased cost of living.

You are constantly reading a lot of fine spun theories as to the cause of the increased cost of living, but the reason is as plain as a pike staff. It is the greed of man, the avariciousness of those who combine and conspire to take as much as possible from the average man and give him as little as possible in return.

The conspirators, when accused of oppression, when accused of fixing prices to meet the demands of their constantly increasing greed, issue statements through their subsidized publicity bureaus that they are not to blame, but it is the poor farmer or others way down on the social scale who are guilty.

If this be true, where and how do those magnates amass the colossal fortunes they possess? Their criminal exhibition of wealth, their beautiful palaces, their large retinue of servants, their European trips, their dazzling banquets, their diamonds and regal splendor represent the increased cost of living which comes out of the threadbare pants pockets of the average man.

Now and then some magnate, in order to square his conscience, gives a few dollars of his money to some charitable organization or institution, and the event is given widespread publicity. The next day he whistles for all his sleuths, the price of something is boosted and the average man pays for the donation.

This "select class," as they choose to call themselves, look down with haughty disdain on the average man and attribute their financial success to their own shrewdness and overabundance of brains. Their vulgar display of wealth, their desire to shine as the elect of the elect, their desire to emphasize their own greatness and the inferiority of others has more to do with breeding socialists in this country than anything else.

Who's to blame for the increased cost of the necessities of life? Who's to blame for the average man's salary remaining the same? Everybody knows and the proof is certain, but it takes a long and difficult course to show up the culprit.

We all envy the man who has made a fortune in the straightforward, legitimate course of business, but the sleek, fat, well-groomed members of the combination that thrive off the artificial creation of values at the cost of the average man, are beneath the ordinary highwayman or the brigand. The highwayman or the brigand

at least gives the average man a chance to fight; the "necessities of life" combination does not, and no one man has the money or the power to resist their plans.

The Federal Government is now looking into this subject and its reports and its evidence will show that the stupendous fortunes possessed by members of these various secret combinations represents the very life blood of the struggling masses. The enormous fortunes amassed by this clique of men, as well as several of their supernumeraries who are on the inside and must be taken care of, comes out of the small earnings of the average man.

Roosevelt had their measure; President Taft also seems to know the source of the oppression and it will be a happy day for this country when some of these sleek individuals have prison doors slammed behind them, thus proving that the "manipulators of the necessities of life" are not greater than the Federal Government and Lord God Almighty Himself.

The average man wants a "square deal." Roosevelt tried to give it to him. President Taft has followed in the footsteps of his courageous predecessor, and it is to be hoped that in the present investigation there will not be another miscarriage of justice.

This country is great enough and rich enough to liberally support all its people. A fair and equitable distribution of its immense wealth is all that the average man wants. A fair chance and a fair profit for every man is all that is asked, but the creation of artificial prices by the manipulators at the expense of the average man is a crime.

The average man well knows that those who wax fat in a short length of time dealing in life's necessities do not gain that wealth along legitimate lines. They do it by a very clever, ingenious and deceptive method of boosting this commodity and then that, in a sort of "now you see it and now you don't" method of buncombe. The average man pays the toll and the "necessities of life" ring get the money and its members pose as our best citizens.

NOT HER FAULT.

He was a countryman in New York on business. He was walking down the street for something to buy as a present for his wife. In passing a bird shop his eye was caught by a parrot.

It was priced at \$25 and warranted to talk. The countryman bought it and, as he had to stay a week, he sent it on to his wife by rail.

When he returned he asked his wife how she liked the bird.

"He was a mighty pretty bird, but powerful tough."

"Tough? You don't mean to say you've eaten that bird?"

"Eat that bird? Of course I have."

"My stars! Why, woman, that bird cost \$25 and could talk like a lawyer."

"Well, if that bird could talk when I had him by the head and was a-goin' to wring his neck why didn't he say so?"

DON'T WEEP AT THE ICEPOST.

Behold the sage of Battle Creek
As he sits in his mansion of stone and brick,
And the stuff that he writes would make you sick

Don't weep at the icepost.

He hands out bunk in solid chunks,
It cost him many thousand plunks
And it smells just like a thousand skunks,
Don't weep at the icehouse.

All union men he surely hates,
Calls us a lot of labor skates,
And should be behind the prison gates,
Don't weep at the icepost.

Please give us some more of this blue ozone,
With many a tear and sigh and groan
In the frenzied style that is not your own,
Don't weep at the icepost.

Alas, for the ravings of Mr. Post,
He seems to have done his very most.
Please listen to this union toast,
Don't weep at the icepost.

Weep in the millpond at Battle Creek,
Help turn the millwheel good and quick;
To grind up peanut shucks and brick,
Don't weep at the icepost.

OLD ZICCETTY.

READY FOR THE KISS.

"Is the room disinfected?"

"Yes, mother; and I have sterilized the curtains, deodorized the furniture, fumigated all the fixtures, vaporized the air, washed my lips in an antiseptic solution and—"

"Have you septicized the ornaments?"

"Thoroughly, mother; everything is done. Arthur is waiting now in the hydrogen room."

"Then you may go in and let him kiss you, dear."

"Don't be a nonunionist because 'unions are not run right.' Get into one and help it 'in the straight and narrow path.'"

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local No. 66.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst the

DAUGHTER OF BRO. CHAS. BRAUNLICK;

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and family their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sustain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

WM. McLEOD,

A. DAILEY,

J. JOHNSON,

Committee.

From Local No. 13.

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman,

C. E. HAPPOLDT;

a worthy and respected member of our Local Union; be it therefore

Whereas, The life that made our associations with him pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are closed upon our further intercourse. By his ennobling traits of character he has endeared himself to us, and in his career has left an example to his fellow members.

Whereas, Those qualifications which he possessed influence us in a sincere desire to testify to our appreciation of his life among us.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions sent to our official JOURNAL for publication; also recorded in our minutes.

R. J. CROOM,

R. Y. WILLIAMS,

S. J. DURDEN,

Committee.

From Local No. 456.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

JOHN SHEA,

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and

hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of our brother; also a copy to the official JOURNAL for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

W. J. BRADLEY,

JAMES WILES,

WM. SMART,

Committee.

Local Union No. 168.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe, to call to himself the

WIFE AND CHILD OF PRESIDENT GEO. KRUSE

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal, also to the family of the deceased, and the same be recorded in our minutes.

GEO. SANDENAN,

J. P. McCABE,

Committee.

From Local No. 128

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

MOTHER OF BROTHER JAMES RENAUD;

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good Things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official journal for publication.

FRANK BRACHERER,

JOHN CONNORS,

F. C. BOLAM,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 459.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly to her heavenly and eternal home the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER SIMON HOLMBACH

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction. And we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

J. TIPPET,
GUST STRAND,
C. ALM,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 197

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our beloved fellow craftsman,

WILLIAM HARKINGSTALL

a worthy and respected member of our Union. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the most merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that the same be published in our official Journal.

WM. BUNKLE,
E. R. HAGEN,
F. A. WILTSIE.

Committee.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plated, 40¢ per dozen, \$4.00. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

**DO YOUR LEVEL BEST.**

By Beulah Frost.

Do you level best,

Always, everywhere.

Never mind what others do,

You act fair and square.

Duty's call is urgent,

And life no empty jest;

Pull yourself together,

And do your level best.

Do your level best,

Of indolence beware;

Yours is now the springtime,

Improve the season rare.

Use each precious moment,

All trifling ways detest,

Pull yourself together,

And do your level best.

Do your level best,

All honest work will tell;

Though the task be irksome,

Resolve to do it well.

Tinsel oft may glitter,

But won't stand the test;

Pull yourself together,

And do your level best.

"Don't forget to look for the union label when you make your purchases. It is the best possible proof that the articles of merchandise were made under fair conditions for the workmen employed in their make. At the same time it is an acknowledgment to the employer who recognizes unionism."

"Don't forget that the open shop means as low a wage as the employer can compel the union man to agree to by the power of the nonunion men he can get.

"Don't say 'I got along without the union for five (or fifty-five) years.' Organized labor has helped and is helping you now. It has increased the general average of wages.

"Don't say 'Unions can't accomplish their purposes.' They do.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

See that the Union Label is on the sole of your shoes.



DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.



General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
WM. F. KRAMER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
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GEO. PEACOCK, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 318 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

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- D. C. TUCKER**, 321 China Street, Vicksburg, Miss.
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ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

District Councils

- 1 **CHICAGO AND VICINITY**—Meets every third Thursday of each month at Koch's hall, 12 N. Clark st. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec'y, Wm. Zickgraf, 1134 N. Franklin st.; business managers, John J. Barry, Edw. Tegetmeyer, 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 9 A.M. Phone Main 4345.
- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 32 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **FRISCO SYSTEM**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell St., Springfield Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM**—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM**—Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George St., Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.; B. E. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM**—President, Secretary, —
- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM**—President, Secretary, —
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3501 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal; secretary, Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 14 **NORTH WESTERN**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 787 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coelin, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM**—President, Herman Schwachow, 3251 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, D. E. Burt, 121 N. Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO**—President, D. F. Donavan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM**—President, Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM**—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NOORFOLK & WESTERN**—President, Wm. McDoumott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Mihahan, 316 Ralston ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **BOSTON & MAINE**—President, George E. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, 756 Arderson st. East, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender 423 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM**—Pres., W. L. Eulow, 2014 Grand ave.; sec. R. L. Comas, 1623 Kennedy, ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT**—Sec., —
- 24 **DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM**—
- 25 **GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC**—Pres., R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec. A. O. Anderson, 900 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Penlecks, 874 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 360 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WARASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 218 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—Pres., J. Breto, 466 Aylwin st., Montreal, Que.; sec., F. Cahill, 73 Mullin st., Montreal, Que., Can. Business agent, F. Cahill, 72 Mullin st.; Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, Canada
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—Pres., H. C. Brown, 26 Robertson st., Montgomery, Ala.; sec. Pro. Tem., A. S. Johnson, 41 Rimshart st., Waycross, Georgia.
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. Cain, 790 A. Euclid Avenue; sec., F. A. LaBee, 1701 North Pendleton avenue, St. Louis, Mo; Business agent, Wm. Langebannig, 200 B. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 85 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—Pres., John L. Heller, 27 Race st., Cumberland, Md.; sec., S. S. Hopple, 536 S. Biddle st., Baltimore, Md.
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, W. J. Mount, 1901 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 730 Park st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Council hall, corner Elliott and Huron st. Pres., Frank Beachner, 213 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macnaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—President, Adam Lange; secretary, W. P. Eggers, No. 2527 Wylie ave.; Bus. Agent, B. F. Halde-man, office room 10 Maloney Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., Willis E. Golden, 312 Meane st.; sec., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., J. L. Brown, 695 Penn. ave.; sec., Ira Landrum, 289 Maryland avenue; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 B. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., Wm. Monerief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 4 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 306½ Baraque st. Pres., A. J. Daroux, E. 2nd ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.

- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Howard Hall. Pres., Jas. Howard; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL (BUTTE)**—Meets second Monday of the month at 506 Center ave. Pres., Wm. Rennie, General Delivery; sec., Jas. M. Geary, 610 Cottage Grove ave., Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3d Sat. at Old Masonic Temple, Maine st., Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and third Mondays at Varley Bauman building, 1410 3d avenue. Pres., Arthur Gladhill, 721 2nd 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., F. W. Dodd, 5320 1st ave., Woodlawn, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Board of Trade Bldg. Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., B. T. Harrison; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. E., Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 B. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweeney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., W. D. Williams, 711 S. Campbell ave., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., B. L. Berris, Windsor Hotel; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREEPORT**—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Socialist hall. President, Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres. T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Clark st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 514 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. B. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. B. Funk, 1008 W. Markham; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1415 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Pythian Castle. Pres., B. V. Cecil, 914 Hardy street; sec., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewas, No. 25 B. U.; sec., H. H. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., Ed. Mitchell, 614 Hall st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 270½ Alder street. Pres., L. L. Hamilton, 1721 E. 9th st.; sec., J. L. Burke, 687 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Seeborn, 720 Powell st., Portland, Oregon.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., John Doyle; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 245, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 43 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, B. J. Schmid, 371 E. Robie st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 46 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Hausel Bldg, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minnies, 2723 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood St., S.E. Pres., Otto Brown; sec., Elsie F. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., J. F. McGrath, 10 S. Lamine st.; sec., Luther G. Dowd, 1706 S. Ohio st.; fin. sec., W. J. Musick, 1117 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 56 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Hayes, 68 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., B. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 611 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, E. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 66 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. Pres., John Mead, West Waterloo, Iowa; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 417 Bratnaber st., Waterloo, Iowa.
- 68 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Nation Hall, 7th st., and Central ave., President, C. D. Hobbs, 612 Tenney ave.; president pro tem., John Reid, 82 S. 7th st.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at F. T. Branfield's residence. President, David Phillips, box 81; secretary S. T. Beamfield, Box 637, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BRAMMOUNT**—Meets second and fourth Saturday at Union Temple Hall. Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 73 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., J. C. Iserman, 2822 Taylor st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22d ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Villet st.; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Lucille hall, Union ave. Pres., E. A. Burger, 4721 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1808 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4123 Lake st. Pres., Henry Coellin, 414 N. Lawndale ave.; sec., Wm Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **BATTLE CREEK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st. Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Dell, & C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 82 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, George Wise, Thoburn P. O., Esquimaux, B. C.; sec., Frank W. Jeeves, 2649 Graham st., Victoria, B. C.
- 83 **VEHICLE WORKERS**—Sec., M. B. Zullars, 308 N. Pine st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 84 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houston; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Arthur B. Chapman, 2413 8th ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooley; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Brougham sts. Pres., C. L. Richardson, 317 E. Brookett st.; Sec., E. J. Sanders, 506 Evergreen st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every third Tuesday at Carpenters' hall, 1521 Broadway; Pres., Jonas E. Baker, 713 Marshall ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 380 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., H. W. Nolan, 512 E. Grand ave.; sec., C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson sts., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., E. A. McFarland, 186 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1009 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 93 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave. President, R. J. Kearney, P. O. box 645; sec., Geo. Mills, P. O. box 663, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 95 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhombere and Conlar avenues. Pres., Louis Hauth, 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 124 W. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 780 Park st.; sec., J. H. Cates, R. F. D. 1, Box 27 A, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, W. L. Scott, 709 Tazwell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 830 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, C. Barrett, 1409 10th st.; sec., F. L. Feulecks, 374 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corden, 1417 5th ave.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 103 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. J. Whitlock, 807 1/2 E. Franklin st., Richmond, Va.; sec., S. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Joe Pierce, 1702 W. 12th st.; sec., T. Donnelly, 816 N. H st., Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA**.—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Bifealdt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 731 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**.—Meets on first and second Fridays at Budde hall, Biddle and Willard sts. Pres., William Ratchford, 1723 Madisonst.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **FRISCO**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., Arthur McGuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 510 Morgan st.; sec., C. Garner, 510 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczyk, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**.—Meets first and third Mondays at 24 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 204 Jennings ave; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., Patrick H. Gaul, 340 W. Carson st.; sec., Howard Spracher, 1112 N. Harrison ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., — sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams, 1507 West Congress st.; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6449 Emerald ave.; secretary, P. W. Mccller, 4463 Princeton avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortuna Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1516 So. 6th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; sec., C. W. Cole, 320 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President, Frank Beachner, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **TUBAL CAIN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., Edward Morgan, 1806 Hutchinson st.; sec., J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm avenue, Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, President, Albert Smith, 537 Sherbrook st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 715 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., Geo. Atchison, 10 Mable st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres., J. A. Dickerson, 508 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Laner, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, John Bridger; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 155 **ALGIERS**.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Rebecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **SAGINAW**.—Meets 1st and 3rd. Sat., at Labor Union Hall. President, August Laesch, 413 North 3rd, ave.; sec., Samuel West, 519 North 4th, st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sabors Union hall. Pres., Aug. Leach, 417 N. Third st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 302 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Wm. Robertson, 1020 Pigroot ave.; sec., Wm. Porter, 703 A, St. Clair ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **FORT SCOTT**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 3094 E. Wall st. Pres., W. E. Bryant, 513 S. Broadway; sec., D. E. Moore, 519 S. Crawford st., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 3d st. President, Wm. H. Morehouse, 106 Rondoff st.; sec., Geo. Chadwick, 1010 W. Mill st., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **HAVELOCK**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., R. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 437 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., Frank W. Davis; sec., Frank Woodmaster, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. Pres., Ebert Berkuist, 1017 E. Belmont; sec., Chas. Schultz, 537 S. 7 West, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 800 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., J. Czarnecki, 4213 14th st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2723 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., P. F. Hamrick; sec., J. E. Robertson, 10 Robinson st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., I. M. Hind, 1623 G st.; sec., John B. Dutton, 2780 Magdalena ave.; sec., H. W. Plate, 1828 S st., Sacramento, Cal.
- 176 **SAN DIEGO**.—President, C. G. Carson, box 68, R. F. D. No. 2; sec., C. W. Rees, R. F. D. No. 7, box 68 B, San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., J. S. Nummy; sec., S. B. Pippin, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 103 Buckingham st.; sec., A. E. Black, 302 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine Ohio.

- 179 **ALTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, Chas. G. Moser, 127 E. 8th st.; sec., A. Budde, 920 E. 6th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **NEW HAVEN**—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 **PARLOR CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 E. ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **BAKERSFIELD**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 923 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 **DES MOINES**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 1636 S. Fourth st.; secretary, pro tem., Jerry Fouby, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 **PATERSON. BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **INDEPENDENCE**—Meets 1st Friday eve, and 3d Sunday p. m. of month at 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 952 N. 11th st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **EDDYSTONE**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., Robt. Adams; sec., Samuel D. Techton, 510 E. 8th st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **BENTON**—President, Henry Butth, 2807 Wyoming st.; sec., Henry Kammerer, 4430 S. Grand ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at Brick hall, 315 Lion st. Pres., Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec., Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **MARBLE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. D. Trainer, 1023 Callaway st., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., D. W. Morgan, R. F. D. No. 1, Lonesdale, Tenn.
- 193 **STAR**—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 207 S. Cottage Grove avenue; sec., C. E. McClara, 114 W. Franklin st., Urbana, Illinois.
- 194 **BREMERTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at Eagles Hall, Pres., O. D. Rue, Box 1093; Act. Pres. Robt. F. Pittack; sec., Jas. H. Ross, Box 635, Bremerton, Washington.
- 197 **DROP FORGERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templars Hall, cor. State and Jay str. Pres. Wm. H. Chapmar, 34 Barret st.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148 1/2 Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **JACKSON CITY**—Meets on first Tuesday at Schwemie hall, Main st. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 408 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **SCIOTO**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman hall. Pres., Jerry Dixon, 1305 High st.; secretary, P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 1112 Locust st. President, J. W. Morrison, 614 Cambridge ave.; sec., O. J. Clifford, No. 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 **HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 836 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **PADUCAH**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. Pres., J. E. Smith, 1209 Kentucky ave.; sec., J. T. Hutchen, 1223 Jackson st. Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **LIBERTY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Lelderkrantz hall. Pres., J. Kapwski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wise, 8 Wendell avenue., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **GRAND CROSSING**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 76th st. and Drexel ave. President, J. S. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave.; sec., J. E. Burns, 750 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **CLINTON**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at K. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., G. W. Rales; sec., J. R. Cooper, 1118 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **PRINCETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., Elias Sambert, 210 East Spruce st.; sec., Jos. Ryman, 404 No. Seminary st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **BOSTON**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Thos. Heffler, 48 Wenham st., Forest Hills, Mass.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **MERIDIAN**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., R. L. Smith; R. F. D. 3, sec., L. L. Long, 3416 Ray st., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Lowery, 1911 E. Main st.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **SPOKANE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane. Pres., G. W. Gimson, 1704 Sharp ave.; pres. pro tem., Orrin Reed, 3318 Martha st.; sec., C. M. Sanders, 203 East Crown ave., Spokane, Wash.
- 215 **SEATTLE**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 1314 1/2 Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **BROCKTON**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 15 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 **FORT WAYNE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., C. Snyder; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **TWIN CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joe McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.
- 225 **NASHUA**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Dautte, 42 Jefferson street; secretary, Clement Descapin, 115 Chandler st., Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **PASUMPSIC VALLEY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., H. E. Colby, Lyndon Centre; sec., W. F. Beaugard, box 340, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 229 **NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, William Carey, 2526 Thaleia street; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 3607 Iberville st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **WASHOE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Charles Short; sec., O. A. Marvin, Box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rohlfelt, 904 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.

- 233 **GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Central Block, cor. Central ave. and 2d st. Pres., R. J. Somers, 313 7th ave. South; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 815 9th st. South, Great Falls, Montana.
- 234 **PROVIDENCE**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong ave.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 7 Young ave., Providence, R. I.
- 237 **COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Nesley, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 **BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 1634 West End av. Trades Assembly hall. Pres. Geo. Currier, Crete, Ill.; sec., Wm. H. Conway, 1427 East End ave.; fin. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 **GOOD WILL**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. President, Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky. Sec., M. D. Pettibone, 120 Mt. Clair ave., Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 **BRADDOCK**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. President, Chas. Henry, 523 Price avenue, North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton ave., Rankin, Pa.
- 245 **CONNAUT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., S. Spieldecker, 753 Madison st.; sec., J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st., Conneaut, Ohio.
- 248 **ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cumble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **MCCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220½ Main st. President, John A. Truex; sec., F. W. Smith, box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., G. A. Schloerl; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays at Painter's Hall, Main st. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1923 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.
- 257 **FLORENCE**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilberson, 306 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1140½ 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 123 15th st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., G. W. Arbuckle, 1727 N. Arsenal ave.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 446 Berwick ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen O. McKain, 1531 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring St., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Friday at the recorder's office. President, C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., R. H. Jones, 309 Congress st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 81 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Sayms st.; sec., Peter Hensen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st, and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosemore ave.; sec., Chris. Keutzel, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **QUEEN CITY**—Meets third Tuesday, at Worman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Pres., Chas. Graham, 471 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 701 Second st. Pres., F. M. Uter, 701 Second st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowio st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall, Main st. President, S. S. Crabtree, 6 Cottage ave.; sec., W. M. Dellis, 7 Dehard st., Palestine, Tex.
- 274 **LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1127 Denroutigny st. East; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., E. N. Rice, 106 W. Jefferson st., Marion, Ill.
- 277 **LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John Allen; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G St., Livingston, Mont.
- 279 **CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 281 **VULCAN**—Pres., John Barncut; sec., Edward Jackson, 525 12th ave., E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 **CONTRACT OF LOS ANGELES**—Meets at 438 Maple st. Pres., G. B. Fisher, 452 E. 43d st.; sec., Wm. Miller, 478 S. Savannah st., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 285 **FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at E. 10, 156 Main st. Pres., W. E. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., William Barrett, 22 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., J. C. Osborne, Box 147, sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesday at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 182, Galeton, Potter Co., Pa.
- 288 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, at member house. Pres., W. J. Coppe, 11 Grove ave.; sec., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every third Friday at Mannercher hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 293 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2114 Mulberry st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavinaugh; secretary, Samuel Darrow P. O. Box 158, Kaukauna, Wis.

- 295 **HORTON**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., S. D. Bidwell; sec., Lewis Fries, P. O. box 446, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **COLLEGE CITY**.—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academy st.; sec., C. E. Efland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **ROCK CITY**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm st. Pres., David Allen; sec., I. M. Wiley, Wabash, Ind.
- 299 **JUNCTION CITY**.—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 478 W. 24th st.; sec., J. W. Walters, 2624 Lincoln ave.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Utah, Ogden.
- 300 **BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred. Endling, 740 Stewart ave.; sec., Fred Kern, 653 Lafond st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Eli Van Schaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 306 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2325 Halsted st. Pres., R. P. Nauman, 2770 Blue Island ave.; sec., Chas. F. Hunt, 3146 Calumet ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 308—**MAPLE LEAF**—
- 316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 3013 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 263 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1035 Franklin ave. Pres., Joseph Davis, 1833 Franklin ave.; sec., Mike Hannell, 910 Brooklyn st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 321 **WALSH**.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney, 5119 Wentworth ave.; sec., James Ryle, 8433 Shields ave.; fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 5026 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 325 **HOMESTEAD**.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison st. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223 Arthington pl.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3861 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed. King, 9321 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **QUEBEC**.—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 De Aquillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., P. J. Lynch, 3 Garden st., Quebec, Can.
- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall, W. 4th st. Pres., Chas. Block, 707 S. 13th street; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 329 **STERLING**.—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August S-bultz, 122 East 3d st., South Bethlehem, Pa.
- 332 **HELPERS**.—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmaier's hall, corner Steamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 130 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 306 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **MCCOMB CITY HELPERS**.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 230 1/2 Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**.—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James st.; sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY**.—Meets 1st Thursday and 3d Sunday at Union Builders hall, E. Second st. Pres., Tina Tillotson, 136 E. Second st.; secretary, Geo. Peacock, 815 Robin st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **SAN ANTONIO**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., W. L. Badger; sec., E. T. Garner, 1106 Dawson st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 338 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS**.—Meets 1st Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in Wilson's hall, Hancock st. Pres., Samuel Butt, 105 S. South st.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **LABOR HOME**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues Pres., C. E. Canley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 633 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **FOREST CITY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Central Labor Union hall. Pres., Martin Holmstrom, 1821 7th ave.; sec., Anton Munson, 309 S. Independence ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS**.—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neil, 159 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhombert's hall, cor. Kneest st. and Rhombert ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer, and 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 400 **ZONE LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, E. M. Floresell, Gorgona; sec., Thos. G. Roth, Empire, Canal Zone. Box 133, Panama; sec. pro tem., J. C. Stone, box 43, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **COLBERT**.—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd fellow's hall, Montgomery Ave. Pres., J. B. Potts, box 359; sec., Chas. Peterson, box 411, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **WATER VALLEY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., B. J. Jordan, Box 505 Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **DEVINE**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Hall, N. Broadway ave. Pres., J. W. Taylor, cor. Horace and Wimberly sts.; sec., Geo. A. Hewitt, 332 East Line st., Tyler, Tex.
- 407 **REVELSTOKE**.—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres., Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **LOOKOUT**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres., W. V. Blanton, 12 Long st.; sec., T. M. Melton, 1200 Ducon ave., Highland Park, Tenn.

- 409 **PARSONS**—Meets second and fourth Wed. weekdays at Engineers' hall. Main street. Pres. E. L. McAmas, 1622 Kennedy ave.; sec., Wiley Pugh, 1719 Gabriel st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 **ALLIANCE**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 43 Stewart st.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 **LA FAYETTE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Martin Bart, 1920 Pierce st.; sec., H. P. Voght, 1613 Tippecanoe st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **LOCOMOTIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catherine st., Viauville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **CHOCTAW**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrisney hall. Pres., Louis Johnson, 123 N. Beard st.; secretary, G. E. Jones, 422 N. Aydelotte st., Shawnee, Okla.
- 415 **FOND DU LAC**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., A. Robedanz, 509 Minnsofia ave.; sec., G. Kropachels, 235 Western av., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **HICKORY**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 278 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 204 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **DUNDEE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Lake ing; sec., B. M. Rogerson, Box 27, McAdam Junction New Brunswick.
- 422 **MOBILE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Granapa; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 427 **TOLEDO**—President, Dell Moore; sec., M. J. Nagle, 3030 Chase st., Toledo, Ohio.
- 428 **EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Robt. Cummins, 2418 Maple st.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **BINGHAM**—
- 430 **YOKUM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at E. of P. hall. Pres., C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yokum, Texas.
- 431 **PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 32 Columbia ave., Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**—President, F. F. Froncoeur, Bradley, Ill.; sec., James Martinson, 110 Oak st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at German Veterans' hall, 158 Bloomingdale street. Pres., Geo. Pracht, 1604 National blvd.; sec., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **SUNSET**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., W. R. McCutcheon, 128 East 1st st.; sec., W. P. Self, 817 H st., Salida, Colo.
- 435 **PANHANDLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, Frank Sanderlin; sec., J. L. Pittman, P. O. box 538, Childress, Texas.
- 436 **HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Danis hall. Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., L. Hash, 1010 W. Clay st.; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 **TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., John Dalton, 601 Vine st.; sec., J. A. Bladel, 819 Linden ave., Trinidad, Col.
- 439 **MARQUETTE**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Nestor block, Washington and Marquette sts. Pres., Alfred Swenson, W. Harrison st.; sec., Lawrence Olson, 302A dams st., Marquette, Mich.
- 441 **NORWOOD**—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Baraby, 14 Allison st.; sec., G. E. Emerson; 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., Jos. A. Jondrew, 2645 Hickory st.; sec., Jas. O. Dillon, 822 A, Tyler st., Saint Louis, Mo.
- 445 **TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., Harry Barnes, 527 Russell st.; sec., John Stelger, 720 S. 2d ave., Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474 1/2 Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 175 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurlbise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **JOHN BROWN**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., John Jenison, box 453, Osawatomie, Kans.
- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., John Bassett, 1236 Meyers st.; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beards-town, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2201 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Fred Allen, 417 W. Mercury st.; sec., W. J. Bradley, box 538, Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., E. E. Tucker, 538 Galapago st.; sec., F. W. Springer, 1733 E. 33d av.; fin. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 1017 Ban-nock st., Denver, Colo.

- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Bruton's House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 96, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Gust. Strand, Box 388, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., John Hayes; sec., D. J. McGillivray, 1532 Main st., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 8th ave. and 14th st. President, W. M. Cannon, 1913 1/2 Main st.; sec., H. R. Somers, 2321 Fair ave., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Desell, 23 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 138 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 403 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **DELAWARE**—Meets every third Thursday at Central Labor hall, South Main st. President, A. A. Given, 198 Park ave.; sec., B. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, Ohio.
- 466 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 401 Dakota ave., Chickasha, I. T.
- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John H. Slaterry, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 38 4th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Fjellstad hall, North Side. President, John Rao, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al Prosser, 615 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 2448 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, W. D. Priest, Box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., D. C. Evans; sec., Geo. Doid, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 523 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., Harry Richborn, Cristobal; sec., Wm. M. Rosteck, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, E. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevln ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royalists. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John E. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tavis Bratsberg, 90 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., Arthur Strom, general delivery; sec., W. T. Arrington, 81 Folks st., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 8th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1163 Boonville st. Pres., S. Brugger, R. F. D. 4; sec., L. H. Baker, 346 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **DUQUENSE**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at cor. Grant and Diamond sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Pres., John Tapkin, 405 Island ave.; sec., Benj. McElhinney, 411 Alexander st., McKees Rocks, Pa.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Hugh McCullum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave.; sec., Phillip Coyne, 198 Chartiers st. North Side, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kralger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore St. Pres., T. F. Stearns, I. C. Shops; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 490 **POTTSVILLE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Brewery Workers Hall, 110 N. Center st. Pres., John A. Scherbenut, 624 W. Arch st.; sec., John E. Stephenson, 461 Hotel st. Pottsville, Pa.
- 492 **HAYRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. President, Lars Larson; sec., G. B. Parks, P. O. box 680, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 615 N. Fourth st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **LAKE COUNTY**—Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., J. W. Kennedy, 233 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriech's hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.
- 497 **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 480 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., Geo. Tyacke, Proctor P. O., Minn.
- 499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam E. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres. Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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The Blacksmiths Journal

TWO PARTS --- PART TWO

AUGUST 1910 NUMBER



Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. DOUGHERTY.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

Since my last report I have done considerable work in and around Boston; 209 having demands in about twenty shops for a 10 per cent increase, and I am glad to report that all the manufacturers gave the increase without any trouble with the exception of one shop where we had only one man and it was necessary to call him out to show that we meant business.

I got the District Council in working order and we had headquarters open in Boston for some time, so the last thing I did was to turn over the office to the business agent, E. J. Ryan, who, I am glad to say, was elected. I know that with Brother Ryan looking after Boston and vicinity we will hear some good reports from there.

I was sorry to hear that the city, through his honor the mayor, who has the whole say under the new charter, refused to grant the demands of our men and it was clearly proven to him that a good many of our men have been in the employ of the city for over thirty years and they are receiving the same wage today that they received thirty years ago, and such men as his honor will ask the laboring men for

their votes. I, for one, hope that he will find the laboring men the same kind of a friend that he has proven to them.

I wish to say that we asked the city to grant \$4 a day to the smiths and \$3 to the helpers, and it was refused.

While they will tell you what a great place Boston is, I want to say this—Chicago pays its smiths \$5 per day and finishers \$4.50 and helpers \$4 per day. New York City pays \$4.50 to the smiths and \$3 to the helpers. Even Buffalo pays \$3.75 to the smiths, so I can not find anything that his honor the mayor should feel proud of when comparing Boston with other large cities. I hope that it will not be forgotten when the time comes to vote.

I wish also to say that I received an appeal from District Council No. 1, in which they appealed from the decision of the International President in taking one of the business agents from District Council control and making him a special organizer, subject to orders from the general office. I sent out the appeal to the general executive board and I wish to say here for the benefit of all concerned that I have received six votes, all voting except the general president, and the vote is unanimous in upholding the action of the general president. The appeal is therefore lost.

I am glad to say that I have visited the

new local at Quincy and at the last meeting they had sixteen new candidates for me to initiate, showing the good work done by the shop committee and the president, there being but one man smith working there now who is not a member. The local has fifty names on its books, so they are all to the good.

Local No. 332—the helpers' local—are adding them to its rolls every meeting, so I have hopes that Boston will soon be in good shape.

I attended the District Council No. 8 meeting and found Brother Egan and Brother Wilson up to their eyes in business and if all District Council officers could get through the business as fast as those two brothers can we would have nothing to complain of.

I also attended the meeting of District Council No. 20 and found that Mr. Lee of the Boston and Maine had not given an increase to our men who worked in what is called the maintenance and way department, and I also found that men of that department were putting in a schedule for smiths and asking for the large sum of 15 cents per day increase.

I drafted a letter and Brother Robinson was instructed to send it to Mr. Lee, and I left no room for doubt as to who had control of the blacksmiths and helpers and also that we would stand for nothing but the two and one-half cents per hour and one and one-half for helpers and we gave him till July 10th to make up his mind. Well, I am glad to say that he gave the increase that we asked, so a few of the smiths that belong to the other organizations got the large sum of 15 cents a day where our men got two and one-half cents per hour. This should make some of them cheap skates sit up and take notice and get in where they belong.

I came to Buffalo to spend the Fourth of July, having been on the road for over three months, and getting order to stop here and assist Brother Bolam for a while. I am glad to say that we have been able to get a closed shop agreement with a firm that has two years' work here and who have three smiths working for them, so it's up to two non-union smiths to look

for another vacancy. There is lots of work for me here in this vicinity and I hope that I will be able to assist District Council No. 38 a lot with the help of Brother Bolam.

I am looking forward to settling the Galeton strike in the near future and I hope to report it settled in the next issue of the Journal.

I cannot conclude this report without paying tribute to the Boston Press. It is the most sympathetic and friendly disposed toward the labor movement of any part of the country, each paper having a reporter assigned to report and write up labor news. It was our good fortune that the news writer whose duty it was to cover the district where our headquarters are located, is an ardent and enthusiastic trade unionist, and by the discreet and friendly use of his pen in the columns of the Boston Post (his paper), we were enabled to have our doings, our success, our intentions chronicled and brought home to the attention of those who desired to reach, and whatever success we have had in strengthening the brotherhood in Boston, no mean share belongs to John Mellen of the Post reporter staff, for as a reporter of labor news he is the noblest Roman of them all. Long after I have taken my departure from Boston I will remember the kindly good offices and genial good will and friendship of Johnny Mellen, and I sincerely hope that when next I have a chance to visit the Hub he will be occupying the editorial chair at the head of one of Boston's large dailies. He deserves all the good things that can come his way and I hope that they will come quick and fast.

I desire to thank all the brothers who so readily turned out to all the meetings that I had in Boston, and more especially Thomas, Keenan, Ryan, McNally, Langry and not forgetting the Minister's Son.

It was a case of where we had to keep at them all the time, so too much credit cannot be given all the old members who were on hand every meeting to show they were on the job to stick.

I hope and trust that Brother Ryan will receive the same kind of assistance that I did and that before long we will know

that Boston is a very poor place for a man to go to if he has not got a clear card. So with best wishes and kindest regards to all I will close.

Respectfully submitted,
W. J. DOUGHERTY.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

Chicago, July 15, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

My last report left me in Tyler, Texas, where we had just finished up our agreement on the Cotton Belt road. Receiving a wire from President Kline to go to Palestine, I immediately took my departure. I wired Brother Dellis of my intended call, and was met at the train by Brother Crabtree and three or four other brothers, who escorted me to the hotel. After supper I met the entire local in front of the hotel, and from there they took me to a brother's home, as it was impossible to get a hall at that time. Here I met my old friend, Brother Bob Garner, whom I had not seen since the St. Paul convention. After a general all around talk, I explained the situation of the Cotton Belt road and the Texas Pacific to them. They then arranged for a committee to lay off next day and go over the situation on the I. & G. N. As per arrangements, the committee met me the following morning at nine (9) o'clock. We then proceeded to the hall, where we went over our contract and agreement in detail, and as the I. & G. N. is in the hands of a receiver, the situation was a trifle more difficult than on other roads. We finally decided that I send a telegram to the receiver and general manager, as the understanding was that the officials of the I. & G. N. and our committee should settle for what the T. & P. did. This was perfectly satisfactory to the men. In two (2) hours' time, I received a reply stating that the superintendent of motive power was at Atlantic City, and that we could have a conference just as soon as possible. We immediately sent another wire asking for a set date for this conference, and received a reply stating that

they would be unable to comply with this request until the return of the superintendent of motive power, but informed us that the agreement would be effective the same as the Texas Pacific. The committee being satisfied with this reply, deemed it advisable to notify the rest of the men. We called a meeting of the entire shop and explained what we had done during the day and it was unanimously voted that we wait until the superintendent of motive power returned from Houston, which probably meant three or four days.

Having a letter from President Kline telling me to go to Springfield, Mo., as soon as possible, also a telegram to that effect, I notified the brothers of Local No. 273 and explained to them my uselessness in staying in Palestine for a week or more awaiting their conference. Fortunately they realized that the most advisable step for me to take was to proceed to Springfield. However, will say I found a good loyal bunch at Palestine, who were always willing to help one another, and I regret very much that my visit was of such short duration, but hope to have the pleasure of meeting them again in the near future. It is a pleasure for an international officer to meet good union men such as I found in my travels throughout Texas, Arkansas and other places.

On Thursday evening I was to arrive at Pine Bluff, so I wired them of this fact. They arranged for a local meeting at which their agreement was read, and after which the committee received a vote of thanks. Your humble servant gave them a talk, after which they escorted me into a dining room where they had a spread fit for a king, and I am sure everybody enjoyed themselves immensely, and I certainly was pleased to meet the true blue members of Local No. 5.

From here I proceeded to Little Rock. I wired that I would be there on Friday evening, so they called a special meeting for my benefit, which was attended by most every member of Local No. 30. After a talk on general conditions throughout the country and on our organization, especially so on the Day's Pay subject, we turned the meeting over to a little jollification. They asked me to display my vocal cord

abilities, which I did. This benevolence was also bestowed upon the brother of Local No. 5 the night previous. They had refreshments of all description, cigars included, and we had an all around good time, and there was none of the throng regreted their presence at the meeting that evening.

Then the question arose of my going to Springfield and as there were several days intervened between the time of my departure and Saturday evening, I thought it advisable to stop off at Memphis and see what could be done there. Not notifying them of my intended call, upon my arrival I immediately went to the Illinois Central shops where I met the majority of the brothers of Local No. 2. After becoming acquainted, Brother Payne was asked to lay off and take me around the city and the different shops. We arranged for a meeting to be held at 6:30 o'clock Saturday evening so it would enable me to get my train at 8:25 for Springfield. Brother Payne managed to find a horse and buggy and drove around to the different shops, where we notified the boys of our intended meeting, and we expected them all to be present; however, we were slightly disappointed in this matter, but nevertheless we had a large and good meeting.

At this meeting I found that the wage scale question on the I. C. was not settled, and that the locals on this road were to take a strike vote. I impressed it upon their memory the object of a strike vote, and the necessity of taking same. I also gave them advice along the trades union lines and then departed for Springfield, Mo.

Arriving at Springfield on Sunday I was unable to meet all the committeemen, the chairman having gone away on a week's vacation, consequently could not do much until his return. However, I found from Brother Thompson and the other committeemen what the grievances were on the Frisco; and while there were several to be adjusted, the main one was that the company failed to live up to their word in regard to the wage rates. I tried to get the superintendent on the phone and found that he was out of town and would not

return until later in the week. The following Wednesday I called again and found that he had returned. After a very lengthy talk he absolutely refused to meet me only in a sociable way and not with the committee. I told him in return that I was not there to make sociable calls on railroad officials, but was there on business only. We then arranged for our committee to meet him after the return of the assistant superintendent from the master mechanics' convention, which was the latter part of the week. I wired Brother Chumley to come home as soon as possible so we would be in readiness when this official returned.

Finding that the company had promised several things which they failed to give, I immediately went to Kansas City to meet two other delegates, Brothers Loouy and Mahoney, to see if they would confirm the report of the other committeemen.

As I had four days in which to go to Kansas City, I stopped off at Pittsburg, Kan., notifying them in advance of my call. Brother Mattock met me at the train and told me they had arranged for a meeting that evening. He also told me that there were men in Pittsburg who were unorganized and that I possibly would be able to do some good. Upon learning this, I decided to stay another day. At the meeting of Local No. 149 that evening I got permission to install another local in Pittsburg, so I informed the brothers that I intended staying another day. On receiving this information they immediately proceeded to arrange for a jollification meeting.

The next morning I started for the unorganized members and was successful in getting them to make application for a new charter. The members of local No. 149 asked these brothers, as well as myself, to attend their sociable, at which they served refreshments of all kinds, and at which place they showed the newly initiated members the good feeling that prevailed. The members of Local No. 149 are a loyal bunch, the same as I found them to be in the places I had visited previously. No man is allowed to work among them unless he carries a card of our broth-

erhood, so if you are minus a card, don't go down there, as it will do you no good. Union men is what they want at all times.

After installing the new local that evening I left the next morning for Kansas City, notifying Brother Reid of my arrival. He met me at the hotel and we spent a very pleasant evening. The next day being Saturday, I went to the Frisco shops, met a few of the brothers. I had a long talk with Brothers Loouy and Mahoney on the question of the agreement. They assured me that the committeemen at Springfield were correct in their assertion. That evening I attended the meeting of Local No. 66 and gave them a talk along unionism and other topics.

Taking my departure from Kansas City I arrived at Springfield Sunday morning, and awaited patiently the return of Brother Chumley Sunday night at 11:30. Brother Chumley returned and after becoming acquainted I made arrangements to meet him along with Brother Thompson Monday morning at 9:30. The committee kept their appointment and we went over the entire agreement in general and I found, as I already stated, several grievances. I called up the superintendent in order to make arrangements for a conference with our committee, and was informed by the assistant superintendent that the superintendent had left town the day before, which was Sunday, and would not return until after the 1st of July. Finding this to be the case, I tried to meet him (the assistant superintendent). He agreed to do this, but under the same conditions that the general superintendent did, and that was in a sociable way, and without the committee. Seeing that it was impossible for me to do anything in this matter, we decided that the committee would wait the return of the general superintendent and notify me of the results later on, as I was to leave Springfield immediately.

Not being home for eight weeks, I took my departure for home, after advising the committee at Springfield what course to pursue, and giving them the benefit of what little knowledge I had, to handle their affairs with the superintendent. Landing

home I did practically nothing until after the 4th. Since then I have tried to organize the unorganized at Chicago Heights, and assist Local No. 239 in every possible way. We arranged for a stag to be held Saturday evening, July 16th, inviting all the unorganized as well as the organized to attend. The results are these:

General Secretary-Treasurer Wm. F. Kramer, Brother Clark of Local No. 326 and myself attended, and nearly every member of Local No. 239 was present. The unorganized, however, failed to show up to enjoy the feast that our worthy brothers had arranged for them.

I feel that this meeting did the members of Local No. 239 a lot of good, especially from the advice given by Brothers Johnson of the Painters and Decorators, and Brother Kelly, business agent for the boiler makers, and our worthy general secretary-treasurer, and I hope that this advice will be followed by each and every member, and if it is it will only be a question of a very short time when we will have the unorganized in our brotherhood.

I take this means for thanking the members of Local No. 239 for their assistance and also thank Brothers Johnson and Kelly for the valuable assistance they rendered at that meeting.

CHAS. N. GLOVER.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Stratford, Ont., July 14, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

During the week following my last report I remained in Philadelphia and visited various shops in the vicinity for organizing purposes, including the Seventeenth Street Shop of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Otis Elevator Works, and various shops across the Delaware river in Camden, N. J., including the New York shipbuilding plant.

The prospects are very favorable for increasing our large membership in this district.

On the Sunday following the meeting:

with the Eddystone Local No. 187 referred to in my last report, I attended the regular meeting of Philadelphia Local No. 186, which was attended by about two hundred members, although the afternoon was a roasting hot one. While the greater part of Philadelphia's population were seeking the shady spots in the city's parks and other places of recreation, the men of our organization considered it their duty to look after their interests by attending the meeting of their local union.

It was an inspiring sight to see them lined up, waiting their turn at the secretary's desk to pay their dues, and speaks well for the caliber of the men composing the membership in that city which has so recently been organized.

And the same interest and enthusiasm is shown also in the Eddystone local, which is also composed of Baldwin men.

Matters of great importance were taken up at the meetings of both these locals, and which will be handled jointly, chief of which is the framing up of a schedule to present to the Baldwin company and also the necessity of electing a business manager to take care of the interests of the organization in this district.

Both of these propositions will require time and careful deliberation, and are absolutely necessary to the welfare of the union. This district is a very important one in many ways, and will require the attention and concentrated efforts of our general office for some time to come in order to place ourselves on a firmly established footing.

We are fortunate in having the earnest efforts of an efficient staff of officials in both locals, and they are showing their loyalty to the cause by working together in a very satisfactory manner. We expect to hear a great deal more of this district in the future, which will evidently become one of our greatest strongholds in the east.

In Camden I called a meeting which was attended chiefly by men employed in the large shipbuilding plant near that city, where there are about three hundred men employed in the blacksmith department. Although the meeting was not largely attended, I succeeded in doing some mis-

sionary work that I believe will have some good results in the future, therefore it will be necessary to follow up the work commenced there.

I have just held a meeting here in Stratford for the purpose of organizing a local among the men of the Grand Trunk shops. The meeting was not very largely attended, but the outlook is very favorable, having arranged for another meeting for tomorrow night when I hope to accomplish something definite. The conditions existing on the Grand Trunk are of such a nature that they are injurious to the conditions of the men employed on other roads in this district, especially the C. P. R., whose officials informed our committee at the last conference held with them that they would oppose any further increases in the wage rate until the G. T. R. had been brought up to their level; therefore it is up to the men of the G. T. R. to get in the line of progress and no longer stand in their own light or in that of others. I hope soon to be able to report progress in the organization of this system.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS FLANAGAN.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 10, 1910.

At the writing of my last report I was at New Orleans attending to matters of Local No. 155 relative to the new agreement on the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific railroad. Before leaving Houston I instructed the committee on the H. & T. C. to go ahead with their conference with the superintendent of motive power of said company and in case they needed any advice in the matter Brother Daly, chairman of the T. & N. O. company, would be at their service. While at New Orleans I met Mr. Luster, foreman blacksmith of the Algiers shops, and had quite a talk with him concerning the new agreement, Mr. Luster promising to live up to the agreement in every particular. Having decided several important questions pertaining to the agreement which had the effect of putting Algiers local in better shape, with in-

structions from General President Kline I started for the coast, stopping at all places en route in order to promote the interest of the organization.

At Beaumont, Texas, I met Brother Garrett, who informed me that it might be possible to get a new local at Port Arthur, Texas, and with this in view I immediately went to Port Arthur and interviewed the smiths and helpers of that city on the question of organizing a local there. They all seemed favorable, but as their pay day was yet ten days off and thinking that this time could be used to better advantage I made arrangements whereby Brother Garrett of Beaumont Local No. 70 would handle the matter. I sent Brother Garrett an application for the charter and although I have not heard from him since, I feel sure that he has attended to the matter and am in hopes that the general office has already received the application and that the new local at Port Arthur has by this time been installed. Leaving Port Arthur I stopped at Houston. There I met Brother Daly and with him and several other members arranged to have both the shops in Houston in a solid organized state. I feel safe in saying that the Atlantic system and the Sun Set lines besides all outlying points on these lines of the S. P. company are in the best state of organization that they have ever been in, and in the future it will be a hard matter for a man to get in any of these shops without a paid up card. My next stop was at San Antonio, Texas. Our members here were somewhat confused regarding the increase they were to receive on account of some fires not being specially mentioned. I explained the settlement and advised that every man (smith and helper) would insist that the rate paid at San Antonio would be exactly the same as that paid at Houston, which is strictly in accordance with the settlement made with Mr. Ryan, superintendent of motive power of the Atlantic system, even if it does not meet with the approval of some minor officials. I further instructed the men to see to it that the proper rate was paid them or else hand the case over to Brother Daly at Houston and he would take the matter up with Mr.

Ryan as per agreement and there settle the question once and for all. I next stopped at El Paso and spoke to the men at the S. P. shops during noon hour. Our El Paso members are not altogether pleased at the rates settled upon as, on account of the extremely high cost of living there as compared to other parts of the system, the increase received in rate does not compare with the advance in cost of living. Another thing I want to call to the attention of our members and especially those working for the different railroads throughout the country is for the past few years whenever the companies grant an increase in rate they almost immediately reduce the hours of work per day. This was rather noticeable on the Atlantic system during our last conference. The day was reduced to eight hours, and not satisfied with that the company reduced the time to five days per week. Brothers, this is the best kind of argument for the eight-hour day, which is the goal all true union men are after. But I warn you that in order to get this as we want it you will have to be prepared. So sit up, look, listen, put your hands into your pockets, get just a little of the increase you have received and put into your District Councils in order that when your committee goes before the management they will be able to stay right there and fight out the question with them. Pay your day's assessment (the day's pay) to the general union so as to enable the general union to come to your aid when needed. Brothers, the question of the eight-hour day is coming perhaps sooner than many of you expect, and in addition to that remember that as a rule the blacksmiths are paid lower rates than any of the metal crafts. So it is up to you if you ever expect to get where you belong. For God's sake get rid of some of the stinginess in you; build up your local, your District Council, and your general union, so as to be able to meet the question when it comes. It's coming, get ready. I next stopped at Tucson, Ariz., and had a very pleasant heart to heart talk with our members, who are as fine a lot of trades unionists as any man would care to meet. How I wish some of the other locals on the S. P. were

fortunate enough to have such members as those belonging to Tucson Local. Brothers, if every man on the system were imbued with the same feeling concerning his craft as our Tucson and El Paso members are, why we would only have two days in a week, namely, Sunday and pay day, and you bet that we would get enough wages for that one day's work to carry us over Sunday, and then some. Leaving Tucson I next stopped at Los Angeles, where I am at present trying to do my part in the conflict now going on between the Manufacturers and Merchants' Association and the Metal Trades Association of Los Angeles, Cal.

The cause which led to this strike, I presume, is known to every union man throughout the country, but for fear some may have been too busily engaged in other matters, which is usually the case with many trade unionists, to give this subject the proper time and thought, I think it wise at this time to give at least some of the facts concerning the conditions imposed upon the workingmen of Los Angeles by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of said city. According to the rules of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association a man seeking employment in Los Angeles would upon applying at any of the shops whose owners were members of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association be given a note to the secretary of this association, whose principal duty is to ascertain whether the applicant is a union man or not. If he is and this secretary finds it out no work for him. If it happens that he is not a union man then he is required to sign a statement obligating himself never to join or have anything to do with any trade union. So stringent are the rules of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association that any man leaving the employment of any particular firm could not receive a position from another firm unless so permitted by his former employer. Under such rules as these, no doubt everybody understands the questions of wages and hours were entirely in the hands of the employer, and I am told that in many cases the men were required to

work as much as twelve and fourteen hours at odd times without receiving anything more than their regular day's pay, which in many cases was ridiculously low.

For a long time it was thought a matter of impossibility, so well were the rules of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association enforced, to get a sufficient number of men together in order to protest against such treatment, but as time wore on the conditions growing from bad to worse, things finally became unbearable for the workers and through the extended efforts of the general officers of the different metal trades unions, and especially the financial and moral support of the iron trades and building trades councils of San Francisco, enough men of the different crafts were brought into their respective unions and therefrom a metal trades council was organized in Los Angeles. On May 21st last an agreement and circular letter was presented by the metal trades council to all firms employing members of the affiliated unions. The letter sent was similar to that sent to any firm or company whose employees desired a change of conditions and plainly stated that in case there were any articles in the proposed agreement that were objectionable to the employer, a committee would gladly meet them in conference concerning same. Well, brothers, you can imagine the commotion that the presenting of this agreement started among the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. No answer to the letter was received, but instead the letter was thrown into the waste basket and wherever any members of the unions were found at work they were immediately discharged. The Los Angeles Times realizing that something unusual was afoot among the workers of Los Angeles, and with the hope of destroying the movement in its infancy as they thought, published article after article, day after day, condemning the actions of the workers in general and the general officers in particular. Anyone who belonged to a union, and particularly those of us who are representing the general organizations, were anything but human beings, according to the Times. Myself, of

course, included. Thanks for the advertisement given the cause by the Times, as it has helped along wonderfully and saved the movement considerable expense. But too late Mr. Editor of the Los Angeles Times and members of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. The movement in your city is no longer in its infancy. It has outgrown its short trousers and is now at the age of manhood, and even in the face of all your unfair, mean, dirty, low tactics, is in a position to and will assert the rights of its members from now on.

Why brothers, defeat is already acknowledged by some members of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and the only thing that keeps them from signing up with us is, according to their own statement, "They will be scabbing on their own organization." Bro. W. J. Evans, our seventh vice-president, had been in charge of our part of the program here and that he has handled all our business with credit to himself and the members of our craft, goes without saying. Upon my arrival he was sent further north on the coast to look after the interests of the smiths and helpers in that locality, which I feel sure he will do to the satisfaction of all concerned. Brothers, I would suggest that your secretary read this report at your local's meeting, adopt resolutions endorsing the movement in Los Angeles, and finances you can for the support of those who are on strike here, for this cause is your cause. Contribute liberally. Send all contributions to your General President, 585 Monon building, Chicago, and ask that your resolutions be published in our next monthly Journal.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. FLANAGAN.

Fourth Vice-President.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

I wrote my last report from St. Louis, where I spent a few days and visited a number of shops with the new business

agent, Wm. J. Hartbeck; and I expect good results from that city from now on, as we are gaining there gradually.

I also went to Alton, Ill., to settle a difference there between Local No. 179 and the Beall Bros. Mfg. Co. When I got there I found the men (that is, some of them), were not satisfied with the new agreement that had been signed, but after trying for two days to adjust matters, I found I could do nothing because the majority of the men were satisfied. I wish to state that it would be a good thing if the men in No. 179 would decide to make a stand the next time they go before the company, and I am certain Beall Bros. can be made to be more fair in the future.

I then received word from the general president to come to Chicago, and was sent to the Twin Cities to go over the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads and try to line up the delinquent members of the craft, as the System Council No. 25 is after a new agreement.

I arrived in St. Paul and was met by Brother A. O. Anderson, secretary of the Council, who, by the way, is one of the best union men I have ever met. I also met Brother Pat Hanrahan, who I had met at the Pittsburg convention, and they introduced me to the big president of the Council, R. F. Matak, who really is a big man, not only in size but also in principle and character as well. I spent a week in the Twin Cities, and attended a joint meeting of Locals Nos. 43 and 300, also the regular meeting of No. 73. I found things in good shape with the exception of a few of the men who have been led astray and they are not many and are getting less. I waited on the manager of the Hamm Brewing Co. while in St. Paul in behalf of the men employed there who wanted an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. I found them good people to do business with, and while I had to leave before the increase was given, I have no doubt the men are enjoying it by the time this is printed.

I was entertained in St. Paul by Brother Matak and he is a pastmaster at the business, and so is Pat Hanrahan, who took me out in a rainstorm (but neither of them could show any of the cool weather the

Twin Cities boast of). I then went to Brainerd, where I found the shop closed down on account of a break down, so was not able to get the attendance at the meeting I had hoped to get. The men had taken to the woods and anywhere they could find a cool spot, and while I wanted very much to talk to some of the men who are behind, I was not able to get many of them to the meeting on account of the hot weather, which I was told was the worst they have had in years. I found while in Brainerd that the men on the Northern Pacific are prospecting a system federation of the different trades, which will do much to keep the men of all crafts in line. I found President Otto Brown and Secretary E. E. Warren both hard workers, and they tell me things are going along all right.

My next stop was Duluth, where I am at present. The members on the Messaba road want a new contract, and I will assist them in getting it, but the chance is they will have to wait until the Great Northern has settled. I am also trying to reinstate the local at Superior while I am here, which I will do, and if not able to do this I will try and put the men of that shop into the St. Paul locals.

I met with Local No. 498 and found them a good bunch of men, and as I have now done all I can in this city I will get away from here today to continue my work over the Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. EVANS.

Sacramento, Cal., July 11, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

In some unaccountable manner my report that should have appeared in the July number of the Journal became lost in the mails. In that report I told of the work being done in Los Angeles in the way of organizing our craft, particularly regarding the new local which has been placed there—known as Contract Local No. 282—and from all appearances will become a strong and prosperous organization. The report left me in Los Angeles assisting in the eight-hour movement now on and which is drawing the attention of everyone on the Pacific coast.

On July 3rd I met Fourth Vice-President Thomas Flanagan and in company with him called upon the executive board of the strikers. This meeting consumed the entire morning. In the afternoon we met with the new local and discovered it necessary to place more pickets on duty at the Mills Iron Works, as two scabs had slipped in on our men. We managed to get these men to leave. The employers will not meet a committee of the unions.

The next day, Wednesday, I left for San Diego where I had done some work along the line of organizing a local and got the boys together and succeeded in getting fifteen charter members who all have the appearance of being made out of the proper material. Brother G. C. Carson was elected president and Brother Rees was made secretary.

I then returned to Los Angeles where I met the members of our organization who are on strike and advised them to stand loyally in their fight, after which I turned them over to Brother Flanagan and left them.

I arrived at Bakersfield and met Secretary E. S. Graham. We went to the railroad shops and had a long talk with the boys and their main talk was regarding their increase of 3 cents with which they are not satisfied. I tried to get the shop committee at work to make it a closed shop. I was informed that the president, Brother C. W. Shafter, was sick at his home and called upon him, and he made me welcome. I found in Brother Shafter a man well qualified for the position as president and he gave me some elegant information. Leaving here I proceeded to Sacramento where I believe there are a large number of contract men unorganized. There are a number of large oil tool shops at this place, but at this particular time they are not very busy, but will make an effort to form a local just the same.

My next stop will be at Marysville and then on to Portland, Ore., where I expect to find a lot of work awaiting me.

I wish to say that in connection with my work at Los Angeles that the Merchants and Manufacturers Association have been granted an injunction against the men picketing and have had an ordinance introduced in the city councils making it unlawful to picket, but it is almost an assured fact this will never become a law in the city of Los Angeles.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. EVANS.

SPECIAL ORGANIZER TEGTMEYER'S REPORT.

In my last report I stated that I had a

case of making an ex-member roll his hoop, as he would not pay up, and defied me to get him. Well, he rolled his hoop all right and we will make him roll it some more unless he squares up. I also had the Hegewisch lockout to look after, which took up quite a lot of my time, as I wanted to keep in close touch with our pickets there, so I could help and encourage them to do effective picket duty, which I am pleased to say they have done. For proof of this statement I wish to say that we were informed that the piecework prices on most of the bolts and some of the rivets were raised, and the day work was raised 5 cents per hour. While that is not what we asked for, what we wanted or what we should have, however, is was something accomplished in our struggle and accordingly it was taken up at the bolt and nut makers' meeting and the strike was declared off, so our men could get back in that shop and get the scabs out. After we have the shop in trim again we may inform the company that they are not paying what we think is right, and I feel satisfied that the next time such a noise comes from the bolt and rivet department they will sit up and take notice. I am informed that one of the foremen is going to quit. We asked this same man to cast his lot with us, but of course he had a deaf ear for that talk, and now that the trouble is over the men have no respect for him. Apparently the company has none either. On being informed that I was wanted at Chicago Heights I went out there and found that the Kennicott water softener company was not paying the men as per agreement. I took up the case with the superintendent. He referred me to Mr. Kennicott. After some argument he put it up to the superintendent and the result is the men are getting the money now.

I had resumed visiting the shops, when I was called to the Illinois Bolt, Nut and Forge Company. Going there I found that one of our members had been discharged for not coming in to work on Monday morning. On investigating this case I found that the discharged man was an active union man and that the company was not so very busy. It looked to me that the boss wanted to get rid of this man, so he could break into our ranks and non-unionize the shop. I asked the reinstatement of this man, which was refused. Then I took it up with the manager, but he would not interfere, so I went back and asked the second time to have him put back, but was told if the man had pleaded his own case he might have been put back. So I got him and went back again, but the superintendent would not listen to him, and said that I came and made a bluff to get him back.

I informed him that I made no bluff and said its up to you now—put this man back or I will pull the shop. He said pull and be d—d. I started for the shop, but he would not let me go in, but let some come into the office. I told them to walk out. The result was in one-half hour the shop was shut down.

After the third day the manager sent for all of us. We went down and compromised by putting one of our members to work in the discharged man's place, which was satisfactory to him, as he had another job to go to. So I ordered the men back to work.

Resuming my work visiting the shops in the city and suburbs, getting ex-members and new ones into the locals, and stirring up the ones in arrears and getting positions for a number of the men out of employment, which has kept me on the move. I also helped to arrange and assisted for an open meeting, or rather a stag for Local No. 239 at Chicago Heights, and distributing handbills in all the shops in Chicago Heights and South Chicago Heights. I have tried to induce the men in these shops to come to our meetings and join us, but they would not come. So now we are going to give them something for nothing and see if that will bring them, and if that don't have any effect, I think it is hard to land them till they get into a union shop. Then we ought to be as mean as they were and get even with them. Hoping that No. 239 will have a number of new names on their books soon.

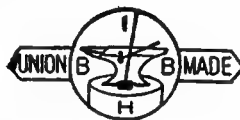
I attended Local No. 494's meeting last night in Hammond, Ind., and initiated three new members. I found the local in good shape and every one working. All of which is

Respectfully submitted,
EDW. TEGTMEYER.
Special Organizer.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after January 1, 1910, no more out-of-work stamps will be issued without the sanction of the general executive board.

The new law will take effect January 1, 1910. By that time we will have the constitutions and minutes ready for delivery.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

UNCLE SAM "SWEATS" HIS CENSUS WORKERS.

Piece work, the last word of the sweat-shop system, has been introduced in the Census Office where hundreds of clerks are employed in tabulating the work of the enumerators.

These clerks came here from all over the United States, having been promised good pay and decent conditions. Certainly Uncle Sam is a fair employer, they thought, and full of hope they made sacrifice to get here.

Their first disappointment came when they were made human attachments to card-punching machines. Instead of the clerical work they had expected, the clerks were put in a factory-like building filled with hundreds of newly invented machines, the operation of which is about as interesting as a treadmill.

Determined to make the best of the situation, the Census clerks resigned themselves to their unhappy fate, and settled down in Washington's crowded and dilapidated boarding house section. Fifty dollars a month was the munificent reward for their monotonous work and the wiser clerks began saving money for railroad fare home, while the improvident ones became day by day more and more dependent on the card-punching machines for their board bill.

But with Independence Day came another blow to the unfortunate Census clerks. An order abolishing the \$12.50 per and establishing the piece-work system was issued. Uncle Sam wants your last energies, said Director Durand to the clerks, and he will pay you so much a hundred cards. If you work very hard, you will make money; if not, you won't.

As is usual wherever the abominable piece-work system prevails, a very few make more than through the wage system; some manage to get about the same money, but the greater number work under a great nervous strain and get considerably less. This condition of affairs now exists in the Census Office of the most prosperous nation on earth.

Unorganized and unprepared for such an attack on their means of a livelihood, the Census clerks are like stampeded sheep. Dissatisfied and grumbling they bow their heads to the yoke, but nary a move do they make against these intolerable conditions. It's against the law to complain, if Uncle Sam is your employer.

P. O. AFTER JOB OF UNION'S PRESIDENT.

Post Office clerks in this city are deeply

exercised over the threat of the Post Office Department to discharge Oscar F. Nelson, President of Chicago Post Office Clerks' Union No. 1, because of his activity in behalf of his organization.

Post office inspectors have specified three charges against President Nelson, the gist of which are as follows:

1. That he violated the postal regulations in encouraging the American Federation of Labor to endorse bills in the House of Representatives and Senate for the betterment of the clerks and the public service.

2. That as a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor he introduced a set of resolutions in relation to the overtime performed by the clerks in the Chicago Post Office.

3. That he is guilty of "insubordination" because the Chicago Record-Herald and Tribune printed certain stories relative to the condition of the clerks in the Chicago Post Office, and that said stories are believed to have been given to the press by said Nelson.

Nelson flatly denies handing out stories to the newspapers but says that if it is a crime to belong to the American Federation of Labor he and his organization are guilty.

The resolutions which have aroused the ire of the administration and caused the attack on President Nelson were passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor and appear as follows:

"Whereas, The last session of Congress made provision in the Post Office Appropriation Bill for the employment of 2,000 additional clerks in the postal service, and

"Whereas, The department officials have adopted a policy of economy and retrenchment in an effort to reduce the annual deficit of the department and have on that account withheld the appointment of any additional clerks in the Chicago Post Office, thereby making it necessary for the clerks now employed to work overtime without compensation, and to such an extent as to impair their physical and mental health, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Chicago Federation of Labor, representing the working men and women of this city, do hereby protest against working our public servants, the Post Office clerks, in excess of eight hours a day, when there are applicants for the position on the civil service list, and that while indorsing the department's efforts to economize, we suggest that the economy come otherwise than at the expense of the employe on a limited salary, and we call attention that economy may be possible on contracts with railroads for trans-

portation of mails and in other ways; and further be it

"Resolved, That the secretary is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Honorable Postmaster General, F. H. Hitchcock, and to the First Assistant Postmaster General, C. P. Grandfield."

That the Post Office Department is being used as a club over the entire labor movement has been plain to labor leaders here and in Washington for some time. The attack on the labor press, in which the Third Assistant Postmaster General tried to assume the role of a czar and extinguish labor papers that he deemed objectionable, received a set-back when the House of Representatives passed the Dodd's bill exempting trades union and fraternal publications from all such action. To be sure, the bill stuck in the Senate, but the fact that it passed the House unanimously will in all probability hold the hands of Hitchcock from further assaults of this character.

Sore and savage the Post Office authorities gladly seize the opportunity of belaboring any of their employees who give them the slightest technical ground for attack, and Nelson is apparently Hitchcock's meat.

"If it is unlawful for the clerks to organize," points out an old Chicago employe, whose name must be withheld, "to affiliate with international bodies, or to in any way as is customary among working men, educate and agitate to improve their conditions, then the fact should be known and citizens warned against entering a service which has all the earmarks under the present administration of penal servitude."

ALTERNATING CURRENTS.

Things As They Should Not Be. (Lines written in dejection.)

This world is but a vale of woe,
There's simply nothing to it!
The shortcake's just a wad of dough
With berries scattered through it.
The things we like to do are bad,
And duty's always trying;
The truth so often makes us sad,
There's lots more fun in lying.

The fairest posies always blow
Beyond where we can reach them;
The things our children should not know
We never have to teach them;
The things we do not want are cheap,
The others cost us dearly;
Just when we'd like to lie and sleep
It's time to rise, or nearly.

Some other place, far, far away,
Is always more delightful
Than is the place where we must stay
To keep our stomachs quite full;
If dogs could benefit mankind
By running loose and biting
There would not be a dog to find
Loose at the present writing.

The minute that a law is passed
We're tempted to evade it;
When life's game's done, we learn, at last,
Just how we should have played it;
The man who was not born to die
On land fools round the water;
The son for whom our hopes were high
Turns out to be a daughter.

This world's a topsy-turvy place,
There's simply nothing to it!
If virtue led us to disgrace
We'd eagerly pursue it;
The righteous path forever lies
In steep and stony passes;
'Tis hard for people to be wise
And easy to be asses.

SIGNPOSTS TO SUCCESS.

Old Cyrus Simmons built a sizeable town before he stopped building wagons. He planned a great many stylish rigs in his day and some rules—the rules hadn't much style to 'em, but they were as solid as his wheels—they didn't wobble. Whenever a candidate for future partnership stopped at the cashier's window for his first week's pay-envelope, in addition to his wages he found a little red card of rules. Cyrus didn't copyright the rules, so you'll get a chance to profit by them, too.

Rule I.—Don't lie—it wastes my time and yours. I'm sure to catch you in the end and that's the wrong end.

Rule II.—Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short and a day's short work makes my face long.

Rule III.—Give me more than I expect and I'll pay you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.

Rule IV.—You owe so much to yourself that you can't afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt or keep out of my shops.

Rule V.—Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, can't see temptation when they meet it.

Rule VI.—Mind your own business and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.

Rule VII.—Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. The employe who

is willing to steal for me is capable of stealing from me.

Rule VIII.—It's none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do next day and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

Rule IX.—Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but I need one for my dollars.

Rule X.—Don't kick if I kick—if you're worth while correcting, you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

LABOR PROGRESSING, SAYS MOTHER JONES.

"The workingmen of this country are at last beginning to think for themselves."

These significant words came from the lips of Mother Jones, the gray-haired labor agitator, who for the last thirty years has participated in every labor struggle of any prominence, whose presence on the field of action inspires courage and hope among the workers, and strikes terror in the hearts of the masters.

"In the years gone by," said "Mother," as she is fondly called by the millions of her "boys," "the workers were absolutely helpless and dependent on the ability and loyalty of the leaders. Today the leaders are absolutely helpless and dependent on the strength and intelligence of the rank and file.

"The work of the old warriors of the labor movement, who have blazed the way with sacrifices for a cause that burned their souls, is, bearing fruit. The workers are at last fired with the spirit of revolt and religiously and industrially they are working out their own salvation."

With the force and strength characteristic of the "Stormy Petrel," and with a sudden brightening of her kindly face, she transmitted to her interviewer the thoughts that were stirring her soul when she uttered, "They are working out their own salvation."

"There are any number of plain workingmen," continued Mother Jones, "who for clearness and logic in analyzing and understanding economic questions can give cards and spades to any senator and representative in Washington.

"Workingmen of today exchange ideas and discuss important problems in the workshops, at their union meetings, and in their ever growing labor press. These are the most promising signs of the times."

Mother Jones has spent the last ten days in Washington, doing her utmost to secure a congressional investigation of the perse-

cution of the Mexican political refugees in this country. When she was called upon to testify at the hearing on Representative Wilson's resolution for an investigation of these outrages before the house committee on rules, Chairman Dalzell asked her to state the place of her residence.

"I live wherever the workers are fighting the robbers," she replied to the surprise and embarrassment of a number of corporation men who are members of the committee.

Although seventy-six years of age, Mother Jones has no thought of retiring. "I am still in the fight," she says. "From here I am going to New York City, and see what I can do for those bakery boys who are there on strike. From there I am going to the anthracite region, and from there, I don't know."

Working to the limit of her strength for those who are living, Mother Jones has not forgotten those "old warriors who have blazed the way."

"In a lonely spot in Bruceville, Texas, marked only by a piece of an old iron shovel, is the grave of Martin Irons, the labor pioneer, who is unhonored, unsung and unremembered," feelingly said Mother Jones.

"Martin Irons, on whose bleached bones the railroad brotherhoods have been built, the man who was hounded to death by the Goulds and their satellites, is buried in an obscure spot in the little cemetery of that small Texas town. When I visited his grave, these words came to my lips:

"Here lies the hero of the industrial battle. He lies alone and yet not alone, for the mocking birds are singing their love songs to their mates."

"In the near future, I am going to have his remains moved to the cemetery of the martyred miners in Mt. Olive, Illinois, and there Martin Irons will sleep with fellow soldiers who have given their lives for humanity's greatest cause."

A SERMON BY A MAN, NOT A PREACHER.

Text Proverbs C. 19, V. 9.

"A false witness shall not be unpunished, and he that speaketh lies shall perish."

This text takes us back into the dead past just 2,910 years ago, or to 1000 B. C., and proves that the liar was in ill repute at that early date, but the liars are still with us in ever-increasing numbers, and it would be unwise to presume that we will ever be free from them until the crack of doom.

Lying has long since become second nature to men and women, and at this time

is more common than truth telling. People in all walks of life will lie when their perverted minds tell them that a lie will suit the occasion better than the truth; that is, if they feel reasonably sure that they will not be caught in the lie. The old saying, that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth, is only another lie. A lie always requires additional lies to make it appear to be the truth, hence the person that tells a lie must tell many more in the attempt of proving it or getting caught in the original lie in the start. The person that tells a lie will nearly always tell more lies to support the first one, and will keep right on lying as long as there is any chance or hopes of establishing the original lie as a fact.

The liar is a fool and a fraud; is worse than the thief in every respect, and is justly deserving of the fate as indicated by our text.

He that speaketh lies shall perish.

A liar deceives himself as well as his victim, for he first deceives himself by the erroneous belief that he can make others believe his lies. In this delusion he is very often, if not always, mistaken, for he invariably gets caught in his lies. There is no real reason why people should lie, but it is a sin that is committed millions of times every hour. Our preachers tell us that civilization is ever improving; that the world (the people) are better in all morality than they were in years gone by, but that is a gross mistake, and I consider it a willful lie; if not, it is uttered as the result of inexcusable ignorance or stupidity on the part of the person that makes the assertion. If they would wake up and see life as it is—if they really knew anything of human nature or what is going on around them—they would know there is no truth in the statement that morality is improving in any way. Modern civilization has very little respect for the truth. Graft, greed, deceit, lies and dishonesty of all kinds is running rampant; but virtue, honor and truth is ignored and trampled in the grime of so-called highly civilized Christian people.

A thief will always lie, and a liar is always a thief, for in telling the lie he is stealing the truth if nothing else; and what is there on this earth that is of more value than truth? Yes, the liar is robbing his victim of the facts and is substituting a falsehood in its place.

Some people tell lies for fun, others lie to keep out of trouble; some lie to get others into trouble; nearly all will lie for worldly gain when they think they can accomplish their object easier or quicker by lying than by telling the truth. There is seemingly some excuse for the person who

lies for profit and for the one that lies to get out or keep himself or others out of trouble. The person that lies for the fun of it is a fool, even if his lies harm no one but himself. The person who will tell a deliberate lie when there is nothing to be gained by it, and no earthly danger getting into trouble of any kind nor getting any one else into trouble, is a moral and mental pervert, and should surely perish.

When a slick, well-dressed, well-paid, silvery-tongued minister of the gospel, a pretended follower of Christ—a man who pretends to be in soul-saving business, a fisher of men, an agent of God, etc.—will deliberately lie to a member of his flock, a lodge brother and a friend that has favored him many times, is it not high time for liars to perish? The ignoramus and the fool we can easily excuse for lying, for they do not know any better. The person who lies for gain is a humbug, a fraud and a thief, and is unworthy of any one's confidence or patronage. Christians should not get into trouble, then they would not have to lie to get out.

People who belong to church should have enough self-respect to tell the truth; if they haven't, they should at least have enough respect for their church and its members not to lie when the truth would do just as well. But when our pastor tells us a willful lie, then tells dozens more to support it, is it not about time for us to doubt everything and everybody, and wonder if there is such a thing as virtue, honesty or religion in this world of sin?

REAL FASTIDIUOS

"Here," shouted the park policeman, in surprise, "what are you doing sitting out here without any coat and vest?"

"Sh!" whispered the hobo, with a wink. "The chauffeur on the steam roller is a friend of mine an' he is pressin' them up for Sunday."

"Why doesn't the policeman pay his fare?" inquired the old gentleman on the street car observing that no money passed between the bluecoat and the conductor.

"Well, you know, sir," exclaimed the conductor, "you can't get a nickel out of a copper."



This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

A Stitch In Time Saves Nine.

We are rapidly drifting, as a nation, upon the shoals of adversity, and we are blind to the signs of the times.

We have reached that stage of power and importance which impels other nations to combine against us.

The recent treaty between Japan and Russia for the purpose of exploiting Manchuria and closing the door to American trade in the Orient is a most momentous sign of "war or back down."

The attitude now assumed by Germany toward our sister republics to the south at this time, tends to convince us of the critical position in which we are placed.

England's treaty with Japan is a menace.

England's brilliant reception of the Czar without protesting the barbarous course pursued in Russia to expel or exterminate the unfortunate Jewish population, is evidence that she will go the limit to debase, divide and ultimately destroy the Chinese Empire.

Are we prepared for this inevitable conflict with these four great powers?

No!

Our fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific, without colliers and a merchant auxiliary force of fast-sailing vessels, is inadequate to the task. With a German fleet in our Southern waters, with Japan and the monster dreadnaughts now in course of construction for her in European shipyards, in Brazilian and other waters, she would crowd us out of the Pacific.

Great Britain, in order to save her face among the nations, would either remain neutral or carry out its treaty obligations of offensive and defensive alliances, which means open hostility to the United States.

And Congress and the Senate sit by while our merchant marine remains in a state of "innocuous desuetude," while our country remains subject to insult, humiliation and invasion by the monarchical governments, who hate with bitterness the term "Republic."

They know full well that with the prestige we are gaining throughout the world, that monarchies will soon crumble; old, feeble dynasties will become alive to our progress and prosperity, with the result that unrest, revolution and the breaking of the chains of ignorance and superstition will enlighten them, and their God-given right to rule will be relegated to the scrap pile of effete nationalities.

It is fear of our prestige that causes such unholy alliances.

It is the wholesome fear that our prosperity will be the cause of the uplifting of the nations into the light of day, casting its effulgent rays into the hearts and minds of the slave-ridden subjects of prince, potentate and sovereign.

Let us have a navy as great in every particular as Japan and Russia combined.

Let us guard our possessions.

Let us train our youth both in the use of arts and arms.

If we want peace, let us prepare to defend our rights.

We must subsidize our merchant marine, thus putting thousands of shipbuilders to work, giving employment to other thousands of sailors and marines.

The creation of a navy will cause our steel industries to flourish, and there will be such a demand for labor that wages will be higher.

The increased business in our own merchant marine will bring millions of dollars to our shores.

It will cause our mines to feel the thrill of activity never before known. Our people will prosper.

But let war come when we are unprepared and we will labor harder and for less pay, and it will take a decade of time to place ourselves back upon the plane upon which we are now resting.

We must act, and act at once!

Five hundred thousand dollars for a navy and coast defense will save us \$5,000,000,000 in twenty years.

The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. XI

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER, 1910.

No. 9

AGREEMENTS

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company

Wilmington, N. C., June 9, 1910.

Mr. C. H. Carter, Chairman, Committee of Blacksmiths.

Dear Sir: I have just received your reply of June 9th to my letter of even date I note that you are willing to accept the agreement as submitted, with the elimination of Articles 13 and 15, which is satisfactory to us.

I understand that you accept our proposition in regard to increase in wages, except that you ask that two 34-cent men at Waycross, who are now doing the same class of work as the 36-cent men, shall be advanced to the same rate as the 36-cent men, viz.: 39½ cents per hour. In order to bring our conference to a satisfactory close we will concede this to your committee.

I understand further that the following rates for apprentices are agreed to:

	Per hour.
First year	10 cents
Second year	12 cents
Third year	14 cents
Fourth year	17 cents

I will endeavor to have blueprint copies of the agreement ready for your committee tomorrow morning at 12 o'clock.

I desire to express to you our appreciation of the very pleasant and business like manner in which our conferences have been handled and am glad to note that our negotiations have been satisfactorily closed.

Yours truly, **R. E. SMITH,**
Gen. Supt. Motive Power.

**Agreement Between the Blacksmiths,
Their Apprentices and the Company,
Effective June 1, 1910.**

1. Nine (9) hours to constitute a day's work; working hours for day forces be-

tween 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. For night forces between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

2. One hour and one-half will be allowed for each hour's service in excess of nine hours. If not notified before whistle blows to continue at work time will be allowed under Rule No. 4.

3. One hour and a half will be allowed for each hour's service on Sundays, January 1st, February 22nd, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and December 25th; when legal holiday falls on Sunday, the same will apply to the date observed by the State and Nation.

4. When called back to the shop after having performed their regular day's work, they will be paid for not less than five hours.

5. When sent out on the road, they will be allowed time and one-half time from time they are called out until they return, they to pay their own expenses.

This does not apply to the wrecking forces, or to others regularly assigned to road service.

Court service will be paid for in accordance with first paragraph of this rule.

6. No blacksmith will be laid off during bulletin shop hours to equalize time on account of having worked overtime.

7. When a reduction of expenses becomes necessary, the hours will be first reduced to forty-eight (48) hours per week, and no increase of forces will take place while shops are working reduced hours. The reduction of bulletin hours in round-houses and outlying running repair points shall be optional with the company.

8. There will be one apprentice for each shop and in addition not more than one apprentice for every five mechanics. The apprentices at large will be confined to the districts in which the shops to which they are assigned are located. In comput-

ing the number of apprentices to be employed at each individual shop, all of the mechanics employed at outlying points under the jurisdiction of that shop shall be counted. Apprentices will not be employed under 16 years of age nor over 21 years of age; they shall serve a period of four years of 300 days each and, at the expiration of the apprenticeship, if retained, shall be paid the minimum rate of their respective shop. If within one year an apprentice shows no attitude to learn the trade he shall be dismissed.

Apprentices will not be used on road work except when accompanied by a mechanic, unless mechanics are not available.

No apprentice will be employed at an outlying point where no machine tools are installed.

No apprentice shall be allowed to work overtime, or on night shift for the first three years of his apprenticeship, unless to complete a job started during the day, or in cases of emergency.

9. When a blacksmith has a grievance, he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with the general foreman and master mechanic; if not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he may then place it in the hands of a committee of employes who shall try to settle it with the master mechanic; failing to do so, the committee may appeal the matter through the superintendent of motive power, and the general superintendent of motive power to the general manager.

If an employe considers he has been unjustly discharged he may appeal to the general foreman and master mechanic within three days after his dismissal. If the matter is not satisfactorily adjusted he may appeal higher in accordance with the preceding paragraph. If it is decided that he has been unjustly discharged or suspended he will be reinstated and be paid for the time lost.

Should a committee desire a conference with this office the chairman shall present a written request for same, furnishing the names of the committee and the shop each represents, when transportation will be furnished, leave of absence arranged for and a date for conference set.

The company will not in any way discriminate against any employe who shall serve on committee.

When grievances arise in a shop on account of an alleged violation of the agreement, the practice complained of shall be discontinued until the shop committee shall have taken the matter up in accordance with the above paragraphs and the matter has been adjusted.

Blacksmiths quitting their work on account of differences arising locally between officials and themselves, without first endeavoring to settle the matter in accordance with the above paragraphs, will be considered as having resigned from the service.

10. When vacancies occur, employes will be given consideration for promotion, proficiency, character and seniority to prevail.

Blacksmiths working nights will be given preference for day work when vacancies occur, if they desire the position.

11. Blacksmiths will be given the same privilege in regard to free transportation over this line as other employes.

12. When an employe is discharged or leaves the service he shall be paid his wages within three days.

13. Proper sanitary conveniences and satisfactory heating apparatus will be provided as climatic and other conditions require.

14. This agreement shall take effect June 1, 1910, and shall remain in force for one year and thereafter until superseded by another agreement.

R. E. SMITH,

Gen. Supt. Motive Power.

Approved:

W. W. ROYAN,

General Manager.

C. H. CARTER,

Chairman.

J. S. RUFFIN,

R. F. HANNICK,

J. S. GILLEREA,

Committee.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND RULES OF EMPLOYMENT GOVERNING BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS IN SHOPS AND ROUNDHOUSES ON THE FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

RULE 1.

Nine (9) hours shall be the standard working day between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. for blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers.

RULE 2.

Section 1. All time worked over the bulletin day shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Sec. 2. If called to return to work a minimum of five hours' time for three hours and twenty minutes' work or less will be allowed. If held thirty minutes or over after 6 p. m. five-hour rule will cover.

Sec. 3. Overtime will be divided as near equally between the men as possible.

Sec. 4. Time and one-half with a minimum of five hours for three hours and twenty minutes' work or less will be paid for Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. When any of the above holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the State or Nation or by proclamation shall be considered the holiday.

Sec. 5. No blacksmith, apprentice or helper shall be laid off any hours of the regular time to equalize time on account of having worked overtime.

Sec. 6. Blacksmiths when sent out on the road shall receive pay from the time called until relieved as follows: Overtime in overtime hours, straight time in straight time hours and actual expenses not to exceed \$1.25 per day.

Sec. 7. One minute shall be allowed off for each hour actually worked during the week.

RULE 3.

Section 1. Helpers shall be promoted according to seniority. If after ninety (90) days' time he shows no aptitude to learn they may be set back and retained as miscellaneous helpers if their services are satisfactory in this capacity and the next man in line promoted. Helpers required to build fires before the regular working hours shall receive thirty (30) minutes per day.

Sec. 2. When helpers are promoted to be blacksmiths they shall receive helpers' pay for the first six months and two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢) cents per hour increase every six months thereafter until the minimum rate is reached.

RULE 4.

One helper apprentice shall be employed to the shop and one to each five blacksmiths thereafter. Apprentices shall not be required to serve longer than six (6) months on any one class of work and shall be given an opportunity to learn all branches of the trade.

RULE 5.

None but blacksmiths or blacksmith apprentices shall do blacksmith work.

RULE 6.

Section 1. No blacksmith, apprentice or helper shall be dismissed or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If after proper investigation it shall be found that a man has been dismissed or suspended without cause, he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost, the investigation to be held within seven days after dismissal or suspension and at a time convenient to

the official in charge. In case of doubt the man shall be left at work pending investigation.

Sec. 2. The local chairman or committee shall first endeavor to adjust all grievances with the local officials; grievances which cannot be adjusted locally may be brought before the management by the committee. When requested the company will grant leave of absence and furnish free transportation over its lines to blacksmiths, apprentices or helpers who may desire to go before the management for adjustment of grievances.

Sec. 3. Conferences between committee and officials for adjustment of business questions arising under this agreement may be held by appointment at any suitable time. Party aggrieved to first take up with his foreman for adjustment.

Sec. 4. It is understood and agreed that blacksmiths, apprentices or helpers quitting their work on account of differences arising locally between officials and themselves, without first referring the matter to their representatives and to the proper representatives of the company shall be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal.

Sec. 5. Blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers wishing to be absent two or more days must obtain leave of absence from his foreman. In case of sickness the party laying off must arrange to notify his foreman as quickly as possible of his condition.

Sec. 6. Applicants for employment as blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers shall only be required to fill application as to address of relatives and last place of permanent employment.

Sec. 7. All bulletins will be posted twenty-four hours in advance of change of working hours or close of shops.

RULE 7.

Blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers shall enjoy the same privileges in regard to free transportation as are accorded other employees of this company.

RULE 8.

In hiring blacksmith helpers experienced men will be given preference.

RULE 9.

Section 1. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses the working hours shall be reduced to 48 hours per week before reducing the number of men employed, seniority and proficiency to govern. When force is increased blacksmiths, apprentices or helpers who have been laid off shall be given preference in employment if available.

Sec. 2. No blacksmith, apprentice or helper will be employed until hours have been increased and all blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers laid off are given the opportunity of re-employment.

RULE 10.

All shops and roundhouses shall be kept in good sanitary condition and plenty of good ice water shall be provided.

RULE 11.

When a vacancy occurs in a roundhouse, the oldest man on the road in point of service shall have the refusal, thus enabling a back shop man to secure a roundhouse job when his seniority at the time of the vacancy entitles him thereto, but is not intended to give the privilege of moving from one roundhouse to another.

RULE 12.

Rates of Pay.
Blacksmiths.

	Per hour.
First fire	\$.46
Second fire .....	.45
Miscellaneous fires at Childress and all outside points .....	.43
Car blacksmith .....	.35
Bolt machine .....	.32
Helpers.	
Heater on first fire	\$.27
Outside man on first fire .....	.26
Heater on second fire .....	.26
Outside man on second fire .....	.25
Miscellaneous helpers .....	.24
Hammer drivers .....	.24
One helper .....	.20

RULE 13.

This agreement shall take effect July 1, 1910, and shall remain in force one year and thereafter until superseded by another agreement. If either the company or the blacksmiths in its employ desire to change this agreement after one year, a notice of thirty days is to be given in writing of the changes proposed to be made.

For Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.:

R. E. DAWSON,
Supt. Motive Power.

For blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers:

G. O. WRIGHT,
Chairman.
J. A. CROSS,
R. C. CULPEPPER,
Committee.

Approved:

H. A. GAUSEWITZ,
General Superintendent.

The officials of the W. of A. seem to be about the most autocratic set of railway officials of whom we have ever heard. The treatment of the blacksmiths in the Montgomery shop was such that they could do no less than strike if they wanted to remain honorable. The company is trying to make the people believe that this is an unofficial strike, and I wish to say for the benefit of the blacksmiths craft, "Stay away from Montgomery, or any part of the Western of Alabama, for there is a strike on." Signed,

J. W. KLINE,
General President.

THE TIME to pay the 1910 DAYS' PAY ASSESSMENT expires on SEPTEMBER 30, 1910, and any due book sent to the General Office for renewal must have the DAY'S PAY STAMP placed in same or renewal cannot be made. See Article 7, Section 14 of General Constitution.

EDITORIALS.

Labor Day

With unfailing regularity the hand of time is slowly but surely relegating to the past every hour and day that intervenes between the today and the date set by law as marking the Independence Day of the toilers, or, to use the more common title, Labor Day. As this holiday draws near by virtue of the cause which brought about its creation, the mind of every member, friend and sympathizer of the Trades Union cause naturally dwells with retrospective view upon the accomplishment of the preceding twelve months' period. Many, in thus reviewing tasks undertaken and not always completed in a satisfactory manner, voice their discontent and seek to further point their disapproval by allusions to the good old times of long ago, utterly oblivious to the actual fact that in those days of Trades Union pioneering persecution was the rule and not the exception, and while Organized Labor is even today persecuted with a relentless severity by that element of society whose former Czar-like domination of the industrial field has been at least curbed and forced into a semblance of decency through the medium of Trades Unionism. The world-wide recognition of Organized Labor as a regenerative force and a civilizing factor of itself spells progress that should re-invigorate each individual Trades Unionist with a renewed courage to take up the unfinished task that means the paving of the way for the real Brotherhood of Man.

As the thought of the trials and tribulations of the pioneer Unionist come to mind the words of the gifted leader, Eugene V. Debs, on the subject, assume a new and deeper significance when out of the fullness of his experienced ripened knowledge he said: "Oh, how many there were, whose names are forgotten, who suffered untold agonies to lay the foundation of the labor movement, of whose real mission they had but the vaguest conception." These pioneers of progress paved the way for us and deserve far more at our hands than we have in our power to do for them. We must at best rescue their nameless memory from the darkness of oblivion, and this we undertake to do with the liveliest sense of obligation for the service they rendered and the sacrifice they made in the early stages of the struggle to improve the condition and advance the welfare of their fellow toilers.

The writer has met and known some of these untitled agitators of the earlier days, whose hearts were set on organizing their trade, or at least their branch of it, and who had the courage to undertake the task and accept all the bitter consequences it imposed. The union men of today have little or no conception of what the pioneer unionists had to contend with when they first started out on their mission of organization. The organizer of the present time has to face difficulties enough, it is true, but as a rule the road has at least been broken for his approaching footsteps—the union has already been organized, and a committee meets him at the station and escorts him to the hotel.

Far different was it with the pioneer who left home "without scrip in his purse," whose chief stock consisted in his ability to "screw his courage to the sticking point" and whom privation and hardship only consecrated more completely to his self appointed martyrdom.

Starting out, more likely, after having been discharged for organizing a local union of his craft, or for serving on a committee, or interceding for a fellow, or "talking back" to the boss, or any other of the numerous acts which mark the conduct of the manly worker, distinguishing him from his weak and fawning brother, and bringing upon him the reprobation of his master—starting out to organize his fellow workers, that they might fare better than fell to his lot—he faced the world without a friend to bid him welcome or cheer him onward. Having no money for railroad fare, he must beat his way; but such a slight inconvenience does not deter him an instant. Reaching his destination he brushes up as well as his scanty toilet will allow and then proceeds with due caution to look up "the boys," careful to elude the vigilance of the boss, who has no earthly use for a worthless labor agitator. We shall not attempt to follow our pioneer through all his tortuous windings, nor have we space to more than hint at the story of his cruel persecution and pathetic end.

Our pioneer leaving home in many an instance never saw wife and child again. Repulsed by the very men he was hungering to serve, penniless, deserted, neglected and alone, he became "the poor wanderer of a stormy day" and ended his career a nameless outcast. Whatever his frailties and faults, they were virtues all, for they marked the generous heart, the sympathetic soul who loves his brother and accepts for himself the bitter portion of suffering and shame that he may serve his fellow man. The labor movement is his monument, and, though his name is not inscribed upon it, his soul is in it and with it marches on forever.

In conclusion it may be said that this self-same spirit of self-sacrifice has not been lessened with age. Every day, every hour, and every moment of life furnishes instances of the existence of the spirit that has made Organized Labor what it is today, a force for good that will ever continue its labor of uplift so that each succeeding Labor Day will permit us to honestly exclaim, in spite of some reverses, the fundamental principle of Trades Unionism is steadily marching on, making its converts and slowly but surely approaching the goal of its aspirations when Labor will come into its own and Justice rule the land and the Golden Rule will cease to be an idle platitude and serve as a rule of conduct that will govern humanity in their daily relation with each other.

Low Wages Breed Disease

Statistics of industrial insurance prove that the most virulent diseases are bred in the quarters where the most poorly paid workmen and their families live, and these statistics further prove that the lower the wages the larger the number of victims. While these statistics have not been compiled altogether in the country owing to the apparent lack of interest shown in the working class here as against that taken in Germany and other of the foreign countries, the same conditions obtain here throughout this country nevertheless, and the heavy death rate among these poor unfortunates proves this contention.

This condition is most appalling in the more segregated districts in the poorer quarters of our larger cities where dozens of persons, young and old, and of both sex, live and sleep in small, poorly ventilated rooms, for the only reason that they are unable to pay for better and more healthful accommodations owing to the small wage received for their daily tasks. True, the city health authorities and the Visiting Nurses' Association do all in their power to remedy this condition by encouraging all to sleep out of doors as much as possible in the warmer weather, but during the colder weather there is nothing these charitable institutions can do to change the conditions, as higher wages is the only remedy.

An eastern correspondent says the "signs point to better times owing to the fact that the wives and daughters of the money barons have taken to wearing their jewels during the day, and that more jewels and more costly jewels are being purchased and worn now that ever before around the water resorts" by these society butterflies. But such signs do not point to better times for the poor steel worker or the miner whose last ounce of strength is required to each day perform his strenuous task that the mill or mine owner may reap a little more profit from his output to be spent on more extravagant, riotous wine suppers or toward purchasing silks and jewels for their immoral, self-styled society leaders, who are more openly lewd in their society gowns than the unfortunate female habitant of the underworld; the one a victim of circumstances, the other immoral from choice.

Regardless of all the arguments advanced along these lines in our contention for higher wages, labor advocates everywhere receive the stony stare from the mill or factory owner, and appeals along this line receive no consideration whatever.

Our assurance is that right will prevail and the husbandmen who will not render a just account unto their Lord of the fruits in their season, "He will miserably destroy those wicked men and will let out his vineyard unto other husbandmen."

In that great day of reckoning may each receive his just reward!

A Live Question

For years numerous literary lights of the industrial world, both known and unknown, have wrestled with the subject of Labors' progressive advancement through the medium of political action, decrying the past policy of organized laborers to refrain from entering into practical politics, maintaining with some degree of truth that though it might still

be inadvisable to bring politics into the Unions, the natural trend of events made it positively obligatory to take the Unions into politics. It is equally true that if Organized Labor exercised the same power or unanimity of action so successfully applied in the industrial field, in the political field, it would presage the inauguration of remedial legislation that would anticipate many reforms Organized Labor has vainly sought to bring into being. The constant dread of the employers is that Organized Labor will eventually awake to a full realization of the fact that if they vote as they march on Labor Day the employers' power to manipulate not only the executive, but also the legislative and judicial branches of the government will cease and Labor, in the full enjoyment of the fruits of the freeman's franchise, will demand that for which they now must sue on bended knees and then are invariably met with insolent refusal.

The employer with a craft that is worthy of a better cause, though invariably opposed to political action by his organized employes as an organization, is not averse to utilizing their organized condition in a political sense when his interests are endangered, using the bread and butter argument to obtain his ends, and though it teems with sophistry it generally influences and directs the votes of the willfully blind who evidently are willing—Esau like—to sell their glorious birthright of freedom for a mess of pottage. As evidence that this conclusion is not a piece of imaginative fiction, the public press teems with news items that prove the correctness of the writer's contention, the following being only a sample of the many such items which confront the reading public daily; it was clipped from the columns of that staid and claimed-safe, sane and conservative Republican party organ known as the Chicago Record-Herald, and speaks for itself:

"Alarmed over what they believe to be persistent agitation against the interests of the common carriers, a large number of the big railway systems have decided to carry on a political campaign which will be unique in railroad history. The purpose of the campaign is to try to insure the election to state legislatures, to Congress and to state railroad commissions, of men who will not carry on the anti-railroad propaganda."

Most of the railroads, bowing to the public opinion, have, they claim, gone out of the lobbying business, and if the present effort is productive of wide results, the time will come when lobbying will not be necessary so far as railroad interests are concerned.

The employes' magazines, which are published by a large number of the big railroad systems, are to be made one of the principle mediums for urging the railroad men to defend their own. In the current issue of the Rock Island Employes' Magazine the officials have issued an appeal to the men to become personally interested in the political caucuses, primaries and conventions which will be held from now on to the time of the fall elections. "It is important that railroad men should take an active interest and do active work in connection with these proceedings," states the magazine. "You are vitally interested in good government and, therefore, in the selection of the right men for the various public offices. You are particularly interested in those men in office who will have to do with the control and supervision of the railroads and those who will be chosen for the legislature. It is time to call a halt in the ceaseless attacks on railroads, and it is in your power to make your influence felt in your state in assisting in the nomination of conservative, honest men who deal fairly with the railroad interests. Don't vote for a fellow who is attempting to ride into office by attacks on railroads."

The attention of the employes is called to the fact that many states are to select railroad commissioners and the statement is made that many of the candidates are seeking the office "that they may harass the railroads and use the notoriety thus to obtain as a means of advancing their own political ambitions." It is then concluded:

"Every unjust burden cast upon the railroad company, every reduction of its revenue and every additional tax upon its property renders the railway company less able to improve its property or advance your wages."

A strange condition of affairs when the toiler complains of the law's injustice, the legislator's insolence, the biased decisions of the judges and the general abuse of power by those in authority and vociferously declines to avail himself of the remedy for these evils, by using his inherent freedom of choice at the polls and then meekly permits the ever busy employer to force him to work against himself and his own interests as a toiler, by voting for his further enslavement, and then he wonders why conditions are not better than they are. Verily, I say, it is to laugh, if it were not so pathetic. An old proverb comes to mind to the effect that "a drop of ink makes millions think."

If my crudely framed argument falls on fallow ground and brings forth an expression of opinion from only a few of the interested readers, I will feel that it is not a case of love's labor lost, and is worthy of continuation on a more extended scale. Every one concedes that it is the vital question of the hour and as organized laborers in the world's vineyard it seems to me to be a duty incumbent upon us to study it with such diligence that when the time comes ignorance will not be offered as an excuse for poor judgment.

THE IDEALISM OF THE PEOPLE.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

A New York daily newspaper printed an editorial during a strike of the cloakmakers in that city, urging that the factories in which they were employed should be removed from the Fifth Avenue district to the east side of the city, where the operators lived, not merely because these workers obstructed the sidewalks at the noon-hour when they came out to get a bit of fresh air, but because there was great danger that the spirit of social unrest might be aroused at the sight of the wealthy who did their shopping in the neighborhood. It is quite likely that the editorial did more to develop discontent than the garments and the automobiles of the wealthy.

It does not require the display of the rich to arouse the feeling that there are better possibilities for the workers. There is already existing among the people an idealism which is drawing them on to higher things and there is probably no class of toilers among whom it is more conspicuous than among these clothing makers, most of whom are Jewish immigrants, and who stand as representatives of the great mass of foreigners in our cities in their desire to better their conditions.

Coming to America, where they breathe the air of democracy the old clannish instinct soon disappears, for in lodge and labor union they hear of a "brotherhood" which embraces the men of all races and nations; there is no place here for the clans of the fatherland. They are literally compelled to learn the lessons of democracy and solidarity, for in some cases their very existence depends upon a unity of action in the matters of wages and hours and general conditions. It does not take long for them to catch the spirit of the American, and instead of the bitterness which animated them at home, where they were often dominated by a cruel and unjust despotism, they are swayed by an idealism which becomes to them a passion. Like newly liberated men, they breathe in the air of freedom and look up into the skies with fresh hope; then they work and work and work, to transmit their dreams into realities. And they succeed, too. For there is no finer story written than that of the mingling of the best of the old-world races with that of the new, as it is being worked out in the melting-pot of the nations.

The fathers and mothers, sometimes too old to fully realize these better things for themselves slave their lives away so that the

children may come into their inheritance. It is a fact that these immigrants are more eager that their children should have the power and the influence which education gives them, than are the parents who are native-born. At any rate, they suffer and they sacrifice more so that their own ideals for their children may be wrought out. The children are loyal, too, to the trust of the parents. They succeed in business. They make names for themselves in the professions.

Sometimes returning to the old country with their newer conceptions of life and its fuller meaning, they sow the seed of a healthy discontent among those who remained at home, as they tell the story of their experience in America—the land of ideals and realizations. Thus they become missionaries of a new life, for here they have been truly born again, and who shall say that such births do not come from on high?

Bitter as Maxim Gorky was against America, he nevertheless confessed that here was the paradise of the Russian moujik. One needed simply to see the development of these people in this country, he said, to disprove the theory that it required long generations to emancipate them from the effects of serfdom. There is something in the very atmosphere of America which gives them life and hope and which raises them out of their stupidity and half-animalism.

It must be evident that the idealism of the foreigner comes very largely from the American workingman, for it is with him that the immigrant mingles most, and from him that he receives much of the impetus to strive. Sometimes the critic of the American workingman imagines that because he does not give verbal expression to these ideals in the orthodox manner, he does not possess them. Indeed, some people seem merely to have discovered that the workingman swears horribly. This is often true, but to limit ones self to such an observation is an evidence of an extremely trivial consideration of the entire subject. The stolid face of the average workingman masks emotions and ideals which would startle the common observer.

THE PRICE WE PAY.

By Samuel Gompers.

The "we" in this instance is our country—its wage-earners in the foreground. What we pay a price for is "our" industrial success. The very mention of this "success" suggests a contrast. Singular—is it

not?—that our marvelous agricultural production goes on without national scandal or peculiar horror. American farmers, taken in the mass, are the richest body of producers the world ever saw. Farm hands' wages, it is true, do not run high in figures for the statistical tables, but neither is there any such record to be made of death and suffering among them from violent causes as with the wage-workers of the mechanical industries. And the stranger is the story in the fact that while America's principal source of fame today throughout the world is her industrial pre-eminence, so also in regard to the treatment of the workmen in her industries is she behind all the rest of the civilized world. The annual roll of her maimed, crippled and killed gives our employing classes the reputation of being heartless, and even bloody. By far the greater burden in the price "we" pay for success in this country is borne by the working masses.

What? In this day of universal publicity, when any and every circumstance as light as a straw—comic, tragic, the odd, the queer, relating to business, politics or sport—may be gathered for the press by telegraph or mail, the managers not to speak of the stockholders, of a corporation shall not be held responsible for the butchery, the overwork, the underpay, the tyrannies, the avoidable suffering in many forms, going on among its employees? They don't know! The truth is that the "corporations" that do not know the conditions in their establishments to the detriment of the health or manhood of their employees are lacking in the moral qualities of civilized agents and are unworthy of their mission in society.

Much pain was given Mr. Schwab by the showings of the Federal Labor Commissioner's investigation at South Bethlehem. The form of his consequent plea of the baby act was, in effect, that what was true regarding overwork and human slaughter at his works was equally true of the steel industry in general. Defense of the big corporations, in fact, seems to run: "We don't know what is going on among the workers—or if we do we are no worse than the rest."

In the great, thoroughly organized, scientifically-conducted industrial establishments of America the work turned out can be delivered to the purchasers without flaw. From start to finish all the inert material is economized to a cent's worth, the time of every employe must be accounted for to the minute, and the cost of the product is known by the manager to a bookkeeper's ink-dot. But what happens meantime to the breathing, seeing, feeling human ma-

chines—that is not to be the concern of the corporations until these battered, disfigured and despairing machines call a halt in protest of the conditions under which they work and suffer!

* * * *

The most moderate estimate we have recently seen of the mortality from industrial accidents in the United States is that of Dr. J. P. Falkner, made a year ago who placed it at somewhat less than the 30,000 to 35,000 given in the *Bulletin* of the Bureau of Labor for September, 1908, by Frederick L. Hoffman, of the Prudential Insurance Company. Two years ago the American Institute of Social Service put the number of persons injured in industrial accidents at 536,185. But if the enumeration of the accidents was restricted to those causing a loss of two weeks' work, as required under the British compensation law, the number could not reach these figures. Should they, however, reach 300,000, it is too many by an enormous percentage for a country whose people believe they are enlightened and merciful.

The Commission for Conservation of Natural Resources has this passage in its report, issued June 11:

Our annual mortality from tuberculosis is about 150,000. Stopping three-fourths of the loss of life from this cause, and from typhoid and other prevalent and preventable diseases, would increase our average length of life over fifteen years.

There are constantly about 3,000,000 persons seriously ill in the United States, of whom 500,000 are consumptives. More than half of this illness is preventable.

If we count the value of each life lost at only \$1,700 and reckon the average earning lost by illness at \$700 per year for grown men, we find that the economic gain from mitigation of preventable disease in the United States would exceed \$1,500,000,000 a year. In addition, we would decrease suffering and increase happiness and contentment among the people.

Estimating the annual preventable waste of the nation's natural resources in billions of dollars, the Senate Committee on Conservation, June 14, 1910, furnished the Senate some compact and startling information regarding the annual waste. It is contained in the report of Senator Dixon, in behalf of the committee, in favor of the enactment of the bill for the creation of a commission on the conservation of the natural resources. Reviewing the waste of the material resources of the country, the report turns to the waste of human life.

"Large as is our use and prodigal as is our waste of natural resources, our reckless waste of human life is an even greater reproach to our intelligence and humanity. Since coal mining began in 1820 the loss of life in the mines has exceeded our fatalities in war, and the sacrifice still goes on at the rate of two or three full regiments yearly, most of the fatalities being due to avoidable accidents. The mortality in manufacturing and transportation is hardly less grave, while our national efficiency is further reduced by the prevalence of preventable disease. By easily avoidable accidents and preventable disorders, our average expectation of life is lowered by several years, our normal increase in population is materially retarded, and our national efficiency is greatly reduced."

Necessarily, the vast majority of the sufferers who figure in these statistics are among the poor—ever the first, if not the only, victims of accidents in workshop and mine, as well as of unhygienic conditions in the congested districts of the cities.

Perhaps the "bias" in favor of labor that in the course of an investigator's duties sometimes becomes manifest to the suspicious reader arises from the general attitude of opposition on the part of many American employers either to suggestion or appeal coming from purely labor sources. In the most serious social problem of industrial accidents the court records make a bad showing for employers. One-fifth of the work of the New York courts is on liability cases, the recent report of the New York Commission on Industrial Accidents states. Other statements this commission made public were:

"Of \$255,153.17 expended for accidents by 327 firms in New York employing 125,995 men, \$13,365.01 was paid directly to benefit associations of employees; \$49,250.12 paid directly to injured men without recourse to the law, and of the balance of \$192,538.04 only \$104,642.80 went to the injured. The rest, almost one-half, went to insurance companies or for legal expenses. Most serious of all is the wage earner's loss. Out of 151 cases compensated, 22.7 per cent went for fees. Taking this as the average percentage for fees, we find that of the \$192,538.04 spent by the above firms, only \$80,888.88 reached the injured. Records of the ten insurance companies investigated showed that out of \$100 paid in, less than \$37 goes to injured workmen."

What is the impression given the working classes through the attitude of employers and the professional classes toward them in connection with industrial

accidents? First in order of the facts comes a scandal of the whole world in the human butchery that American employers might avoid—yes, will be obliged to avoid, as has been done in other countries. Next comes to the knowledge of the workers another set of facts much the same as was a few weeks ago cabled to the American press from Europe:

"It has been shown that nearly all the great insurance and industrial companies in France bind the physicians in their employ by the most explicit instructions always to estimate at a minimum the results of accidents that occur to workmen in the course of their labor."

And when in turn circumstances reveal that the lawmakers of this country have held the law on the subject back to where it was fifty years ago, and even them behind-hand, that the fictions of the law applied to injury cases are such utter nonsense as to seem to the workers the mockery of cynical brutality, that the lawyers for the corporations can so often juggle out of the sight of the purblind courts the case of honest labor—of the man whose injuries may be life-long, of the heart-broken widow and the helpless orphan—and that finally even the counsel for the latter is often more a bird of prey than an angel of mercy—what are the feelings natural to the workers as a class? Seeing such things, knowing the dreadful sorrow of defenseless labor, is it any wonder that the trained investigator sometimes shows he has a heart, and, with the laborer, revolts and cries out against the sins of labor's bloody-handed oppressors?

To show where the United States stands with regard to compensation, we give the following from an editorial in the New York Post. (It is to be observed that we are quoting only the most conservative authorities.):

"Twenty-five years after Germany showed the way in putting labor risk and labor injury on a scientifically-calculated foundation, we cling to an uncivilized procedure which robs the workman of his just compensation without financially benefiting the employer. The lawyer of the 'ambulance-chaser' type and the employer's own high-priced counsel are the chief beneficiaries. We have been unable or unwilling to see that injury by accident in industry is really not accident so far as the entire body of labor is concerned. It may be accident that A and not B is injured in the course of a year. But that either A or B, or one of their hundred fellow workers, will be injured or worse in the course of a year is not accident, but

as sure a thing as the natural death rate in any community. And like the insurance company's life-risks, the accident rate can be calculated and made the basis of a decent system of insurance compensation."

To be sure, a great deal has of recent months been published on these questions of industrial accidents and compensation, and some effort is being made to establish by law a general system of prevention. What we bring out in this article is not so much intended to summarize these phases of the subject as to indicate why the sentiment of the wage workers of this country is that "the price they pay" for the success of the financiers of industry is shockingly too high. The fact can hardly be challenged, also, that investigators, observing this sentiment and looking to its source, inevitably come to share in it. And the next voluntary, mental step of the investigators is to the thought that, inasmuch as our employers as a class did not bestir themselves long ago to bring America up to the level of the once despised Germany in this matter of life and death, it is to be presumed that as to wages they cannot be inclined to be over-generous or as to conditions over-solicitous. And lastly, investigators are in not a few cases obliged to report that employers are living so far away from their employes that to all effects and purposes they are in a different world.

It is true, agencies are at work with the aim of giving this country the benefit of a compensation system. It is also disgracefully true that it is full time. Too long have the wage workers in America been paying a price too high, in blood and death, for the prosperity of their employers.—American Federationist.

POLICE JAIL 212 PEACEFUL PICKETS

Union Men Go to Jail Rather Than Surrender Their Constitutional Rights.

Union pickets to the number of 212 have been arrested in Los Angeles for asserting their constitutional rights of peacefully informing workmen upon the streets that certain shops were unfair. Without disorder, and accompanied by hundreds of friends and sympathizers, the arrested men marched through the streets to the jail, determined to test the matter to the limit, and if necessary remain in prison until the community is aroused to the crime committed in the name of the law.

The strike of the brewers, machinists

and metal trades workers in Los Angeles is receiving the state-wide support of labor, as union men on the Pacific coast have long realized that in this city is a nucleus of millionaire "union busters" who propose to attack organized labor throughout the entire West as soon as the subjugation of the unions in Los Angeles can be accomplished.

The city ordinance, which was rushed through the Council at the command of corporations owning the struck shops, is practically an injunction of the most binding type yet devised. The strike committee has already gotten out referendum petitions demanding that the new city law be laid before the people, but the city attorney states that the City Council will be advised by him not to recognize the petition, as the ordinance was passed under an "emergency clause" of the city charter.

That this flagrant act of the City Council will result in a political upheaval is freely predicted, and that labor will elect its own representatives from a number of wards in the next municipal campaign is believed by many politicians.

Test cases of the "union-busting ordinance" will be carried to the highest state courts by the Los Angeles Council of Labor.

NATIONAL CAPITOL TO SEE BIG LABOR WAR

Washington Unions in Arms Against Plan of Employers to Make City a Model Scab Town.

Washington D. C.—Forced to the conclusion that the Employers' Association of this city is leading a systematic attack upon organized labor throughout the District of Columbia for the purpose of making Washington "the model open shop of the United States," eighty presidents of local unions met in the Typographical Temple and pledged an immediate cash sum of \$10,000 for union defense and in addition a monthly assessment of 25 cents per capita upon the 35,000 members of organ-

Chairman Charles D. Seals asserts that the committee has still other plans of adding to this fighting fund, which must be large because it is not only the local Employers' Association the unions have to face, but the secret power of the Taft administration which in Washington is actually the city government.

"We are not blind to the motives and persons behind this systematic drive against organized labor in the District of

Columbia," explained a prominent member of the Central Labor Union, "because the community of interests which caused Roosevelt to declare for the open shop in the government printing office, Taft to direct all his department heads to commence a campaign of wage-cutting, which in the census department alone has driven the girls employed to desperate straits, and now this attack by the Employers' Association, backed by the National Association of Manufacturers, compels us to believe that the plan of campaign against organized labor is to make Washington the model open shop city of the United States.

"See this four-column reading advertisement which has just appeared in the Washington Times," continued the union man. "It is headed 'Mob Coddling by Congressmen,' and after viciously attacking those Congressmen who showed themselves friendly to labor legislation during the last session, asserts that the National Trades and Workers' Association, organized by the notorious, union-hating Post, has tendered Roosevelt a salary of \$100,000 to become its directing head. It must be remembered that Washington is unlike any other city in the United States. Its citizens cannot vote for its municipal officers who are the adherents of the administration, and therefore the policies of such men as Taft and his friends in the National Association of Manufacturers can be directly forced upon our local unions. These things being so, it is plain that the union men of the District of Columbia have a fight on their hands which is of national importance and will undoubtedly call for support from the entire labor movement of the United States."

COLUMBUS CITIZENS WITH CAR STRIKERS

Refuse to Become Special Police and Call Upon Company to Accede to Union's Demands.

Columbus, O., Aug. 10.—Vainly appealing to citizens to act as special police, Director McCune reported to Mayor Marshall that he has succeeded in getting but five additional men who are willing to swing clubs in the street car strike district.

Sheriff A. H. Sartan says that he will compel citizens to act as deputies if they refuse to volunteer.

Public opinion in this city expressed itself vigorously in a mass meeting held on the arrival of the five regiments of state

troops, calling upon the Columbus Light and Railway Company to come to an agreement with the union carmen. The demands of Division 538 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees are for the recognition of the union, 25 cents an hour for the first year and 27 cents for the second year.

While Major General (Senator) Dick, author of the notorious "Dick military law," was in command in this city of the militia, the state of Ohio faced the following daily expense:

Major General Dick gets \$22.22 a day; two brigadier generals, \$16.67 each; twenty-two colonels, \$11.11; eighteen lieutenant colonels, \$9.72; thirty majors, \$8.33; a hundred captains, \$6.67; ninety first lieutenants, \$5.52; seventy-five second lieutenants, \$4.72, and three thousand privates \$2 each; a total of \$7,642.34 a day.

To date the troops have killed one girl—Miss Bessie Newburgh, shot in the head by the accidental discharge of a militiaman's rifle—arrested Miss Louise Southworth for addressing a strikebreaker as "scab," and jailed many persons on the charge of "loitering."

Colonel Voilrath of the Eighth Regiment has denied the story that he had commanded his troops on Monday night to fire into the weeds near the West Goodale street bridge, where rioters were supposed to be hiding. This statement came from the adjutant general's office, where it was reported first that the order to fire had been given and later that it had been carried out.

The soldiers have reported that the crew (strike breakers) of a Sullivan car, No. 532, placed obstructions on the car tracks. T. McQueen, assistant superintendent of the Columbus Light and Railway Company, has been arrested for disorderly conduct. Soldiers sent out to the scene of shooting on Sullivan avenue report that the firing was done entirely by the new carmen (strike breakers).

The State Board of Arbitration's findings make plain the fact that the Columbus Light and Railway Company had violated two compromise agreements with its union men.

FRISCO UNIONS TO HAVE LABOR BANK

Organized Workers Plan to Use Savings for Their Own Benefit and Advancement.

A bank to be controlled exclusively by organized labor is demanded by the trades

unions of this city, not only for the protection of the working people, but the advancement of municipal enterprises that the present bank owners do not favor.

It is estimated that the 200 labor organizations of San Francisco alone, and not taking into account those unions in adjacent cities and towns around the bay, would be amply able to furnish funds for the establishment of such an institution upon firm foundations.

A meeting of the executive officers of the various labor organizations is to be called by the Labor Council to consider and draw up a practical plan of procedure which will then be laid before the entire labor body.

That the present banking interests of this city secretly attempted to block the sale of the bonds of the municipal Geary Street railway and were only thwarted by the liberal public subscription to the same, is commonly believed by San Franciscans. Public interests should not be jeopardized by financiers who oppose all steps towards the public ownership of public utilities, assert labor leaders and therefore a bank organized upon lines of broad public policy and controlled by organized labor is the logical solution of the problem.

The popularity of the Geary Street bonds with the public was proven upon the sale of the first issue, when an excess of \$125,000 over the \$240,000 was subscribed for.

Among the bidders was the Teamsters' and Moulders' unions for \$30,000 and \$10,000 worth of bonds respectively.

That the banks rightly feared that the Geary Street publicly-owned street car line would menace the future life of all privately-owned car lines in the city is borne out by a few suggestive words from Mayor P. H. McCarthy.

"The consensus of opinion appears to favor the overhead trolley type, for the Geary Street road," said McCarthy, "for if we standardize the line along with those already in existence it will be just so much the easier to connect up when the franchises of these lines lapse and fall into the hands of the city."

GOMPERS ANSWERS KIRBY WITH FACTS

A. F. of L. Head Makes Cool and Pointed Reply to Lurid and Sensational Attack.

(By Pan-American Press.)

Washington, D. C. Aug.—The president of the American Federation of Labor has

made a cool and pointed answer to the lurid and sensational attack of this month's number of the American Industries, a paper published in the interest of the National Association of Manufacturers.

With its leading article headed "Gompers Foully Insults the Judiciary," followed by pages of diatribe in which the Buck Stove management is called "Benedict Arnold," Gompers the perpetrator of a "despicable lie," and finally asserting that "never in the history of their boycotting excesses had Gompers and the A. F. of L. displayed such criminal disregard of the law," the organ of the National Association of Manufacturers makes plain the intent to reopen the legal warfare between labor and the manufacturers of the United States.

To all this the little cigar maker, sitting in the office of the American Federation of Labor on the Fifth floor of the Ouray building, makes the following concise reply:

"The fact that I have insisted upon my right to discuss any question which, according to my judgment, I have the right to discuss, is not an insult to the judiciary; that is the affirmation and assertion of the constitutional guaranteed right to every citizen of the country. I propose to do that.

"As for the Buck's Stove and Range Company," continued President Gompers, "they insult the new management of that company simply because it comes to an agreement with organized labor for the purpose of conducting its business on harmonious lines between the company and labor.

"All this abuse is not going to change the attitude of labor," concluded Mr. Gompers. "We are in this movement to protect the rights and interests of the working people and to help them in their common uplift. Every thinking man understands that in our time workmen acting as individuals are wholly incapable of protecting their rights and interests as against concentrated capital and corporations; that the only hope for labor is in union. That work we are trying to do. We are trying to arrive at better relations between and better understanding and agreements with employers, whether individual employers or any organization or corporation or trust. The abuse of ignorant and short-sighted people, such as represented by the Kirbys and Posts, is not going to ruffle our temper or interfere with our work. The agreement entered into is satisfactory to the company and to us."

THE BUCKS STOVE CO. BECOMES UNIONIZED.

Van Cleave's Concern Surrenders to A. F. of L. After Six Years of Incessant Warfare.

(By Pan-American Press.)

Washington, D. C. Aug. 15.—Leaders of the American Federation of Labor are jubilant today over surrender of the Bucks Stove and Range Company after a bitter fight lasting six years. This victory is one of the greatest in the history of organized labor and is a body blow to the open shop movement.

James W. Van Cleave, the well-known "union buster" and president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who died last May, was the principal owner and president of the Bucks Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, Mo. For six years he waged incessant warfare against the Federation and its officers, finally succeeding in securing the conviction of President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison for contempt of court because of having placed the Bucks stoves on the unfair list.

Speaking of the victory scored against the Bucks company, Secretary Morrison said:

"The agreement just entered into by the representatives of the Bucks Stove and Range Company with the officers of the international organizations, that this company will employ members of their organizations and the unions, on their part, agreeing to supply the company with competent craftsmen to carry on their business, can only bring about the very best results for all parties concerned.

"The continued adjustment of the differences between employers and their employes throughout America is but a manifestation of the steady growth of sentiment among employers in favor of the principles for which the American labor movement stands. It is an indication that within the near future there will be few employers who will not favor collective bargaining.

"Such agreements are not only most satisfactory to the employers of labor," he said "but promote peace of mind among employes, which is conducive to good workmanship, a condition which cannot prevail among employes who have nothing whatever to say in regard to the wages and conditions under which they work.

"This settlement will not affect the cases now pending in the Supreme Court," said Mr. Morrison. "The Supreme Court will

pass upon the question whether the labor men or the inferior courts were in error in regard to who violated the constitutional provision guaranteeing free speech and free press."

President Gompers, who represented the Federation at the settlement conference in Cincinnati, stated to the press that the agreement does not affect A. F. of L. leaders, the only change will be that the Bucks company's attorney will drop out of the prosecution.

The trouble with the Bucks Company began six years ago when it refused to continue the nine-hour work-day to the metal polishers in its factories and to employ men who belonged to labor organizations.

The establishment of a non-union shop resulted in the placing of the Bucks stoves on the "We don't patronize list" in the American Federationist and in other labor papers. All efforts of the Federation to amicably adjust this trouble had proved in vain.

On December 18, 1907, President Van Cleave obtained from Justice Gould of the District of Columbia an injunction against the A. F. of L., its officers and members, sympathizers or counsel, forbidding in any way to publish, print, or write, or verbally communicate the fact that the Bucks Company was unfair to organized labor. This injunction was made permanent March 26, 1908, by Justice Clabaugh, of the same court.

While an appeal upon the validity of the injunction was pending before the Court of Appeals, Justice Wright, on December 23, 1908, sentenced Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to one year, nine months, and six months' imprisonment, respectively, for contempt of court.

The Court of Appeals slightly modified the injunction, but refused to reverse the decision of Justice Wright. Appeals on both the injunction and the sentence were then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they are set for a hearing November 11 next.

POLICE OF COLUMBUS ON SYMPATHY STRIKE.

Bluecoats Refuse to Protect Thugs Who Shoot Down Women and Children.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 15.—The refusal of the police of this city to act as assistant strikebreakers is without parallel in the annals of American municipalities. Over half-a-hundred bluecoats are reflecting the public sentiment against the Columbus Light and Railway Company to the point where Mayor Marshall's orders to the of-

ficers to man the cars have been openly defied. The Chamber of Commerce has become hysterical over the crisis and is demanding the immediate recall of the troops.

Three more women have been added to the list of those fired upon by the company's imported strikebreakers, Mrs. Catherine Kelly, shot in the knee, her little daughter Helen, shot through the right shoulder, and Mrs. Charles Hart, who was struck by a bullet in her right thigh.

The explosions, which have been continually occurring under the company's cars, are claimed to be the work of the strikebreakers, and union men point to the wanton shooting indulged in by these thugs as corroborative evidence of the charge.

The story widely circulated by the company's publicity bureau to the effect that Mayor Marshall had encouraged the organization of the carmen's union is flatly denied by Charles Miller, the union's business manager.

The temper of E. K. Stewart, the company manager, may be judged from his words to the members of the strikers' committee, who were advised to go back to their mates and tell them to be prepared to "live on rice" for the company would never recognize the union.

In addition to the first batch of imported strikebreakers, the company has hired a squad of Pinkertons who are patrolling the street car tracks and arresting citizens who express their opinions of the municipal anarchy stirred up by the strikebreakers.

Although the State Board of Arbitration decided that the union men had been discriminated against, Manager Stewart practically kicked the decision out of his office and announced that Organizer Fay, of the carmen's union, must leave town, that the men would not be allowed to wear their union buttons, and that the company would fight all recognition of the union to the last ditch. From such Czar-like tactics the present turmoil has arisen and the public's sympathy has been won for the strikers.

THE LABOR LEADER.

Only God and the labor leader know how many times victory has come from apparent defeat by the kind words dropped by a friend in a time when he was sorely tempted, and downcast by the carping criticism of unthinking members. The members are fickle. One day he is a hero, the next an outcast. There is no telling the crimes that are committed against them, and no wonder many of them grow sick. They are abundantly able to perform the work required, but not permitted by blun-

dering blithering members, who because it is not done in their way it cannot be done right.

Like the preachers, about a year is all the average labor organization wants of a leader, because he measures above their little idiosyncrasies. It is time to get him out and make room for another.

It is related of Dr. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary church in New York, that after he had held the pastorate of the church for a year or two the congregation "wanted a change," and he had to plead with them for another. He got the year, and he is there yet, proving that the fault was not in him but in the crafty wire-pullers who wanted to get rid of him for a weaker man.

How like this is to the labor official. Instead of holding up his hands and encouraging him in all his laudable efforts, we secretly go to work to undermine his efforts; this thing that he done is wrong, and that thing is not right. We "want a change" frequently; when if we would examine ourselves more closely we would find the fault was in ourselves and not him. We damn him if he does and we damn if he don't, and thus we make life a burden to him and fill it with thorns, when it is our plain duty to cover it with roses.

Let us in so far as this organization is concerned, fill the path of the officials—from the highest to the lowest—with roses, and cast the thorns into the lake of forgotten evils.—U. M. W. Journal.

MEN WANTED WHO—

Can act.
Never give up.
Can do things.
Have character.
Are never idle.
See opportunities.
Can show results.
Have original ideas.
Never get into a rut.
Never recognize defeat.
Can act without orders.
Carry out an agreement.
Advocate a square deal.
Do something every day.
See their duty and do it.
Accomplish what they begin.
Are not afraid to be leaders.
Merit the confidence of others.
Can originate as well as follow.
Have ability, honor and integrity.
Are not frightened by competition.
Profit by the mistakes of others.
Do today the things that could wait until tomorrow.—Progress Magazine.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

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AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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All communications must be written on one side
of the paper only and must be in the hands of the
editor not later than the 15th to insure publication
the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views
expressed in private communications.

BY THE WAY.

• A knowledge of how to make a living
is better than four diplomas in dead lan-
guages.

Brother Rasmussen of Canal Zone was
a welcome visitor at the general office re-
cently. Call again, Brother.

Find out how far you are wrong your-
self and you won't be bothered greatly as
to whether the old world is right or not.

Brother Anton Munson, secretary of For-
est City No. 342 of Rockford, Ill., was a
welcome visitor at the general office dur-
ing this month. Call again, Brother.

One of the old "Standpatters" of Local
No. 268 of Pittsburg, Pa., Brother Bill
Eggers, was a welcome visitor at the gen-
eral office last month. He reports that all
the locals in the Smoky City are enjoying
a boom. Call again, "Billie."

We hear a great deal about the iron will
of some men. It is all right to have an iron
will, but care should be taken that it is not
made of "pig iron."

As a result of seed planted by Fifth Vice-
President Roy Horn some time ago while
passing through Columbus, Ohio, a nice
sized local has grown there.

Since the last issue of our Journal we
have issued charters to locals at Tacoma,
Wash.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Columbus,
Ohio; Helena, Mont., and San Diego, Cal.

That Day's Pay Assessment fund is be-
ing raised for the purpose of giving relief
to YOU in time of strike or lockout. Pay
it now so the fund will be intact when
needed.

We have quite a number of bound copies
of 1909 Journals in stock and they will be
forwarded to any person at \$1.25 per copy.
Order one, they are something fine, an
elegant addition to your library.

First Vice-President Dougherty organ-
ized a new local at Niagara Falls, N. Y.,
and has now anchored at Erie, Pa., where
there is a large number of our chaff unor-
ganized. We feel sure that William will
land another local at this place.

We have brothers on strike at Mont-
gomery Ala.; Spokane, Wash.; Galetton,
Pa., and Los Angeles, Cal. Your Day's
Pay Assessment could be used to help these
brothers if you will but send it in. Put
yourself in their places, for none can tell
what the morrow will bring forth.

A committee representing District Coun-
cil No. 15, Rock Island System, consisting
of President Herman Schwochow, Vice-
President Wm. Cannon and Secretary D.
E. Burt, have been in conference with rail-
road officials of this city in an earnest ef-
fort to adjust some rates on their agree-
ment.

The strike is still on at Los Angeles.
Two hundred and twelve unionists sub-
mitted to arrest and marched to jail fol-
lowed by sympathizing citizens. Now is
the time to organize at the Ballot Box
and show the editor of the Los Angeles
Times, the brave Otis (?) and his puppets,
that slavery is a thing of the past. Men
of Labor organize for your protection!
Let your next strike be at the Ballot Box!

Have you a **DAY'S PAY ASSESSMENT** stamp in your book?

On going to press we learn that the strike at Galeton, Pa., has been settled, the terms are not known at this writing but full details will be given in our next issue.

Urgent and most pathetic appeals for aid to the Los Angeles strike are received in almost every mail. All the metal trades are affected. Come boys, chip in and help them win the battle.

Strike on at Spokane, Wash. Strike on at Los Angeles, Cal. Strike on at Galeton, Pa. Strike on at Davenport, Iowa. Would advise all blacksmiths to stay away from the Pacific Coast at the present time.

In order that there will be no delay or disappointment to members or locals wanting cuts placed in the Journal, care should be exercised in forwarding the photographs, and the price for such cuts must accompany the pictures which in no case will be much less than \$5.00.

Abraham Bernstein, a member of Local 335 of Winnipeg, Man., met an untimely death by drowning while bathing in the Red River. Brother Bernstein was a good loyal worker for the cause of our Brotherhood and he will be sadly missed by the brothers of No. 335.

A laundry strike at Everett, Wash., lasted one week. The girls threatened to start a union laundry of their own and began soliciting. The open shop bosses became panic-stricken. They capitulated without demanding anything. The increase went, so did the recognition of the union.

After eight years of activity, the Farmers' Union, which had its birth in Texas in 1902, is now organized in twenty-nine states of the nation, and has a membership of about 3,000,000. Since this organization has been perfected it doesn't look much as though prices of farm products will decrease very much.

Because the officers of the Havemeyer and Elder Sugar Refinery, or as they are commonly known, the sugar trust, unjustly discharged three refiners and the shop delegate, who asked the night superintendent to reinstate the three men, all the sugar mixers and refiners have gone out on strike. The plant is completely tied up, 2,000 men having struck in sympathy.

F. H. Blighton, editor of the Labor party's official paper Voice of the People, at Tucson, Ariz., has been the victim of an assault by his political enemies, whom the police refuse to arrest. Blighton, however, was jailed, released under \$1,000 bonds, and then declared not guilty by the judge. His trial was attended by the entire force of union machinists working in the Southern Pacific shops at that place, who left their work and marched to the courtroom in a body without stopping to take off their overalls. The acquitted editor was carried from the courtroom on the men's shoulders.

C. B. Rose must have a serious case of "Yaller Janders." So serious is this case of "Yaller Janders" that everything he sees is yellow. The only thing he cannot see is the yellow streak up his back. He even sends out yellow circulars, but on these circulars he never tells that he has scabbed at different times. It is said that jaundice is the result of an overflow of the gall. It seems as though Rose has been afflicted with this terrible malady for a number of years. He had an attack at Argentine, Kan., during the Santa Fe strike, and the yellow color appeared when he tried to get across the river. He not only scabbed twice, but he threatened to scab again. He has been expelled from the organization twice and is now out under expulsion. This is really a "sad" case.

LABOR AND LIQUOR.

George J. Nitche, a well-known laboring man of Decatur, Ill., recently sent to one of the newspapers of that state an article in which he appealed to working men to stand by their homes. He closed with the following significant paragraph:

"Isn't it about time for us as laboring men to wake up and vote for our own interest? What does the wealthy brewer care, anyway, for the working man who spends all of his earnings in the saloon? When the poor fellow's rent is due and his family is about to be turned into the streets, does the brewery pay his rent? When he is arrested and fined, does the brewer pay his fine or feed his starving family while the poor fellow is deprived of his personal liberty? When he loses his job, does the brewer get him another? Think this saloon question out for yourself, my brother laborer, and then vote for your own interest and for the welfare of your own family."

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT DOUGHERTY.

946 West 16th St., Erie, Pa., Aug. 14, 1910.
J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report I have worked around Buffalo and I am glad to report that Brother Bolan, the business agent, and I have added two more locals to our Brotherhood. A local of hammersmiths, heaters and helpers here in Buffalo, and after a little work at Niagara Falls I am glad to say we have a local there, composed of the smiths and helpers. I have had several meetings of other men here and I think Brother Bolan will be able to add another local in Buffalo before long. I made a trip to Galeton, Pa., where our men are still out on strike, but I am sorry to say the superintendent of motive power left the town one-half hour before I got there. I waited four days for him to return, but he had business elsewhere, so instructing our committee on several points in dispute I left and came here to Erie, Pa., where I am going to try and get a local. I wish to say here that if all the brothers who are traveling around the country were as much interested in building up our organization as Brothers John Czarneski and Wm. Eddy are we would be far better off. They are the right kind of men and I wish to say that Brother Czarneski has it over all the other hammersmiths while at work, for while the others have to do the deaf and dumb act to make the gang understand John simply tells them in their own tongue what he wants them to do. Brother Mooney says Jack can say shop prayers in seven languages and has them all beat a block. The new local would not stand for any one else but John for president, and although a member of No. 168 he promised to do all in his power for them and to wield the gavel till he had a Joe Cannon broke in to take the chair.

I visited a good many shops with Brother Bolan and attended District Council No. 38 picnic and we had a fine time. A crowd of over three thousand and cleared over three hundred dollars on the day, so District Council No. 38 can be well satisfied. I am glad to say Brother Bowser of Dunkirk won the fat man race, I being judge of races. I wish to say here that Brother

Glover, who was holding the tape with me, dropped it to go and win the hundred yard dash, but I am sorry to say I waited ten minutes after all the others crossed the finish but did not see our second vice-president finish. I made inquiry and some said he had cold feet and quit after running twenty yards; others said he saw he was not in the running and fell down, while Funk, who was starter, said Glover is still running. Everyone seemed to have a good time and everything passed off in good shape. Hoping I can report a local here in Erie and the settlement of the Galeton strike in the next issue, and with best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain, Fraternally yours,

W. J. DOUGHERTY.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT GLOVER.

Chicago, August 13, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me in Chicago. Receiving information from Local No. 36 of Sioux City, Iowa, of trouble in their shop concerning two men, a spring maker and his helper, I was instructed to go down there and investigate. Arriving on Tuesday morning, I immediately went to the shop and met the committee of blacksmiths and helpers. After meeting the foreman, I informed him that I would meet the master mechanic and himself with the committee the following morning at 10 o'clock. I then arranged for a meeting of Local No. 36, which was attended by nearly every member. They cited their trouble to me and I soon discovered that the above mentioned men were using every effort to create trouble in the shop, with the object of breaking up the organization. One of them made a statement to four of our men that the men were PAYING the BOSS for their jobs. These men, in turn, went before a notary public and made affidavit to that effect, and presented same to the foreman. He refused to act upon it and turned it over to the master mechanic, a few days before I arrived. The master mechanic was unable, on account of illness, to take the matter up at that time. The treatment our committee received from

the boss blacksmith seemed to delight the men who were causing this dissension very much.

The following morning I went to the shop with the committee and met the master mechanic, but the foreman blacksmith failed to put in an appearance. We went into detail with the general foreman and master mechanic and the committee finally adjourned to 2 o'clock that afternoon. The master mechanic assured me that he would have the foreman blacksmith in his office as he was involved in the matter. It was decided, among all of us, that I was to meet the master mechanic, general foreman and foreman blacksmith without the committee. I did so, calling in the four brothers who made affidavit, also the spring maker. Of course, at first he denied making any such remarks but we proved to him that he did, and not only to those four men but to others. He being an old man and about to be pensioned we settled the case by having him sign a statement denying every word he ever stated in regard to the boss blacksmith receiving money from blacksmiths to hold their positions. He also promised that he would not say a word against any man in the blacksmith shop or against our union, but would at all times speak in favor of men in the shop and of our organization. This statement was posted in the blacksmith shop and a copy is now in my possession.

In regard to the other man who was causing trouble, I found him to be an unfit person to work in any shop where WHITE, CIVILIZED men are employed. He was formerly a member of our organization who allowed himself to become expelled. He paid part of his reinstatement fee and then commenced knocking our organization until it got so bad that the men in the shop could not work with him without becoming involved in trouble. He being absent the day of our investigation it was impossible for us to call him into the office, but I impressed upon the master mechanic's mind that the man would have to be discharged as he was not a fit person to work among us, and I hope if he happens to come your way you will take care of him in a like manner. He is a HELPER and his name is WATSON.

Arranging for another meeting in order to report the outcome of our conference to the entire local, and after giving them a talk on general topics, especially the day's pay assessment, the brothers of Local No. 36 departed for their homes, satisfied with the work and results accomplished.

My next stop was Waterloo, Iowa. I arrived at the shop at 9 o'clock in the

morning and, much to my surprise, met my old friend Brother Benshop running the big fire, also Brothers Wolverton and Guy of Local No. 65. I found six ex-members of our Brotherhood working in the Illinois Central shops, and several non-members. It seemed a pretty hard matter to get these brothers to rejoin, so I arranged for a meeting to be held that night and invited everybody in the shop. Brother Guy escorted me around the different shops and we found sixty non-organized blacksmiths and helpers. We extended them an invitation for that night's meeting, and while my visit was very short, still I believe good results were accomplished. The meeting was well attended by the expelled members, but it seemed as though we could not get very much satisfaction from them, so I made it my business to be at the shop at 6:40 the following morning and gave them applications to reinstate themselves, and impressed it upon their mind the mistake they made in not remaining loyal to our Brotherhood. The results of that day's labor was six reinstatements and four new initiations.

Leaving for Dubuque Saturday morning I wired the secretaries of our locals to that effect. I immediately went to the Milwaukee shops and there met Brothers Howe and Slagle. They introduced me to three or four others and also to their foreman, and I was informed that they had arranged for a meeting after the whistle blew, and which was attended by about one-third of the men in the shop. I gave them a talk along the same line as I do others, and then made arrangements to come to Chicago. However, will say I was very much pleased to meet our members at Dubuque and hope my next visit will be of longer duration.

I then left Sunday morning for Chicago. I remained home until Monday night and then went to Danville, Ill., and investigated conditions at Local No. 113. They are hiring men in Chicago for Danville, NOTHING BUT UNION MEN WANTED, and I found that two of our committee men who happened to be in the conference last January, had been laid off by the boss who refused to hire them over after business started to pick up. Arriving there I met with the local Tuesday evening, found out the exact conditions, and found it to be a clear case of discrimination which had been going on for a month or more. Receiving no satisfactory results whereby our two brothers could be reinstated and they having found work elsewhere, and reported themselves as satisfied to let the matter drop we considered the matter closed. I wish to state while attending the meeting

of Local No. 113 I not only had the pleasure of meeting the members of Local No. 113, but had the honor of initiating four new candidates. After giving them a talk we all retired in good spirits.

I returned to Chicago Wednesday, where I remained until Friday night, when I received instructions to go to Dunkirk, N. Y., as there was trouble between the blacksmiths and helpers over the rate question. Arriving at Dunkirk Saturday noon, I was met at the train by Brothers Peacock, Rahn and several others. After lunch I was escorted to the hall where the blacksmiths and helpers had congregated. I soon found the blacksmiths and helpers could not agree, and I was to use my influences as best I could to bring about a satisfactory settlement between them, so I advised the blacksmiths to hold a meeting Monday night and appointed a committee to meet with the helpers' committee.

Sunday I went to Buffalo and attended the picnic of District Council No. 38, and there I met First Vice-President Dougherty, Business Agent Bolam, Brothers Funk, Coughlin and almost every member of the three locals in Buffalo. I stayed until 7 o'clock that evening, and I wish to say right here, this picnic was a credit to our Brotherhood. Everybody seemed anxious to make it a success and willing to work, and it was handled with a system not to be equaled anywhere. I spent a most enjoyable day among the members of District Council No. 38, and hope to have the pleasure of attending another of their outings.

On Monday I visited the shops of the American Locomotive Works. In the evening I attended the blacksmiths meeting. After that appointed a committee, as was suggested at our Saturday meeting. The two committees met me at my room Tuesday evening, and we finally came to a satisfactory settlement, but it took us from 7:30 until 11:45 to reach that settlement. It was then decided, by both committees, to hold a joint meeting of the two locals Thursday night so that they could report to the blacksmiths and helpers at one time.

During my visit at Dunkirk I contracted a severe cold and case of neuralgia, and when Thursday night came I was a long way from being myself, but as the boys planned a little blow out along with their meeting I could not very well stay away. We met and settled matters pertaining to the two locals satisfactory to all present, after which a vote of thanks was tendered your humble servant. We then turned the meeting over to a jolification affair, and

after giving them a good, straight talk in regard to organization and especially the day's pay, we had a program which was fit for anybody to listen to. But I wish to say that the Dunkirk boys have not much sympathy for a person who is sick. They insisted upon me loosening up my PIPE ORGAN, which I did to the satisfaction of all, I believe, and then retired to my hotel a very sick man.

The next morning Brother Rahn came and told me there was trouble in the shop with the foreman over a certain job, and he wanted me to go there and investigate. I went and found it to be a new job, the price of which did not seem reasonable to our men. We decided to have the job demonstrated at the price he offered. After the demonstration was over we received information that the price offered by the foreman was satisfactory, so that closed up our affair at Dunkirk, and I hope that they will not be bothered with any more difficulty for a long time to come. They are on the job at all times and I hope that they will continue so. I have the highest respect for the members of Local Nos. 123 and 336.

Leaving on Friday morning for Pittsburg, as I was instructed to do, I reached that city in bad shape. I immediately went to the doctor and he informed me that I had symptoms of typhoid fever. He gave me some medicine and told me to go to bed and call in the morning. Realizing the condition I was in, I felt that Pittsburg was no place for me, so I came direct home, arriving Saturday morning with one side of my face twice as large as the other. I immediately called on my family physician and he broke up the fever, which leaves me at this writing in tip-top condition once more.

I remained home all week and attended my own local meeting Friday evening, August 12th, which was the third time since the Pittsburg convention and am leaving this evening for Grand Rapids and Marquette, Mich. The results of this trip you will find in my next report.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLES�AND.

Halifax, N. S.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Shortly after sending in my last report I received instructions to start on a campaign

through the Maritime Provinces of Eastern Canada by special request of our membership in Moncton, who were anxious that all the men employed on the Intercolonial railroad be affiliated with our organization, so that we could get better and more satisfactory results in our negotiations with the management, which is expected to take place shortly.

My first stop was in Montreal, for the purpose of getting in touch with our members in Locals Nos. 274 and 412. On my arrival in Montreal I found that a lockout of all shops from Portland, Maine, to Chicago had just been declared by the Grand Trunk railroad on account of the trainmen's and conductors' strike, which had also been declared the night before. I got in touch with these men at the first opportunity and together with Vice-President Quesnel of the boilermakers and Vice-President Beuloin of the machinists we called a massmeeting of all the trades for the purpose of organizing them. The advice of the organizers was well taken by the men and the outcome of the meeting will later on lead to the complete organization of the system.

At the meetings of 274 and 412, I found both locals in fairly good condition, although everything is not just what it should be by a great deal. Local 274 is struggling along under a heavy handicap, which we hope will be removed before long, as a special effort is being made at the present time to do so, when once that is accomplished, the chances are good for the local to progress rapidly. Local 412 is also doing good business, but had some grievances, which the members wished me to take up with the management for adjustment, which I did, the next morning; during an interview with the General Manager he promised to look personally into these grievances, and see that things were run more in accordance with the schedule.

From Montreal I went to Quebec, and there met the members of our newly organized local No. 327. A special meeting was called for the purpose of getting acquainted with the situation in the quaint old city of Quebec. Our members there are employed in the two largest shops in that locality, one a railroad shop, the other a government shop of the Marine and Fisheries department. The men in the last mentioned shop had a grievance over their wage scale; I was informed that one smith and two helpers had been overlooked in a general raise, that had recently taken place, and was requested to take the matter up with the agent in charge; the following day I had an interview with him, and suc-

ceeded in getting the increases desired by the men, so that now there is a flat scale of 28c per hour for smiths and 25c per hour for helpers; these figures may look a little odd, and out of proportion to each other, but that is the scale being paid there. With regard to the conditions existing in the railroad shop, they were most deplorable, but a start had been made to remedy conditions there, and I hope that before long I will be able to report a respectable change in conditions in that shop.

From Quebec I proceeded toward Moncton, stopping over at Riviere Du Loup where a shop of about six fires is located on the Intercolonial Railroad. The men there were all formerly members of our Moncton local, but through the negligence of a former secretary, they were not properly taken care of and finally became delinquent. I found them anxious to get in good standing, and prepared to be reinstated, provided certain misunderstandings with the local were cleared up; on my arrival to Moncton I reported the matter there, and after discussing the affair, it was decided to send the president of the local Brother John Hayes, to visit these men, in order to clear up the situation, and there is no doubt but that Brother Hayes has succeeded in accomplishing this mission. Other business of importance was taken up at the meeting, chiefly the situation in general in relation to the schedule, several instances being shown where the schedule was not being lived up to; it is proposed to take the questions up in the near future with the management, in the meantime, I am visiting all points on the system, in order to get in touch with all the men, and at the same time to organize a local wherever opportunity offers.

Last night I had a meeting here in Halifax, for the purpose of organizing a local, which was fairly well attended, and several names were enrolled on the charter application list, and another meeting arranged for next Monday night, when the prospects are that several more names will be added to the list and the charter fee paid in. These men need organization badly here, as the wages of the smiths are not much higher than helpers wages in some localities.

I hope to be able to report further progress in my next report from this section of the country.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. POWLESLAND,

3rd Vice-President.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT HORN.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 9, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H. . .

Leaving Duluth and Superior, where I had made every effort to get the men employed by the Great Northern R. R. to reinstate, I started west over the main line of the Great Northern to get the delinquent members back into line again and also to try and get in as many new members as I could.

My first stop was Grand Forks, N. D., at which place I found a non-union smith and helper. Both of these men told me that they would go into the organization, and they have done so.

My next stop was Devil's Lake where I found some of the men in good standing and some of them behind and some of them not in at all. It was Saturday afternoon and the shop was shut down. After running around from one house to another I was able to get them all together at the home of Brother Swanson that night when I explained to them that if they wanted a new contract they would have to line up and help get it. They decided to do this and give the money to Brother Swanson the next pay day to send to Brother Anderson at St. Paul.

At Minot, the next division, I was glad to find a smith with a paid up card, a member of No. 43, and he informed me that he already had the application of his helper for No. 300.

At Williston, the next stop, I found a former member of No. 492, Havre, Montana. I found him a man of his word for he told me he would reinstate and get his helper in and I have since learned that he has done both. He treated me with every consideration and it was a pleasure to meet a man like him; it was no fault of his that he had gotten behind.

Stopping at Glasgow, Montana, I found a family of blacksmiths. The son was laying off and his father was working in his place during his absence. The old gentleman told me that neither himself or his son was a member of the organization, although he believed in it and would be very glad if he should receive an increase in pay. He informed me that he would try to get the boy to reinstate in No. 492, of which local both were former members, but that he was too old to belong. I was glad to get this much encouragement from him. I then asked the helper to give me his appli-

cation; he informed me that he was getting only twenty cents per hour and that he was afraid that it would not pay him to belong. I explained to him that he was being robbed of two cents per hour as the schedule there calls for twenty-two cents. He wanted me to intercede for him and get his two cents. I informed him that he would have to become a member to get any help from me, so he told me he would give me his money at noon. I waited till noon and wanted to go to the house with him, but he told me he would meet me at the depot. Shortly before 1 P. M. I saw him making for the shop and hailed him; he told me "Ma" was not at home and he could not get the money. I had already missed one train waiting for his \$3.00 so I took his name and address as well as that of "Paw" and son, and told him to send the money to the secretary of No. 492 which he promised he would do. However, I think "Paw" must of talked to him after I left for at last accounts neither one had paid up. If there is any way to leave these parasites out of the new contract I will try and do it.

Stopping at Harve I found all the men in the union and everything in good shape. I met with the boys that night and found them a fine lot of men and that Harve was a poor place for a hard luck artist to light without a card.

My next stop was Great Falls where I found the men in the smelter and shops in the city all members and in good standing, but the Great Northern was in very bad shape because there seemed to be no one in the shop who took any interest in the union, and also because the wages are so low that a smith or a helper will stay only long enough to get a few dollars to get out of town on. If it had not been for the men in the smelter, and especially Brother Steve Smolak, the hustling young member who acts as walking delegate and goes around the city twice a month and sees that everyone is in line, I do not believe that we would have a member there. I got after them and with the help of Brother Smolak was able to initiate five new members at the meeting the second night I was in town. Some of the conditions there are wages from thirty-two to thirty-seven cents per hour and forty hours a week and one man taken from the car yard and put into the blacksmith shop at \$2.60 a day, and he working ten hours and the rest going home at 4 P. M.; all this, Brothers, where we have a contract; also there is a man from Milwaukee working there without a card telling there is no local in

Milwaukee. This was more than I could stand and I could hardly keep from mixing with that man, but I had the satisfaction of having the foreman tell me that he would let him out pay day; I did not want his application for he is neither a man nor a blacksmith. Those conditions are as bad as the men working there could make them for it is the indifference they show that made them such. We are going to try and get the pay better and I hope that the men wake up and keep the conditions that we get for them. I had the satisfaction of seeing every man in the city at the meeting, and I was told that I was the first General Officer who had visited the local since it was organized. To say that I was treated like a prince is putting it mildly. Brother Louis Kuchenmeister, the secretary of No. 223 had a good laugh at my expense on account of my getting into a row at the Great Northern when I was looking for him. Well, Louis, you can write that better than I can; however, the next time I come to Grand Falls I will go to the smelter and see you first. I found everything that could be desired at the smelter—a good set of men and a foreman, Mr. Delebar, who appreciates a good set of men. Mr. Smolak took me through the smelter from cellar to garret.

Leaving Grand Falls I stopped at Judith Gap to see the smith and the helper there, but they were neither one at work that day, so I left the applications with the machinists to get filled out and send to Great Falls which they assured me that they would do.

I left for Billings where I got the smith and the helper both for local No. 277, Livingston, Montana. Arriving there I was met in true western style. The first man I met in the shop, whom I afterwards learned was S. H. Bastian, came up to me and after looking at my button, said: "Hello, Brother, did you just get in, and have you had dinner? Assuring him that I had he told me that they were very glad to see me and that they had a letter from Brother A. O. Anderson, secretary of the System Council No. 25, telling them that the company was asking the smiths and helpers to wait until October for a conference. They were in favor of giving the management ten days notice and then walk out if it was not granted. We arranged for a special meeting the next evening and I explained to them that while they had just cause to feel sore, the machinists already having gotten an increase of two cents per hour and the same had voluntarily been granted to the boiler makers

and pipemen, it would never do for any one shop to walk out, as we wished to avoid a walkout at any place, but if we had to have one we wanted it from the Lakes to the Coast. I also explained to them that both the General Union and the System Council would do all in their power to get a conference as soon as possible and they decided to wait but are very anxious for the conference to take place. Brother Bastian and Brother Kelly showed me all the sights of the city the day I was there. Livingston is a closed shop—no card, no job; so please remember that if you are ever headed that way. The foreman, Mr. Miller, is like the men—he does not want you if you are not in line. If all places were like Livingston we would get a meeting in ten hours, with the management, and no trouble to get it either.

I stopped at Helena and found one smith in the city with a card, Brother Micheal Howard who belongs in Livingston. After talking with him I decided to try and install a local there, which I did, starting it with ten members, and I believe they will be able to have twenty in a short time. They elected Brother Ryan Organizer, and I think he is a good one; I believe he will get them all as the men in the smelter there were glad to get into the I. B. of B. & H.

Stopping at Missoula I found that two of the smiths there belonged at Livingston, and one was a suspended member from the same place. I have taken his case up and expect to have him in line again in a short time. I also found one helper from Livingston and got the other two for the new local which I started in Helena.

Finding that there was no more men between Missoula and Spokane, I went direct to that city where I knew that our men were involved in a strike, along with the machinists and the boiler makers, for the eight hour day. I learned that all crafts were out except the molders and that the chance of winning the strike was very good. I assisted the men in every way I could, giving Brother Allison and some others to the National Iron Works to help get out some "snakes" which is an every day affair; as fast as they import the "snakes" from Seattle, and the east as well, they get them out. The strike is on at the National Iron Works and the Union Iron Works.

Finding that it would be some time before the affair is over and that, I could do no more, that the men at Hillyard on the Great Northern were well organized, also

those on the Northern Pacific, and hearing that the delegate from Tacoma was already in St. Paul and that the men in Tacoma, also those in Everett, were in about the same state of mind that I had found them in at Livingston I went to Tacoma as quickly as I could, and found that it was not as bad as I had expected, but that the sooner that the conference was held the better they would like it. I also found that while the smiths were nearly all in the union there were a great many helpers who were not. I also found the same conditions in the Milwaukee shop in Tacoma. The members of No. 78 held a special meeting and I arranged for another meeting the following Monday and decided to try and start another local in Tacoma. I spent the intervening time in going to all the shops in the city and was piloted around the first day by Brother Dunn, who showed me how to find some which I could not have found without him; the result was that I was able to get twenty-five charter members. While of course there are some men working in Tacoma whom I did not get, it is the best organized city on this north coast, and I believe the new local will continue to grow as there are twelve smiths in the Milwaukee shop who belong at different cities east of here who will transfer into it. Brother Wm. Thompson of the G. E. B. who has located here in the Milwaukee shop, was elected President (and you know he will make a good one), and Brother Stolze, the young man who was elected secretary, is fully qualified to fill that office. I never was in a city where I received more hearty support and co-operation than I did in Tacoma from the men on both the Northern Pacific and the Milwaukee, and I can truly say that I never met a finer lot of men than I met in Tacoma, and they are loyal to the core with not a knocker among them. I found Brothers Berger, Clark, McBride and Orman, the officers of No. 78, up to date in every way.

I also called at Everett on the Great Northern and found another good lot of union men who are also waiting patiently for the committee to be called to St. Paul. I found one exceptionally good man there by the name of Wm. O'Neill the secretary, who has held the local together several times when it was nearly gone. This brother has had more than his share of misfortune having lost an eye and his wife at about the same time, and still with all this and several small children to look after, he finds time to attend to his office in the local and attend the meetings when others do not. The President, Brother

Cummings, is also a hustler. The foreman of this shop is a man by the name of Tom Prescher, a good man and probably well known by some of the men who were in the Union Pacific strike several years ago; and Mr. Gilchrist, the foreman at Tacoma, is well liked by his men and showed me every consideration when I was there and allowed me the privilege of the shop.

I wish I could make as good a report of Seattle and Bremerton, but so far I have found them a hard lot. I met Seventh Vice-President Wm. J. Evans at the navy yard over in Bremerton a few days ago. I guess he will tell you his experience around here since he arrived from Portland and I hope to be able to tell you that I have done some good here in my next report. The Machinists are in a strike all over the Coast and things are red hot, but are winning out in a good many shops.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT EVANS.

Mr. J. W. Kline General President I. B. of B. and H.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Since my last report I have traveled a great deal. I left Sacramento July 10th. Sunday I called on Brother Maxer, president of District Council No. 12, and compared notes regarding the Southern Pacific increase. I was told to try and organize another local for the Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths. President J. M. Hind laid off work to go around with me and called a meeting that night, but we did not get enough for a charter, but prospects look bright for a new local at Sacramento. Wednesday I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 212 and spoke to them on the Los Angeles strike. Great credit is due to Brother McDonald for his assistance. After doing all I possibly could for them I left next day for Roosevelt Junction where I got four to join our Brotherhood. From there I went to Dunno's shops, where I met a good crowd of boys who are members of No. 212, but they expect to have a Local of their own before very long, as the company is enlarging the shops at that point. I then left for Portland, Oregon. Looked for Brother L. L. Hamilton and failed to find him, but located Brother J. L. Burke, secretary of Local No. 37. Went to most of the shops in the city and in the evening held a special meeting, where the eight-hour movement was

thoroughly discussed. We are not in as good a shape among the contract shops as we should be, but with a little effort got quite a few to come in. I wish we had a few more members like Brother Nelson. Local No. 37 is getting along nicely.

My next stop was at Seattle, Wash., where my troubles began, as we had only a small attendance at their meeting. I started out early the next morning to look up our members and see what was wrong, but as the eight-hour strike with the Machinists is on here it is difficult to get into the shops to speak to the men. They all promised to come up to the special meeting, where I had the valuable assistance of Brother Wm. Atkinson, sixth vice-president of the Machinists, but we could not move them. We decided to meet again, with the understanding that each one would bring a member along with them, but the same old story—they did not show up. However, the same old guard was there. That is a hard set of men to handle in Seattle; they will come to their senses when it is too late, I fear. I then started for Bremerton Navy Yard. They are another hard bunch. They think they are in clover, having a fair day's pay and the eight-hour day from the government, and show an independent spirit. But this may change for them and then I suppose they will be glad to talk unionism to us. While waiting to get a crack at them I met fifth Vice-President Roy Horn. Feeling that I was re-inforced by Brother Horn I felt that we could handle matters in good shape, but they got away from us and we gave it up for a bad job—for a time, at least—and came back to Seattle. On Sunday we went up to Tacoma where Brother Horn had plans to organize a Local, so we gave them a whirl. That is the only Union city—strictly speaking—on the Sound.

My next stop was at Victoria, B. C. There I met Brother George Wiese, who took me to all the shops in Victoria. The few men who are there are good loyal ones. We held a special meeting with a fair attendance and the next day I visited all the carriage shops and they all promised to join hands with our Brotherhood. The eight-hour strike is making it hard to get men into the Locals in these parts. I next visited the shops of the Canadian Pacific, where our Local is somewhat torn apart by the discriminating against our men by the foreman who I understand was a former member of our organization. I spoke to quite a number of the men, but all I could get was promises, and believe if the proper effort is put forth in this place the Local can be rebuilt. I then left for Seattle again, but could do nothing there. I

will leave for the East and see what can be done after the eight-hour trouble is over. All of which I submit.

Yours fraternally,

WM. J. EVANS,

Seventh Vice-President.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER TEGTMAYER.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report I have been working in Chicago and the Suburbs, including Chicago Heights, West Pullman, Blue Island, Gibson, Gary, Indiana Harbor, Hammond and South Chicago, and I have met with fair success, although at some shops I was ordered out, put out, and all but got pinched, and other shops I found the boss with far more union principles than the men, for it will take more than an argument to make some see the advantage of belonging to a good organization such as the I. B. of B. & H. is today, for with the officers at the head that we have now, we will be on an equal, if not outclass the best of other organizations; in the near future let the members observe what has been accomplished through the country and see for yourselves. One of these shops I speak about was the Memphis car shop, the one you see so much about in the papers concerning the Illinois Central R. R. They have vanished, and I am not sorry either, the Rock Island R. R. has the shop now and I hope they keep it, for it was quite a contrast in the way we were met by Mr. Davis and the way I was treated by the car company.

By request of Local No. 122 I accompanied Brother Herman Schwockow, President of the Rock Island District, and Brother Edward Smith, Steward for the helpers in the Chicago shop, to Burr Oak, to adjust a grievance that existed there. After having that settled we took a trip over to the new shop. We found two faults, one was the hammer did not suit Brother Schwochow and the other was that Brother Smith found fault from the fact that the nearest street car line was about one and a half miles away. Anyhow the shop will be a union shop now.

I have had a number of minor grievances come up but all were settled satisfactorily. In Gibson two new helpers refused to join the Union and the rest of the helpers said they would quit paying dues also. I was sent for and when I got on the job I found out from the men what was wrong, so I

went after the two new lads first. They both promised to be at the meeting Saturday night and ride the goat, and then the rest said that they would pay up their dues next meeting also.

I have been at that new plant in Gary that the American Tin Plate company is putting up, as there is a smith on the concrete job and one on construction work. The Pittsburg Construction company is doing the iron work. That is some plant, all right. It certainly is going to be a large one, but I don't think they will be able to do any work in the shops till next year some time. That is, I mean the mill will not be running before then. The American Bridge company is also putting up a new plant near Gary. They build these plants so far from the cars and the city, I think, so the employes will buy or rent houses built near the factory, usually owned by the company (or maybe it is to keep the blamed labor advocates from getting to them so easy, eh?). Anyhow, by the time one thinks he has about made the rounds he is wanted or needed where he started from. It is a case of keep after them all the time.

I have been instrumental in getting a number of jobs for our members that happened to be out of work and have gotten new members into a number of the Locals here. Attended some Local meeting at every meeting night, collecting dues and generally encouraging the weak members to attend the meetings and thus reap part of the benefits.

Respectfully submitted
EDW. TEGTMEYER,
Special Organizer.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—

We have received a complaint at the General Office calling our attention to the several errors which appeared in the June Financial Report, and, while the errors are plainly of typographical nature, and as such would be understood by any who investigated far enough to carry out the totals, we feel that this explanation should be in justice to the brother who has so kindly called our attention to this, and the membership in general.

On page 10, first line, the Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars appearing in second column has been repeated. The total in this instance however is correct.

On the lower part of page 10 under Special Organizing Expense, second line, Mr. Barry's salary paid June 5th was Sixty-two Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$62.50),

instead of Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars and the Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars appearing in opposite column should have been struck out. The total of One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars for this item, however, is correct.

On page 11 under General Office Expense Account the total of the amount shown under that heading on that page should be Two Hundred and Fifty-five Dollars and Thirty-two Cents (\$255.32), and carrying this amount over on page 12 where the General Office Expense Account is continued, gives the sum total of Nine Hundred Two Dollars and Forty-eight Cents (\$902.48), total being correct as it appears in the report.

Also on page 12, District Council No. 1, item of \$52.10, should read District Council No. 2, instead of No. 1.

Our brothers will understand that the getting of this report is quite a task, and at times when this office is over run with work as we have been during the past few months, we are obliged to rush the printer considerably in order to get it out in time, which he says accounts for the errors in this instance.

We regret that these errors have occurred. However, as the total in every instance is correct, we believe any who have noticed these errors will understand that they are of a typographical nature and not from clerical carelessness at this office.

(Signed) WM. F. KRAMER,
General Secy-Treas.

Albert Seitz, for many years a large hat manufacturer of Newark, N. J. has gone out of business. Seitz was one of the fifty eight hat manufacturers who refused to use the union label and declared for the "open shop" January 15, 1909, the real purpose of the association being the disruption of the Hatters' Union. Seitz factory will shortly be occupied by a new firm and operated as a union factory.

The firms who still refuse to recognize the Hatters' Union are Crofut & Knapp, manufacturers of the C. & K. and Knapp felt hats and the Dobbins; Guyer, maker of Guyer hats and Kingflex; Mundheim, maker of the Imperial; Rummell, Schoble, and a few others. Stetson and Knox do not have any union hatters in their employ. This victory by the union encourages the members to continue the fight against the remaining firms who refuse to recognize their union. They are making strong appeals to the members of organized labor to aid them in their fight by buying none but label hats and to urge their acquaintances to do the same. A complete victory is in sight.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 38.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1910.

District Council No. 38 held its fourth annual picnic July 31, which proved a grand success. It was the finest we have had, which all that attended will admit. We had with us our first vice-president, W. J. Dougherty, also our second vice-president, Chas. Glover, also Ninth Vice-President George Peacock. We are proud to say we were well represented with International officers. Vice-President Dougherty acted as chairman of the entertainment committee. Brother Glover, also Brother Peacock gave a helping hand, which was appreciated by the members of the Buffalo local. We also had a delegation from Dunkirk and Batavia, N. Y., and according to the way our visitors expressed themselves we feel they all enjoyed the picnic. The music was furnished by the Seventy-fourth regiment band.

The N. Y. C. lines ball team beat the Buffalo Newsboys by a score of 7 to 4. The game was one of the best that has been played around Buffalo for some time, as both teams are the crack amateur teams of Buffalo. After the ball game came the races. Brother Frank Funk acted as starter and Vice-President Dougherty, Vice-President Glover as referees at finish. Girls' race from 9 to 12 years, won by Irene Messel, silk parasol; second prize, won by Irene Murphy, handbag. Boys' race, 9 to 12 years, first prize won by Earl Michell, baseball glove, donated by E. Scheffler; second prize, won by Ernest Smith, silk tie. Three-legged race for boys, won by John Smith and Jos. Walter. In this race the winners received a watch each. Fat men's race, over 200 pounds, won by William Harvey; second prize, won by Brother Conrad Bowloer of Dunkirk. Fat ladies' race, over 200 pounds, won by Mrs. Fannie Haller, parasol; second prize, won by Mrs. Chris. Schultz lady's shopping bag. One hundred-yard dash for members only, won by William Connelly of Local No. 128; second prize, won by Brother Edward Murray of Dunkirk; 100-yards open, won by William Larquemain; second, by Jos. Malckelme. Married woman's race, won by Mrs. Fanny Haller, silk parasol; second,

Mrs. Smith, a gold brooch, donated by a friend. Single ladies' race, won by Miss Scella Dogt, parasol; second, won by Miss Theodor Schampp, pair of oxfords, donated by Forsyth Shoe Company.

I am convinced that the races were very attractive. If you want to get every one interested be sure you have something so that the ladies can enjoy themselves. I am sorry to say that it was Charley Glover's misfortune to fall down in the members' race. When Charley fell one couldn't see anything but dust. The dust got in Brother Peacock's running pumps and he also had to break ground for Brother Murray. I hope Dunkirk locals or Batavia local will get busy and run a picnic. They can be assured of a large delegation from Buffalo if they get busy. Brother Jos. Weber as usual was the champion ticket seller. He sold \$74.05 worth. That is going some. Brother John Coughlin, President Frank Beacher, Brother M. Murray, with others too numerous to mention, deserve great credit for the way they worked. Our program was a big success, the feature of the front page was Brother Jos. Weber and the Hon. John Crowley. They take good pictures while working at the anvil.

The following friends and business men made donations of prizes:

F. J. McCarthy, 599 Waldon Ave.
J. D. Oswald, 1691 Genesee St.
W. M. Vail, 598 Waldon Ave.
D. Pallister, 1595 Broadway.
Mrs. W. Kable, 1401 Genesee St.
M. Craynor, Waldon Ave.
Loew Boltz, 627 Waldon Ave.
H. & J. Breitweiser, 477 Washington St.
Forsyth Shoe Co., 57 Seneca St.
G. Ziller, Jefferson and Clinton.
Samuel Koch, 615 Waldon Ave.
Surprise Clothing Co., Seneca and Eliott.

J. W. Everdeen Co., 18 Seneca St.
C. Scheffler, 1821 Genesee St.
Joseph Schmans, 1517 Genesee St.
Lewis McCarthy, 612 Waldon.

Michael Bidderman, John Stauber and others too numerous to mention gave valuable donations.

This goes to show none of the above

mentioned belong to the Manufacturers' Association.

District Council No. 38 expects to clear up over \$350. This is what every District Council or Local ought to do each year. Let the rank and file show that they are alive. If you cannot get your members to your meeting try and have a picnic, dance or smoker. Get them together at least every six months to get acquainted. It is getting in Buffalo so that our members look forward to the picnic and smoker. We are doing better each year as the members are getting interested and looking out for their craft.

We have added two more locals in the past week and expect to keep busy for some time to come, as we have opened up an office at room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara Street, and invite all visiting brothers to give us a call. We have a reading room for the unemployed and also a bureau at which to make their wants known. I wish to state that Brother John Czarnecki and Brother William Eddy of No. 168, San Francisco, Cal., are working very hard in Buffalo in the interest of our organization.

Respectfully yours,
F. C. BOLAM.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 39.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 15, 1910.

Labor day being so close at hand, I can't help but inform the general Brotherhood how that day will be observe in the Smoky City. The convention decided on a parade for that day, beginning at 10 a. m., with fifty-eight organizations in line. After the parade comes the dedication of our new temple, at which some of the most prominent speakers of the country will take part. A special invitation has been sent to our general president, J. W. Kline, and the brothers of Pittsburg would like to have him attend a dance which will be held in the evening in the temple, where 1,000 couples can be accommodated, and we expect to have that many. The union men of this city will have a gala time on that day. District Council No. 39 is taking a great interest in this Labor day celebration, as several of the delegates from the different locals have been appointed on the different committees. The old war horse, Adam Lange, had the honor of being appointed on the committee on dancing.

No doubt all the brothers have seen the cut of our new home in last month's Journal. I want to state that every union man in Pittsburg feels proud of that building. Thirty-eight organizations are meeting in

the temple at the present time and twenty more have made application for hall and desk room, and the sooner other cities follow the example Pittsburg has set the better for them.

Our new transfer label seems to have a great effect. The drivers are demanding same on their wagons. At present we have about twenty shops signed up, which means no card, no work.

Local No. 268 is making great strides in Pittsburg, taking in new members at every meeting. Braddock Local No. 244 held a picnic last month and had a very sociable time, and any chain maker that goes to work there is handed an application to fill out and they see to it that it is filled out. The same applies to No. 484. Iron City local is taking in new members right along, and we expect to make Pittsburg one of the best organized cities in the country in a short time.

Any out of town brothers wishing to attend the parade and dedication on Labor day will be taken care of.

Fraternally yours,
J. H. TAPKEN,
Business Agent, District No. 39.

OPEN LETTER TO LOCAL OFFICERS.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

A matter that is causing a great deal of annoyance to the general office, as well as to many of the local secretaries, is the inability to receive prompt replies to correspondence pertaining to matters concerning the Brotherhood. In the past month I have been asked to assist many of our local secretaries to obtain replies to their letters. I wish to state, Brothers, this is the wrong way to further the interests of the organization, and is a neglect of duty and any officers found guilty of such neglect should be punished to the full extent. Such neglect is not only annoying, but it hampers the business and progress of the Locals, causes an extra expense on the Locals for postage and stationery, and in many instances has caused the loss of members to our Brotherhood. I sincerely hope that in the future the local secretaries will pay a little more attention to their correspondence and give such assistance that may be requested from them from time to time and the results will be materially felt by all concerned in the welfare of the Brotherhood.

Yours fraternally,
WM. F. KRAMER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

FROM JACKSONVILLE LOCAL NO. 96.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 14, 1910.

Editor Journal—Well, I am not much on the writing question, but I hardly ever see anything in the Journal from No. 96, so I thought I would try my hand and let the other brothers know that we are not asleep down here in good old cool Jacksonville. Here we have one of the best little locals in the South—all good men—and we have about got all of the blacksmiths in, too. There is some two like "John Doe" whom the local is better off without than they would be with them. I think all of No. 96 members are working for the short day that Brother Flanagan spoke of in his report, and the question of having a paid up card here is like the good mother that sent her son to buy her a horse. He went and bought one and the man told him the horse had been a good one, so the boy took his horse home and told his mother what the man said. The good mother sent the horse back and told the boy to tell the man that she did not want any has-beens or any would-be, she wanted a horse that "was now." So it is in Jacksonville. If you come here to work you must have a card now. One that is paid up to date, too, for our slogan is no card, no job. Has been a union man and will be a union man don't go here. Good men with good cards are always welcome to Jacksonville.

We would like to have any of the grand lodge officers come down and get cooled off while it is so nice and cool down here. We will give any of them a good time.

We are glad to state that Brother Adam is back from the Keys and has deposited his Card in No. 96 and is back at Merrell Stines. I wonder what is the matter with John Disney. Here of late some say he is in love. Go on, John, old boy. News is scarce here at this time.

With best wishes for the success of our Brotherhood, signed,

A MEMBER.

FROM LA FAYETTE LOCAL NO. 411.

Hello! Just a few words this time to let all the brothers know that No. 411 is still in the ring and prospering. We have applications for three new members next meeting night who are in first-class trim to ride the goat, although he is not at all vicious as we keep him pretty busy all the time.

The C. I. & L. shops are increasing somewhat all around. The big, new addition

to the machine shop is rapidly nearing completion. This is a great improvement to the shops and we will now have quite a large shop. A traveling crane will be installed in a few days, which will run the entire length of the shop. Sanitary toilet room and wash basins will also be installed in the blacksmith shop and we also hope to have some improvement regarding the ventilation in the blacksmith shop, as it is very poor at the present time.

Sorry to state we have two brothers who are detained from work by illness, Brothers Gast and Buffert. Brother Gast is well advanced in years and his health is failing, although we sincerely hope he will be with us again soon. Brother Buffert is laid up with the rheumatism, but is improving somewhat.

Yours respectfully,

MARTIN BART,
President.

FROM LOCAL NO. 174.

Some time ago I wrote a few lines to the Journal with a promise of more, and as I want to keep my word will endeavor to let the Brotherhood know that Local No. 174 located at Sacramento, Cal., is one of the best Locals that there is in the Brotherhood today. We have 165 members in good standing, as every man has a paid-up due book. This is no hot air but plain facts. We are just after enjoying a raise of three cents more per hour and it is indeed welcome to all. It was a long time coming, but the Blacksmiths and Helpers are very patient and though chafed by the frequent delays caused by the misunderstandings of men everything came out all right. We trust that the past will be a lesson for the future and that everything will be understood.

On July 13th we had the pleasure to meet Brother Evans, seventh vice-president. He was to organize a new local here, but went away and left the organization of the new local to our president, J. M. Hind, who organized the new local last evening. I understand his services were needed at Seattle, Wash. At the present time we are working in the S. P. shops eight hours, nine hours being the regular day. In writing last to the Journal I made reference to members corresponding to the Journal and wished that this was done, more especially in regards to different work, and different ways to accomplish same. I again ask that in the next issue of the Journal that I will read of some brother who feels the same as I do, thereby getting acquainted mechanically with one another. I have lots

of tools in mind that I could send, but as I have never as yet seen a sketch of a tool or a piece of work in the Journal I do not wish to send any sketch until I find out if it will be published. I believe we should hear from the grand officers in regard to this, as we need their co-operation. Other Brotherhoods have many interesting mechanical problems for the members to solve in their Journals and I don't see why the Blacksmiths' Journal cannot be full of sketches of work that the members, old and young, can enjoy, thereby bringing the blacksmith trade to a higher level.

If the editor will promise me that he will publish all tools and work I will gladly furnish him with lots of ideas of my own and others. Hoping all brothers who see this will get interested in this idea, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. B. DUTTON,
Secretary pro tem.

FROM LOCAL NO. 273.

Palestine, Texas, Aug. 7, 1910.

Editor Journal—After so long a time I will try and scratch a few lines for our monthly Journal. I wish to say to the members all over this good land of ours that everything is quiet down this way for the present time. Have been working eight hours since May, but, brothers, that is what we want and what we are contending for at all times, so I believe most all of our brothers are satisfied at this point. Local No. 273 has had the pleasure of having three of our general officers with us in the past six months, and we only wish that we could have them with us every month. First came our general president, then our fourth vice-president gave us a call and then last but not least our second vice-president, C. N. Glover, he having been notified to come here to give us his valuable assistance on our new contract which we have just lately signed up with the I. & G. N., and we believe we have one of the best working agreements and scale of wages there is in this territory. Now, brothers, if you get in a tight place just take my advice and wire the general president to send C. N. Glover, who is on the job at all times. Resourceful, energetic and has the interest of our order at heart at all times. Now if some of you doubt this just ask the boys on the T. & P. or the Cotton Belt. They will tell you all about "C. N." and I believe they will agree with me and what I have said. Come down again, Brother Glover, and we will give you the glad hand and try and make your stay

a pleasure. His visit to us has had the good effect of strengthening our brothers in the cause by showing them that our general officers are men capable and worthy of our support in all their works.

Now, brothers, let us all do all we can in helping our general officers perform their duty by doing our duty. What we need in our organization is more boosters and fewer knockers; better attendance and more enthusiasm; more thought for others and less for ourselves; looking for the good in everyone and not for the fault if we expect to grow and prosper. When others prosper we are bound to get a part of it. When there is no prosperity for any then we are all in the same boat, but do not throw down the oars and give up. Just keep rowing on until you find some one that is prospering, take him by the hand and let him know that you are proud to see him doing well. Harmony means joy and peace and working all together means success. Try it and see how it works. Get in line and see what can be done for yourself and the other fellow, too. You will feel better, do better and sleep better and so you will be a better man all around.

Wishing success to our organization and everybody, everywhere, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. M. DELLIS,
Secretary.

(Brother Dellis, your letter shows you are true blue and your points are well supported with logic. We are glad to have you numbered in our ranks and among our loyal brothers.—Editor.)

FROM LOS ANGELES LOCAL NO. 282.

Editor Journal—Herewith find ordinance passed by the council of Los Angeles. We have gotten out a petition and the pickets are using same in front of all the shops and getting signers. The ordinance is just the thing we want. We are using it as a boomerang. All the coppers have left the shops, disgusted with the action of the shop owners. The city attorney is making all kinds of bad breaks. They put the power in our hands instead of taking it away and now they are sore at themselves. We are feeling fine over it. Best way to picket ever invented. Pickets have petitions and stop any one they think may be looking for a job and have them read the ordinance and protest in the meantime, telling them of strike and other unfair conditions.

You can readily see what we are up against, a bad bunch of councilmen, but

we are going to bump them next election. Be sure and have this ordinance in the Journal so that we can advertise this city and its unfairness.

Yours fraternally,
WM. MILLER,
Recording Secretary.

Following is a copy of petition and ordinance mentioned above:

To the Honorable Council of the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California:

Whereas, A certain ordinance No. 20586 (new series) entitled: "An ordinance prohibiting loitering, picketing, carrying or displaying banners or signs or transparencies, or speaking in public streets in a loud or unusual tone for certain purposes," was adopted by your honorable body on July 16, 1910, and approved by the mayor of said City of Los Angeles, on said 16th day of July, 1910, a copy of which ordinance is in words and figures following:

ORDINANCE NO. 20,586
(New Series.)

An ordinance prohibiting loitering, picketing, carrying or displaying banners, signs or transparencies, or speaking in public streets in a loud or unusual tone, for certain purposes.

The mayor and council of the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, in or upon any public street, alley or public place in the City of Los Angeles, to make any loud or unusual noise, or to speak in a loud or unusual tone, or to cry out or proclaim, for the purposes of inducing or influencing, or attempting to induce or influence, any person to refrain from entering any works or factory or any place of business or employment, or for the purpose of inducing or influencing, or attempting to induce or influence, any person to refrain from purchasing or using any goods, wares, merchandise or other article or articles, or for the purpose of inducing or influencing, or attempting to induce or influence, any person to refrain from doing or performing any service or labor in any works, factory, place of business or employment, or for the purpose of intimidating, threatening or coercing any person who is performing, seeking or obtaining service or labor in any works, factory, place of business or employment.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, in or upon any public street, alley or other public place in the City of Los Angeles, to loiter in front of, or in the vicinity

of, or to picket in front of, or in the vicinity of, or to carry, show or display any banner, transparency or sign in front of, or in the vicinity of, any works, or factory, or any place of business or employment, for the purpose of inducing or influencing, or attempting to induce or influence, any person to refrain from entering any such works or factory or place of business or employment, or for the purpose of inducing or influencing, or attempting to induce or influence, any person to refrain from purchasing or using any goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles, manufactured, made, sold or kept for sale therein, or for the purpose of inducing or influencing or attempting to induce or influence, any person to refrain from doing or performing any service or labor in any works, factory, place of business or employment, or for the purpose of intimidating, threatening or coercing any person who is performing, seeking or obtaining service or labor in any such works, factory, place of business or employment.

Sec. 3. That any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100), or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than fifty (50) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 4. This ordinance is urgently required for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety; and the city clerk shall certify to its passage by a two-thirds vote of the council, and cause it to be published in The Los Angeles Daily Journal, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be enforced.

I hereby certify that the whole number of members of the city council of the City of Los Angeles is nine, and that the foregoing ordinance was passed by a two-thirds vote of said council, at its meeting of July 16, 1910, by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes: Andrews, Betkouski, Gregory, O'Brien, Stewart, Washburn, Whiffen, Williams and President Lusk (9).

H. J. LELANDE,
City Clerk.
GEO. ALEXANDER,
Mayor.

Approved this 16th day of July, 1910.

Now, therefore, we the undersigned electors of said City of Los Angeles, residing at the places set opposite our respective names hereunto subscribed, do hereby and herewith protest against the passage of such ordinance and petition your honorable body to reconsider such ordinance, and if

the same is not entirely repealed, to submit the said ordinance to the vote of the electors of the said City of Los Angeles, either at the next general election or at a special municipal election to be called for the purpose and in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said City of Los Angeles.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The most vital ailment of present day society is unemployment. The hardships and retrograding influences which unemployment inflicts upon the race are incomprehensible. Unemployment pauperizes the workers, for what little that can be saved from their wages soon dissolves when they cease to work.

Competent psychologists emphasize the degenerate results of enforced idleness, when men are thrown idle through no wish of their own and are denied the right to earn their bread. The once active mind and body feels the lack of exercise, and mind worry and bodily fatigue are more common in these loafing days than when engaged in active toil. If the period of unemployment be a long one (and this applies more to the young than the old) the victim then has a great unwillingness to return to work because his physical and mental abilities have deteriorated so far, at least, as to make methodical toil distasteful. Every period of unemployment turns out numbers of the youth of the country to the dangers of this loafing life. Freed from the bonds that gives them regular toil, the youth begins to wander—at first, probably, to hunt the job that does not exist. Then the wanderlust holds him, his life becomes aimless and profitless to society; he only knows that the shackles of constant, uncongenial employment no longer holds him; the open road and the open sky is his lot and in getting his food he observes no commandment.

The keenest minds of the country, when not engaged in perpetuating the system by seeking profits, are seeking remedies for unemployment. There is no remedy found yet that will eliminate the evil and enable the present method of production to exist. For the existence of the present system every commodity, be it labor or material, must be placed upon the market. If there is, for instance, a plentiful supply of wheat in the market, then flour will be cheap. The same applies to labor: if it is plentiful wages will be low, but if labor is scarce wages rise, because the laborer then controls the market. It can be seen now how important it is for the existence of our

system that there always must be a margin of unemployment; if it were not so labor would demand every possible cent that lies between cost of production and the wages paid at present. This would absorb profits, which is the foundation of the system.

The periods when there were no unemployed are historic and only come with revolutions. There was the period known as the "Golden Age," in England, in the Sixteenth century. The wars with France devastated the country of able-bodied men and what was left would rather accept the hospitality of the monks than gather in the harvest. The landed barons overcame this difficulty by a law that every man with no other means of support must sell his labor. Then came the Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth century. In the Nineteenth century there was the revolution in the means of locomotion. These periods lasted only for several years. Between them there existed the necessary effects of revolutions, disorganization of older forms of industry with evils we can scarcely contemplate.

The statistics relating to unemployment vary from twenty per cent to two per cent. When trade is bad it is at the highest percentage, and when trade is good it comes down to its lowest. The obvious reason why the margin is not wiped out altogether is as before stated, whenever trade is good labor naturally demands more wages. Today, when the margin of unemployment becomes low, the capitalist notes the unrest and investments cease for a time.

To sum the argument up we will note the different factors. Before doing it would be well to bear in mind that the invention of machinery does not make for permanent unemployment, for if that were so the majority of the people would be unemployed instead of otherwise. We can produce fifty times as much today as we did a hundred years ago. What the machine does is to specialize work so that a man will not be required to be a craftsman to perform tasks that today are done by craftsmen. Of course it is easily seen that if a drop hammer is installed it will put several smiths out of employment. But the wealth that this machine creates will in time be re-invested elsewhere. For instance, the profits that are made today in the building of locomotives, part of which is the wages saved by improved machinery, will in a few years be the capital necessary for the production of airships, or any other article for which there is a demand from people with money to purchase. In the world there is a certain amount of work to be done and that is the amount of work for which there is a demand. With the

present method of production the demand can be supplied by eight months' work out of the twelve. Still the people of the country need enough of the necessities of life to keep production going for the next four months. The reason why production ceases is because the workers produce more than they consume. If they received the full value for their labor, they would be able to purchase all they produced and production would go on unceasingly. This can never be until the profit system is abolished. The workers do not receive all the wealth they produce, consequently they must lack some of the necessities of life. It is a curious thing that when there is a revival in trade, after a period of depression, when people are hungry, it is not bread that is produced. Generally it is steel or iron that is manufactured, or coal dug.

One other instance that proves the contention put forward here. The wheat crops on the average are the same in a year of bad trade as they are in a year of good trade. When the workers get the full value for their labor they will be able to purchase at all times the necessary food they require. When the present system is abolished and replaced by a sane co-operative system, based on equitable distribution, then will unemployment be eliminated from society.

P. COYNE.

THE DAY PAY ASSESSMENTS.

At our last convention in Pittsburg the delegates assembled tried to devise ways and means of creating a defense fund to enable our general office to pay strike and lockout benefits when they are due. After discussing the matter from all angles, we finally enacted a law assessing our members one day's pay a year to create said fund, payable between January 1st and September 30th of each year. Now our general officers have asked our Brotherhood from time to time, both personally and through our Journal, to pay this day's pay. A few have responded cheerfully, while others have treated this law and request as a joke.

We have a law in our constitution whereby we are to pay a certain amount every week to our members who are on strike legally or locked out. How are we going to pay it if you don't pay your dues and assessments promptly? Why is it that you have not paid your day's pay money? It is a law and you cannot get away from it and be a member in good standing, so

why should you give your local secretary so much trouble? How many of you have been on the verge of going out on strike since January 1, 1910? Wouldn't you want your strike benefits right away if you would have gone out? **YOU BET YOU WOULD.** Well, then, just think of our more unfortunate brothers at Galeton, Pa.; Davenport, Ia.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Spokane, Wash., and Montgomery, Ala., and decide for yourself if they shouldn't have the same consideration as you would want.

Now, brothers, you cannot dodge the laws of our Brotherhood and consider yourselves good, loyal union men, so next meeting night walk up to your financial secretary's desk and plank down your day's pay and help the general office support our unfortunate brothers who are putting up a good, game fight for you, as well as themselves. Laws are laws and we must abide by them, and instead of seeing how much fault we can find with our laws, let us stand by them until the proper time comes whereby we can change them to our individual liking. **SO COME ON BOYS, DIG DOWN IN YOUR JEANS AND GET THE GREEN STAMP IN YOUR BOOKS, WHICH WILL HAVE TO BE THERE BEFORE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO GET THEM RENEWED. LET US ALL BE AS ONE IN THIS MATTER AND GET THIS FUND TOGETHER AS YOU DON'T KNOW HOW SOON YOU MAY BE LOOKING FOR STRIKE OR LOCKOUT BENEFITS YOURSELF.**

Fraternally yours

CHAS. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

See that the Union Label is on the sole of your shoes.

A PEACEFUL STRIKE.

One of the most peaceful strikes on record was conducted by the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in their efforts to gain the eight-hour day. During the entire period of cessation of work no disturbances are recorded.

The hours of employment in the saddlery industry prior to the strike varied from nine to ten, and the wages the lowest received by any skilled mechanics—the average yearly wage being less than \$12 per week.

While their efforts to establish the eight-hour day proved unsuccessful, nevertheless, it resulted in putting into effect a universal nine-hour day.

Notwithstanding the peaceful attitude of the Leather Workers during the entire trouble they were bitterly opposed by the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, who declared early in the strike that their doors would be forever barred to members of the Brotherhood. This, however, only had the effect of making the men all the more determined, and they decided rather than submit to such overbearing tyrants they would leave the trade, and no less than 1,000 secured employment at other occupations.

The Saddlery Association in order to get even decided to hire boys and unskilled labor and teach them the trade in three or four weeks; this, however, proved a dismal failure and the individual firms began to break over and offered a compromise of nine hours with a substantial increase in wages, which was accepted by the Brotherhood.

There are still a few firms holding out to their own detriment. An officer of the Brotherhood recently stated that they have only a small number of men still on strike, but that they felt confident that when business picks up they will also make terms with the organization, and a universal nine-hour day will be the result of their efforts.

This is Our Official Badge.

This is the official badge of the I. B. of B. & H. It is done in silk and gold, with

gold plated pin for attaching to the coat. The reverse side is made of black silk with lettering in silver, to be worn as a mourning badge at funerals. Each local should be supplied with a badge for each member so that the proper showing can be made when on parade. The price for same is very reasonable in quantities, considering the beauty of the design. When the badges are ordered in quantities the name and number of the local with the name of the town is stamped in gold lettering on the



badge. For prices in quantities see general price list of general supplies.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

To avoid delays and a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, the local secretaries should exercise great care in sending to the General Office for renewals and for *withdrawal* cards. Any due book received and found to be improperly stamped or not having sufficient stamps pasted in the book will be held until such time as the proper stamps or money to cover shortage is received by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Members wishing withdrawal cards and making application for the same since January 1, 1910, will have to pay the DAY'S PAY assessment before a clean withdrawal card can be issued. See Article X, Section V, Page 42.

NOTICE!

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Edward Ziegner, card No. 40,376, please communicate with local No. 37, Portland, Ore. Fraternally, J. L. BURKE, 667 Thurman St., Portland, Ore.

A MOTHER'S APPEAL.

Phillipsburg, N. J., Aug. 4, 1910.
Mr. W. F. Kramer, Secretary,
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

My Dear Sir:—My son Charles Martin was, when last heard from, a member of the Blacksmiths' Union. About a year ago he left Pueblo, Colo., with a blacksmith by the name of Michael Craft, it is said, for Globe, Ariz. He is thirty-nine years old, light brown hair, fore finger on his right hand stiff and curved. Will you be so kind as to insert some kind of notice in your official Journal by which he may be located and relieve a sorrowing mother who is grieving over the loss of a missing son. Thanking you for the expected favor, I remain, most respectfully, MRS. MARY MARTIN, No. 468 S. Main St., Phillipsburg, N. J.

COMMENDS FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT FLANAGAN.

July 28, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

I would be cruel indeed if I did not give credit to one to whom credit belongs. I have taken some time to do this but nevertheless it is never too late to bestow honor where it rightfully belongs. As chairman of the joint committee representing the New Orleans Terminal Railroad Company, I wish to convey through you many thanks to Vice-President Flanagan of your grand organization for the splendid advice and wisdom given and shown before our committee which enabled the committee to handle our conferences with the

management in a most satisfactory manner, better than we had ever hoped to do. I do hope you will give this publicity in the Journal, and in conclusion I wish to congratulate you for having such an able man as Mr. Flanagan on your staff.

With best wishes to your grand organization, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH T. SHEA,

Chairman Joint Committee of the New Orleans Terminal Railroad Company.

THE LABOR PARADE.

(Composed by Michal R. Gregg, Poet of Local No. 199, Jackson, Mich.)

They come, they come as the tidal wave
On the roaring, tempestuous sea,
And their conquering march is the will of fate

That will end in victory.

Before them is broken the tyrant's yoke,
And the autocrat rulers shall fall;
When the cruel oppressor will be no more
Labor will be the ruler of all.

Each man to his neighbor then ever shall hold

A feeling of brotherly love,
And He who died for all mankind
Will smile from the heavens above.

For there shall be plenty, enough and to spare,

That none might be hungry or cold;
And the miners who starved while the farmers burned wheat
Will be told as the story of old.

No bristling bayonets mark the path,
No banner of vice is unfurled,
Though they spread before them a halo of light

To a cornered and enslaved world.

The heroes of war have oftentimes marched
In the glories of battle arrayed,
But more glorious by far are the sons of toil

Who march in the Labor parade.

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local Union No. 274.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly to her heavenly and eternal home the beloved

SISTER OF BROTHER E. HOLLINS,

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction. And we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

GEO. EDWARDS,
JOHN WHITTAKER,
ALEX. BOWIE,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 335

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our beloved fellow craftsman,

ABRAHAM BERNSTEIN,

a worthy and respected member of our Union.
Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the most merciful Father will give them strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that the same be published in our official Journal.

M. YOUNGER,
Committee.

From Local No. 430

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

FATHER OF BROTHER J. W. DUCON,

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good Things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official journal for publication.

O. K. GUESS,
FRANK KEATON,
L. W. JOHNSON,
Committee.

Local Union No. 12

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe, to call to himself the

SON OF BROTHER WM. REARDON,

Therefore, be it

Resolved. That we extend to our worthy brother and family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal, also to the family of the deceased, and the same be recorded in our minutes.

N. H. MERRITT,
JOHN HUGHES,
H. STRIEFF,
Committee.

From Local No. 13

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst the
BELOVED SON OF BROTHER WM. WINTZ
Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and family their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sustain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

N. H. MERRITT,
JOHN HUGHES,
H. STRIEFF,
Committee.

From Local No. 37.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

MOTHER OF BROTHER HENRY WEBER,

THEREFORE, Be it Resolved, that the members of this local extend to the Brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow; and

BE it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same recorded upon the minutes of our meeting.

C. GARDINER,
E. R. NELSON,
J. L. BURKE,
Committee.

From Local No. 207

At the last meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death

MRS. JOSEPH SMITH, SISTER OF E. B. BARLOW
Therefore, be it-

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of this Union.

G. W. BALES,
FRANK PYLES,
JAS. COOPER,
Committee.

STRIKE ON THE WESTERN OF ALABAMA.

Members of our craft should be careful when hiring out for a job in another city. We understand that the superintendent of the W. of A. made statements and gave passes to members of the organization to go to Montgomery, and when they arrived they found that there was a strike on. It is better to consult the general office, instead of taking anybody's word for it, and save the men on strike the expense of paying your railroad fare out of town.

BY THE WAY.

Has any one here seen—No! not Kelly, but your secretary. I have written to some and received an answer in about four to six weeks and some have never answered at all. The local has placed its confidence in you and expects you to look after that end of the business. Mr. Secretary, why do you neglect your duty? If you are a dead one fall out and give a live one a chance. Good, live secretaries mean good, live locals. So I hope that the secretaries which this hits will either wake up and attend to their business or give the other fellow the books at their next election.

EDW. TEGTMEYER.

This is our Official Button.



Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

**General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.**



General Officers.

JAMES W. KLINE, General President, 570-585
Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WM. F. KRAMER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

W. J. DOUGHERTY, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.

C. N. GLOVER, Second Vice President, 5915
Winchester ave., Chicago, Ill.

W. G. POWLESLAND, Third Vice President,
250 Beatrice St., Toronto, Canada.

T. FLANAGAN, Fourth Vice President, 1630 St.
Marys st., New Orleans, La.

ROY HORN, Fifth Vice President, 3425 Man-
chester Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

J. J. GOLDMAN, Sixth Vice President, 535 W.
57th St., Chicago, Ill.

W. J. EVANS, Seventh Vice President, 827 N.
Montana St., Butte, Mont.

C. W. KOENIG, Eighth Vice Pres., (Reserve).
215 E. Williams St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

GEO. PEACOCK, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve).
318 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Board

D. C. TUCKER, 321 China Street, Vicksburg,
Miss.

EDWARD J. RYAN, 14 A Blue Hill ave., Boston,
Mass.

G. SANDEMAN, 2726 23d st., San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN REID, 32 South 7th St., Kansas City,
Kans.

WM THOMPSON, 644 Otgen Avenue, Mil-
waukee, Wis.

General Board of Trustees.

W. I. McMURRY, 1921 Albion St. Los Angeles
Cal.
M DONAGHY, 1390 Parthenais Ave., Mon-
treal, Can.
G. VAN DORNES, 139 Riverside avenue, Little
Rock, Ark.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

District Councils

- 1 **CHICAGO AND VICINITY**—Meets every third Thursday of each month at Koch's hall, 12 N. Clark st. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec'y, Wm. Zickgraf, 1134 N. Franklin st.; business manager, John J. Barry; special organizer, Edw. Tegmeyer, 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. Phone Main 4345.
- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **FRISCO SYSTEM**.—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell St., Springfield Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 1, box 35, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM**—President, James J. Egan, 62 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 29 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM**—Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George St., Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9013 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.; B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM**—President, _____ Secretary, _____
- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM**—President, _____ Secretary, _____
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3501 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; secretary, Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 14 **NORTHWESTERN**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 767 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coeall, 414 Lawdale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM**—President, Herman Schwochow, 5231 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, D. E. Burt, 121 N. Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO**. President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM**—President, Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., E. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM**—Pres. John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NORFOLK & WESTERN** — President, Wm. McDougall, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 9th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **BOSTON & MAINE**—President, George H. Sawyer, 6 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **GUTHRIE DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, 755 Anderson st. East, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM**—Pres., W. L. Bulow, 2014 Grand ave.; sec. B. L. Comas, 1622 Kennedy, ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT**—Sec.
- 24 **DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM**—
- 25 **GREAT NORTH'N & NORTH'N PACIFIC** Pres., R. F. Matek, 605 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec. A. O. Anderson, 988 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 5122 Elwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 874 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WARASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 218 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—Pres., J. Breto, 486 Aylwin st., Montreal, Que.; sec., F. Cahil, 75 Mullin st., Montreal, Que., Can. Business agent, F. Cahill, 72 Mullin st.; Ft. St. Charles, Montreal, Canada
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—Pres., H. C. Brown, 26 Roberson st., Montgomery, Ala.; sec. Pro. Tem., A. S. Johnson, 41 Rimshart st., Waycross, Georgia.
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. Cain, 790-A Euclid Avenue; sec., F. A. LaBee, 1701 North Fendelson avenue, St. Louis, Mo; Business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 86 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**, Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—Pres., John L. Heller, 27 Race st., Cumberland, Md.; sec., S. S. Hopple, 936 S. Biddle st., Baltimore, Md.
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, W. J. Mount, 1901 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 730 Park st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beachner, 213 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave.; sec., Wm. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave. Bus. Agent J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and webster ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwag, 86 Central ave. Pres., Willis E. Golden, 312 Meanse st.; sec., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., J. L. Brown, 695 Penn. ave.; sec., Ira Landrum, 973 Edner avenue; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., A. J. Daroux, E. 2nd ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Howard Hall. Pres., Jas. Howard; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets second Monday of the month at 506 Center ave. Pres., Wm. Rennie; sec., Jas. M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 2d Sat. at Old Masonic Temple, Maine st., Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and third Mondays at Varley Bauman building, 1410 3d avenue. Pres., Arthur Gladhill, 721 3rd 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., F. W. Dodd, 5320 1st ave., Woodlawn, Ala.
- 11 **CHATAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Board of Trade Bldg., Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., B. T. Harrison; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. E., Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1235 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweeney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., W. D. Williams, 711 S. Campbell ave., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., B. L. Berris, Windsor Hotel; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREEPORT**—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Socialist hall. President, Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres. T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Clark st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. B. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. B. Funk, 1008 W. Markham; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1415 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Pythian Castle. Pres., B. V. Cecil, 914 Hardy street; sec., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewis, No. 26 B. U.; sec., H. H. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., Ed. Mitchell, 614 Hall st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 270½ Alder street. Pres., L. L. Hamilton, 1721 E. 9th st.; sec., J. L. Burke, 667 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Seeborn, 720 Powell st., Portland, Oregon.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1300 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., John Doyle; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 244, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 43 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, S. J. Schmid, 371 E. Robie st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 300 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 48 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Hausel Bldg, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minnie, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood St., S.E. Pres., Otto Brown; sec., Elsa E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., J. F. McGrath, 910 S. Lamine st.; sec., Luther G. Dowd, 1706 S. Ohio st.; fin. sec., W. J. Musick, 1117 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 63 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 57 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries sec., J. S. Ruffin, E. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. Pres., John Mead, West Waterloo, Iowa; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Iowa.
- 66 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Nation Hall, 7th st., and Central ave., President, C. D. Hobbs, 812 Tenney ave.; president pro tem., John Reid, 82 S. 7th st.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 68 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at S. T. Brownfield's residence. President, David Phillips, box 81; secretary S. T. Brownfield, Box 639, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BEAUMONT**—Meets second and fourth Saturday, at Union Temple Hall, Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 73 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., J. C. Iserman, 2822 Taylor st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22d ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Villet st.; sec., Thos. Kelly, 37 37th st., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Yorkthiomer's Hall, Union ave. Pres., H. A. Burger, 4721 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 121 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy 1306 West Locust st. Bloomington, Ill
- 80 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., Henry Coellin, 414 N. Lawndale ave.; sec., Wm Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **BATTLE CREEK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st. Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Dell, & C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 82 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, George Wise, Thoburn P. O., Esquimalt, B. C.; sec., Frank W. Jeeves, 2849 Graham st., Victoria, B. C.
- 83 **VEHICLE WORKERS**—Sec., M. B. Zollars, 308 N. Pine st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 84 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Arthur B. Chapman, 2413 8th ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooley; sec., E. A. Grandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Broughton sts. Pres., C. I. Richardson, 317 E. Brookett st.; Sec., E. J. Sanders, 505 Evergreen st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every third Tuesday at Carpenters' hall, 1321 Broadway; Pres., Jonas E. Baker, 718 Marshall ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattson, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., H. W. Nolan, 512 E. Grand ave.; sec., C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson sts., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., R. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 93 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave President, R. J. Kearney, P. O. box 645; sec., Geo. Mills, P. O. box 653, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 96 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomborg and Conler avenues. Pres., Louis Hauth, 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 124 W. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st; sec., J. H. Cates, R. F. D. 1, Box 27 A, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, W. L. Scott, 709 Taxwell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 530 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, C. Barrett, 1409 10th st.; sec., F. L. Penlocka, 874 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corken, 1417 5th ave.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 103 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. J. Whitlock, 307 1/2 E. Franklin st., Richmond, Va.; sec., S. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Joe Pierce, 1702 W. 12th st.; sec., T. Donnelly, 816 N. H st., Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA**.—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Eifeidt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**.—Meets on first and second Fridays at Buddle hall, Biddle and Willard sts. Pres., William Hatchford, 1728 Madisonst.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **FRISCO**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., Arthur McGuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 510 Morgan st.; sec. C. Garner, 510 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 116 **HELENA**.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Horse Shoers' Hall, Pres. John Howard, 1816 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczyk, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 204 Jennings ave; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., Patrick H. Gaul, 340 W. Carson st.; sec., Howard Spracher, 1112 N. Harrison ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams, 1907 West Congress st.; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6449 Emerald ave.; secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Bahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunis Hall, on 8th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheal, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; sec., C. W. Cole, 320 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President, Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **TUBAL CAIN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., C. Phelps, 620 Bart st.; sec., J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall. President, Albert Smith, 537 Sherbrook st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., Geo. Atchison, 10 Mable st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 508 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Lanew, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, John Bridger; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1148 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 155 **ALGIERS**.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Rensky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **SAGINAW**.—Meets 1st. and 3rd. Sat., at Labor Union Hall. President, August Laesch, 413 North 3rd. ave.; sec., Samuel West, 519 North 4th. st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 802 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Wm. Robertson, 1020 Piggett ave.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A. St. Clair ave., East St. Louis Ill.
- 161 **FORT SCOTT**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209 1/2 E. Wall st. Pres., W. E. Bryant, 513 S. Broadway; sec. D. E. Moore, 519 S. Crawford st., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, Wm. H. Morehouse, 106 Rondoff st.; sec., Geo. Chadwick, 1010 W. Mill st., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **HAVELOCK**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., B. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 427 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., Frank W. Davis; sec., Frank Woodmaster, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. Pres., Ebert Berkuist, 1017 E. Belmont; sec., Chas. Schultz, 557 S. 7 West, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., R. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., J. Carnecki, 4213 14th st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2728 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., P. F. Hamrick; sec. pro tem, J. E. Alford, 523 Washington st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., I. M. Hind, 1623 G st.; sec., John B. Dutton, 2730 Magdalena ave.; sec. H. W. Plate, 1826 S st., Sacramento, Cal.
- 176 **SAN DIEGO**.—President, C. G. Carson, box 68, R. F. D. No. 2; sec., C. W. Rees, R. F. D. No. 2, box 68 B, San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., J. S. Nummy; sec., S. B. Pippin, Teague, Texas.

- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 108 Buckingham st.; sec., A. E. Black, 502 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine Ohio.
- 179 **ALTON**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, Chas. G. Mozer, 127 E. 8th st.; sec., A. Budde, 920 E. 8th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **NEW HAVEN**.—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturday at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Egan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 **PARLOR CITY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **BAKERSFIELD**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 828 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 **DES MOINES**.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall. Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 1636 S. Fourth st.; secretary, pro tem, Jerry Fouby, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 **PATERSON, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**.—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 28 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **INDEPENDENCE**.—Meets 1st Friday eve. and 3d Sunday p. m. of month at 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 962 N. 11th st.; sec., Joe. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **EDDYSTONE**.—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., James McGlone, Leipsville, Pa.; sec., Samuel D. Techtou, 810 E. 8th st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **BENTON**.—President, Henry Ruth, 2307 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at Brick hall, 318 Lion st. Pres., Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec., Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **MARBLE CITY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. D. Trainer, 1023 Callaway st., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., D. W. Morgan, R. F. D. No. 1, Lonesdale, Tenn.
- 192 **QUEEN CITY**.—Pres., John Czarniske, 274 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 193 **STAR**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 207 S. Cottage Grove avenue; sec., C. E. McClara, 114 W. Franklin st., Urbana, Illinois.
- 194 **BREMERTON**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at Eagles Hall, Pres., O. D. Rue, Box 1098; Ast. Pres. Robt. F. Pittack; sec., Jas. H. Ross, Box 635, Bremerton, Washington.
- 197 **DROP FORGERS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templars Hall, cor. State and Jay str. Pres. Wm. H. Chapman, 36 Barret st.; sec., Wm. Bunkle, 1483 Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **JACKSON CITY**.—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 510 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winno, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **SCIOTO**.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman hall. Pres., Jerry Dixon, 1305 High st.; secretary, F. A. Justice, 1212 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **GATE CITY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, J. W. Morrison, 614 Cambridge ave.; sec., D. C. Clifford, No. 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 **HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**.—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 336 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **PADUCAH**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. Pres., J. E. Smith, 1209 Kentucky ave.; sec., J. T. Hutchen, 1228 Jackson st. Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **LIBERTY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkraus hall. Pres., J. Kapwski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wiese, 8 Wendell avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **GRAND CROSSING**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 78th st. and Drexel ave. President, J. S. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave.; sec., J. E. Burns, 750 E. 72nd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **CLINTON**.—Meets every fourth Tuesday at K. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., G. W. Bales; sec., J. E. Cooper, 1118 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **PRINCETON**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., Elias Sambert 210 East Spruce st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **BOSTON**.—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Eleot st.; sec., James McNally, 105 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **MERIDIAN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., R. L. Smith; R. F. D. 3, sec., L. L. Long, 3416 Ray st., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Lowery, 1911 E. Main st.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3737 N. Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **SPOKANE**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane. Pres., G. W. Gimson, 1704 Sharp ave.; pres. pro tem., Orrin Reed, 3318 Martha st.; sec., C. M. Sanders, 208 East Crown ave., Spokane, Wash.
- 215 **SEATTLE**.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 1314 1/2 Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **BROCKTON**.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 322, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 **FORT WAYNE**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., C. Snyder; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **TWIN CITY**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joe McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.
- 225 **NASHUA**.—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Dautte, 42 Jefferson street; secretary, Clement Despain, 118 Chandler st., Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **PASUMPSIC VALLEY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., E. E. Colby, Lyndon Centre; sec., W. F. Beauregard, box 340, Lyndonville, Vermont.

- 229 **NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, William Carey, 2624 Thalesia street.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 139 N. Genoir st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **WASHOE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Charles Short.; sec., O. A. Marvin, Box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Behfeld, 904 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 **GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Phillips Block, Central ave. Pres., R. J. Somers, 312 7th ave. South.; sec., Louis Kuchemeler, 815 9th st. South, Great Falls, Montana.
- 234 **PROVIDENCE**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong ave.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 7 Young ave., Providence, R. I.
- 237 **COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Nesley, Davidson Block.; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 **BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 1634 West End av. Trades Assembly hall. Pres. Geo. Currier, Crete, Ill.; sec., Wm. H. Conway, 1427 East End ave.; fin. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 **GOOD WILL**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. President, Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky. Sec., M. D. Pettibone, 120 Mt. Clair ave., Ladlow, Ky.
- 244 **BRADDOCK**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. President, Chas. Henry, 323 Price avenue, North Braddock.; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton ave., Rankin, Pa.
- 245 **CONNELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., E. Spieldenner, 733 Madison st.; sec., J. W. Elvin, 355 Main st., Conneaut, Ohio.
- 246 **BOWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Couble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **McCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 230 1/2 Main st. President, John A. Truex.; sec., F. W. Smith box 106, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., G. A. Schlegel.; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 313 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **PLANT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays at City Federation Hall. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1.; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1323 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.
- 257 **FLORENCE**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilberson, 306 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 100 1/2 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 307 17th st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott.; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., G. W. Arbuckle, 1727 N. Arsenal ave.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 446 Berwick ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring St., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Friday at the recorder's office. President, C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office.; sec., E. H. Jones, 309 Congress st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 81 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec. Peter Hensen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st, and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington and Webster ave. Pres., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosemore ave.; sec., Chris. Keutze, 3614 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **QUEEN CITY**—Meets third Tuesday, at Worman's hall, 1520 Walnut st. Cincinnati, Ohio. Pres., Chas. Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 701 Second st. Pres., F. M. Uter, 701 Second st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall, Main st. President, S. B. Crabtree, 6 Cottage ave.; sec., W. M. Dellis, 7 Debar st., Palestine, Tex.
- 274 **LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1127 Denroutigny st. East.; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. Fisher.; sec., E. N. Rice, 106 W. Jefferson st., Marion, Ill.
- 277 **LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John Allen.; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G St., Livingston, Mont.
- 279 **CHEKANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres. W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue.; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydoke st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 281 **VULCAN**—Pres., John Barnecut.; sec., Edward Jackson, 1408 Centre ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 **CONTRACT OF LOS ANGELES**—Meets first and third Friday at 438 Maple st. Pres., G. B. Fisher, 432 E. 43d st.; sec., Wm. Miller, 478 S. Savannah st. Los Angeles, Cal.
- 285 **FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at E. 10, 155 Main st. Pres., W. R. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., William Barrett, 25 Hale st., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., J. C. Osborne, Box 147, sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7, Walnut Springs, Tex.

- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 182, Galeton, Potter Co., Pa.
- 288 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, at member's house. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave.; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordova st., St Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 280 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 293 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2114 Mulberry st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavanaugh; secretary, Samuel Darrow P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., S. D. Bidwell; sec., Lewis Fries, P. O. box 446, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 456 S. Acadomey st.; sec., C. E. Effland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **ROCK CITY**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 299 **JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 478 W. 24th st.; sec., J. W. Walters, 2624 Lincoln ave.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Utah. Ogden.
- 300 **BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred. Endling, 740 Stewart ave.; sec., Fred Kern, 633 Lafond st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**. Meets 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Eli Van Schaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 306 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., R. P. Nauman, 2270 Blue Island ave.; sec., Chas. F. Hunt, 2963 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 308 **MAPLE LEAF**—
- 316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS**. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 3012 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Joseph Davis, 1833 Franklin ave.; sec., Mike Hannell, 910 Brooklyn st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 323 **WALSH**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney 5119 Wentworth ave.; sec., James Ryle, 5438 Shields ave.; fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 5026 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 325 **HOMESTEAD**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223 Arthington pl.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 829 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin., sec., Geo. Clark, 3051 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed. King, 9321 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **QUEBEC**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 57 DeAiguillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 54 Champlain st.; sec., P. J. Lynch, 3 Garden st., Quebec, Can.
- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall, W. 4th st. Pres., Chas. Block, 707 S. 13th street; sec., J. M. Gross, 720 S. 12th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 329 **STERLING**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schultz, 122 East 3d st., South Bethlehem, Pa.
- 332 **HELPERS**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 6 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS** — Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swannier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk 150 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 305 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **McCOMB CITY HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220½ Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James st.; sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block, Central ave. Pres., Tina Tillotson, 136 E. Second st.; secretary, Geo. Peacock, 318 Robin st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **SAN ANTONIO**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., W. L. Badger; sec., E. T. Garner, 1109 Dawson st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 338 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets 1st Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in Wilson's hall, Hancock st. Pres., Samuel Butt, 105 S. South st.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **LABOR HOME**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **FOREST CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Central Labor Union hall. Pres., Martin Holmstrom, 1821 7th ave.; sec., Ray Field, 311 Independence ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neil, 159 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhomborg's hall, cor. Kalost and Rhomborg ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer and, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 349 **SACRAMENTO CONTRACT**—Pres., Jos. L. Sayles, 1015 11th st.; sec., John H. Kora gaebel, Gulf Hotel, S. 12th st., Sacramento, Cal.

- 400 **ZONE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, E. M. Floessel, Gorgona sec., Thos. G. Roth, Empire Canal Zone, Box 133, Panama; sec. pro tem., J. C. Stone, box 43, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **COLBERT**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd fellow's hall, Montgomery Ave. Pres., J. B. Potts, box 359; sec., Chas. Peterson, box 411, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **WATER VALLEY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., B. J. Jordan, Box 505 Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **DEVINE**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Hall, N. Broadway ave. Pres., J. W. Taylor, cor. Horace and Wimbler sts.; sec., Geo. A. Hewitt, 332 East Line st., Tyler, Tex.
- 407 **REVELSTOKE**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **LOOKOUT**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 6th sts. Pres., W. V. Blanton, 12 Long st.; sec., T. M. Melton, 1200 Ducon ave., Highland Park, Tenn.
- 409 **PARSONS**—Meets second and fourth Wed. weekdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., R. L. McAmas, 1612 Kennedy ave.; sec., Wiley Pugh, 1719 Gabriel st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 **ALLIANCE**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 43 Stewart st.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 **LA FAYETTE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Martin Bart, 1920 Pierce st.; sec., H. P. Voght, 1613 Tippecanoe st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **LOCOMOTIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catherine st., Vianville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **CHOCTAW**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, at Chrisney hall. Pres., Louis Johnson, 125 N. Beard st.; secretary, G. E. Jones, 422 N. Aydelotte st., Shawnee, Okla.
- 415 **FOND DU LAC**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., A. Rohedans, 509 Minnesota ave.; sec., G. Kropacek, 233 Western av., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **HICKORY**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 278 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **DUNDEE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Lake ing; sec., B. M. Rogerson, Box 27, McAdam Junction New Brunswick.
- 422 **MOBILE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Granapa; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423
- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., E. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **POWER CITY**—Pres., Chas. Mathews; sec., Wm. Roberts, 908 Buffalo ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **PUGET SOUND**—Pres., Wm. Thompson, 1208 S. Fife st.; sec., Erwin Stolze, 4307 S. Warner st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **TOLEDO**—Meets first and second Friday. Pres., Dell Moore, 115 Parker st.; sec., M. J. Nagle, 3080 Chase st., Toledo, Ohio.
- 428 **EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Robt. Cummins, 2418 Maple st.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **BINGHAM**—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., L. B. Manes, R. R. 3; sec., Aaron Wilson, R. R. 3, No 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **YOAKUM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall. Pres., C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 32 Columbia ave., Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**—President, F. F. Froncœur, Bradley, Ill.; sec., James Martinson, 110 Oak st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at German Veterans' hall, 158 Bloomingdale street. Pres., Geo. Pracht, 1604 National bld.; sec., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **SUNSET**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., W. R. McCutcheon, 128 East 1st st.; sec., W. P. Self, 317 H st., Salida, Colo.
- 435 **PANHANDLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, Frank Sanderlin; sec., R. C. Culpepper, Chil dress, Texas.
- 436 **HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Danis hall. Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshall sts., Richmond, Va. Pres., L. Hash, 1010 W. Clay st.; sec., Alex. L. Boss, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 **TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., John Dalton, 601 Vine st.; sec., J. A. Bladel, 819 Linden ave., Trinidad, Col.
- 439 **MARQUETTE**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Nestor block, Washington and Marquette sts. Pres., Alfred Swenson, W. Harrison st.; sec., Lawrence Olson, 302A dams st., Marquette, Mich.
- 441 **NORWOOD**—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Baraby, 14 Allison st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 304, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., Jos. A. Jondrew, 2645 Hickory st.; sec., Jas. O. Dillon, 822 A, Tyler st., Saint Louis, Mo.
- 445 **TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., Harry Barnes, 527 Russell st.; sec., John Steigler, 750 S. 2d ave., Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474 1/2 Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurlibise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **JOHN BROWN**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., John Jenison, box 453, Osawatomie, Kans.

- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., John Bassett, 1336 Meyers st.; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec. John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex. Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays. Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Fred Allen, 417 W. Mercury st.; sec., W. J. Bradley, box 838, Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., E. E. Tucker, 538 Galapago st.; sec., F. W. Springer, 1433 E. 33d av.; fin. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 1017 Bannock st., Denver, Colo.
- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 96, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eastrom; sec., Gust. Strand, Box 398, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., John Hayes; sec., D. J. McGillivray, 1532 Main st., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 8th ave. and 14th st. President, W. M. Cannon, 1913 1/2 Main st.; sec., H. R. Somers, 2521 Fair ave., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 138 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **DELAWARE**—Meets every third Thursday at Central Labor hall, South Main st. President, A. A. Given, 196 Park ave.; sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, Ohio.
- 466 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 401 Dakota ave., Chickasha, I. T.
- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Hall. President, John H. Slatery, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Erust, 88 4th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at Fieldstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 615 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 2443 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, W. D. Priest, Box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., F. T. Vaught; sec., Geo. Dold, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 328 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., K. McClenahan; sec., Wm. M. Rosteck, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, E. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevins ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John E. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 108 Erickson st.; sec., Tavis Bratsberg, 90 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., Arthur Strom, general delivery; sec., H. W. Powers, 173 Albany ave., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1153 Boonville st. Pres., S. Brugger, R. F. D. 4; sec., L. H. Baker, 846 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **DUQUENSE**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at cor. Grant and Diamond sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Pres., John Tapkin, 406 Island ave.; sec., Benj. McElhiney, 411 Alexander st., McKees Rocks, Pa.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Hugh McCullum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave.; sec., Phillip Coyne, 198 Chartiers st., North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore St. Pres., T. F. Stearns, I. C. Shops; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 490 **POTTSVILLE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Brewery Workers Hall, 110 N. Center st. Pres., John A. Scherbehut, 624 W. Arch st.; sec., John R. Stephenson, 461 Hotel st., Pottsville, Pa.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Edgar Sutherland, P. O. box 680, Havre, Mont.

493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 615 N. Fourth st., Monroe, La.

494 **LAKE COUNTY**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., J. W. Kennedy, 69 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.

495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriek's hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.

497 **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 480 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.

498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 36th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 208 South 51st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., Geo. Tyacke, Proctor P. O., Minn.

499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.

500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 508 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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LABOR-DAY ADDRESS

Delivered by Jas. W. Kline, General President
I. B. of B. and H., at Rockford, Ill.

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Trades Unionists, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I assure you that I appreciate being here today at the invitation of the chairman of your committee.

I will probably be unable to say anything today that you have not heard before, for one whom all we laboring men are glad to acknowledge as our friend and ally is giving voice to many of our sentiments in the West—I refer to our own Teddy Roosevelt.

This is labor's gala day. Labor Day has a nation-wide recognition. This is a day when labor rejoices over her conquests already achieved, and proclaims to the world her desire for a peaceful solution of the labor problems. Today all classes of society have an outing, and nearly all take advantage of labor's holiday. Some of the large employers take their families a spin through the country, while others meet with us and cut up high-jinks with the boys. Even the strike-breaker hies himself away to some lonely spot, tries to clear his conscience, and enjoys himself with the advantages brought to him by organized labor. The day, I repeat, is recognized everywhere.

We need not apologize for our presence, either in parade or on the platform; the honorable employer concedes this right to all of his employes, and those employers who do not are considered back numbers and are influenced by men whose prejudices have warped their judgment, and they find themselves gradually losing prestige with their fellow employers.

Trades unionists are destined to become a mighty factor in our national life, and it matters not how determined the opposition and how rapacious the unfair employer may be in his efforts to take from us the right to speak and act in our pursuit of happiness and justice; the barriers are being gradually swept away, and ere long such decisions as were rendered by Justice Wright in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison case, and Justice Goff in the Cloak Makers' strike in New York City, of recent days, will be an impossibility.

The labor question is one that is demanding the attention of college professors, sociological students, clergymen and reformers. In all universities young men and young women are studying this all-important theme. You will find it in the newspapers every day from week to week, in the magazines from month to month, and the greatest thinkers of the age are giving it their attention; our most influential magazines are giving it space, great church organizations have resolved in its favor—and why shouldn't they?

Our demands are just and reasonable; one day in seven for rest and recreation, a living wage as a minimum in every industry, a reduction of hours, and the abolition of child labor. We do not believe that a boy or girl should be stunted in their young days and thus be handicapped both mentally and physically in their mature years.

Unionism is an organized protest against industrial tyranny and serfdom. The employer has organized for the increase of labor's output, and controls the conveniences,

tools, etc.; labor has nothing but its labor, and we have organized for our own protection, and for the control of our own labor power. We expect to be heard in the council halls of the Nation, and purpose that this shall be the channel through which the grievances of the wage earners of our land shall be remedied.

The late Mr. Van Cleave, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, who took advantage of the panic in 1908, thought the time opportune to destroy the American Federation of Labor. He came forth, roaring like a lion, and, like the King of Beasts, lashing himself into fury, he jumps on little Sammy Gompers with both feet. The little Giant of Labor strips for the fray, and the result is that Mr. Van Cleave jumped off with both feet, while the Little Giant, labor's grand old man, is a victorious champion.

The Buck Stove & Range Company, over which the great legal battle was fought, has been reorganized and a settlement made with President Gompers, favorable to organized labor.

* * * * *

According to Mr. Van Cleave's friends, his death was due to overwork in his battle against labor. Any man admires a fighter, especially if he wins out, but whether he wins out or not, we admire an honest fighter. We admire Napoleon, even though he lost at Waterloo; nevertheless, Napoleon stands magnificent on St. Helena. We admire Wellington more because he won out. We admire Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, but they were on the losing side; nevertheless, Robert E. Lee was a hero. We admire General Grant more because he won out. We admire Van Cleave, not because we thought he fought fair, but because he stood out almost alone against the directors of his company and fought until he died—but he lost out. We admire Samuel Gompers for being one of the best fighters labor has ever produced—we admire him because he wins out—he is on the right side, on the winning side; his cause is right and just, and the other fellows' are not. Mr. Kirby, the successor to Mr. Van Cleave, is on the losing side; he will die like Mr. Van Cleave and be gathered unto his fathers and be forgotten, while the trades unions movement goes on, and on, and on, and through their influence laws will be enacted that will be just and equitable to all alike.

Mr. Kirby, some time ago in a speech in Worcester, Mass., gave out the following:

I have given you these figures, taken from the "Toledo Union Leader," to show that Mr. Kirby and these open-shop squawkers are trying to make people believe that a small minority of workers organized together are making a whole lot of fuss. Well, we are, and we are not only going to continue to make a fuss until the trades unionists get better conditions, but we are going to compel better conditions for all workers, and if the non-unionists don't wish to accept them, we will not insist on their staying in the country; there are countries outside of America, like China, Russia, Africa, etc., where the trades unionists are not so fussy, but the non-unionists won't leave as long as they can reap the benefits of our work without contributing to its support. I notice they all want to stay where the unions have kept the wages up. We are going to make it so that Mr. Kirby will not dare to violate the law, stunting the manhood and womanhood by employing children under age.

These are perilous times—a great many serious problems demand the attention of both churchmen and statesmen; dangerous influences are at work that are slowly but surely turning out people away from the old landmarks and principles of our forefathers. Many men of splendid intellect, of high ideals, of noble character, from both the great political parties, realize the danger of a serious conflict, and the bugle call to political action has been sounded. Many fear, however, to enter into the political maelstrom on account of the suspicion that surrounds all who enter.

What this Nation needs more than anything else right now is a better citizenship. As a prominent judge said in a speech recently: "The age of patriotism has yielded to the age of commercialism; uppermost in the human mind today is not the stars and stripes, but the dollar mark." Municipal, State and National politics are fast becoming a menace to good government, and even now some of our legislators at our National Capitol are tampering with the liberties of the people. Recent exposures seem to prove political jugglery to be the order of the day; vicious political vampires, controlled by powerful financial combinations, seem to control, to some extent at least, our state legislatures and also many of the United States Senators, so that it is common to hear that august body dubbed the "Millionaires' Club."

It has been charged by an Ex-United States Senator that fifty per cent of the seats in the United States Senate have been practically purchased. This seems to be a strong statement, and probably may be exaggerated, and that half of the United States Senators

have not really purchased their seats in that body; but if the United States senatorship is even bestowed upon a man with the understanding that he will serve the interest of the money monarchy, the result in legislation would be the same and his presence there as dangerous as the one who purchased his seat.

Any up-to-date American citizen who has watched the shifting of the scenes in Congress the past year could not but stand aghast at that awful spectacle, the G. O. P. making love to the Tammany Tiger. It reminds us of that old biblical quotation, "The lion shall lie down with the lamb," but on this occasion we may put it this wise: The elephant and the tiger shall feast together, and Uncle Joe shall lead them.

I say again that these powerful financial interests, if our magazine writers and those who are well acquainted with facts are telling the truth, and we do not doubt them, have used their tainted money to corrupt officials from the ward heeler to the United States Senator, and those who have stood in the last session of Congress like a wall of adamant against the influences of these purchased plunderers, should have the unanimous applause of every American citizen.

We have had many crises in our national history; we have always had leaders to meet the occasion; we have had our Washington, our Lincoln and our Roosevelt, with Senator La Follette, Murdock and others, leading the attack on a rich man's tariff that was passed to further enrich the rich and further impoverish the poor. We may hope that these gallant patriots who have the courage to fight these unholy combinations will have the influence to arouse the public conscience from New York to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. The tariff doesn't raise wages, it's the Union that does, as the following shows:

In Judge Ben Lindsay's fight against the beast in Denver City, there has been exposed to the American people one of the most atrocious tragedies in political life, a tragedy that has disgraced the American citizen more than anything else in recent years, except it be Albany, Pittsburg, and Springfield. For one to read the history of that battle and watch the manipulations of some of those political swash-bucklers and the ease with which they placed Mr. Guggenheim in the United States Senate, we hardly thought that there would be a chance for a reformation for years to come; but, as usual, the rapaciousness of the beast was so intense that the people of Denver, with one political stroke, gave it its death blow and sent it scarred, battered and bleeding to the jungle. However, Guggenheim remains in the Senate, and with the Morgan interests, now, according to some investigators, is gaining control of the metal mining interests of Alaska together with all the coal lands.

Who can venture a guess at the result of this organized wealth? Can we sit by and allow it to go on? Can we allow the lumber industry, the oleomargarine industry, the beef-packing industry, Standard Oil, sugar trusts, railroads, or any other industry to create jack pots for the purpose of defeating laws for the benefit of the people? Can we allow those whom we honor with an election to the State Legislature to betray us by selling us out? Can we further permit the buying up of State Legislatures? If a seat in the United States Senate is worth paying one thousand dollars for each state senatorial vote required to put the man there, then there must be something radically wrong, and the influence that is powerful enough to buy a State Legislature will attempt to tamper with our national seat of government, and it looks as though they were now on the job.

Those who have been charged with buying up the State Legislature of Illinois are being protected by somebody whose bank account is unlimited. The wholesale tampering with the Browne jury in Chicago is evidence of that, and if the truth were known, no doubt, some large financial organization will be found at the bottom of this wholesale graft. It is a dead sure thing that it isn't trades unionists.

The quicker we can locate the individuals that are protecting the grafters of the State of Illinois, the sooner the taxpayers will be relieved of a mighty big expense account, and while our friends, the enemy, are talking about the trades unionists adding expense to the taxpayers in court proceedings, we will call their attention to the government's expense in carrying on the prosecutions against those who violate federal laws. They keep a multitude of sleuths locating the high-up scoundrels, and when they do get convicted, the fine is either so small that it is no burden to pay it, or so large that they refuse to pay it, and the Supreme Court of the United States declares it unconstitutional.

The people wanted a downward revision of the tariff. The last Congress, led by the Payne, Aldrich and Cannon forces, wanted to enact a tariff law for the benefit of the already fabulously wealthy manufacturers, but were opposed by the people whose champions led a gallant fight by Senators like La Follette, Doliver, Cummins, Bristow, Beveridge and others.

These men who are enriched by the tariff are the smugglers at the custom house in New York. They try to dodge the duty on articles brought by them into the country; they had an attack of tariff aphobia during the Payne-Aldrich-Cannon seance, but when it comes their turn to pay the duties on diamonds, pearls, and the like, it is nearer a case of kleptomania.

You will find the same conditions in the tax records of your state, county and city. The tax dodgers are those who can well afford to pay taxes, and the taxpayers are the ones whom it burdens. These inequalities of the law must be rectified, and the trades unions of this country are going to see to it that they are.

Trades Unions stand before the world today in the limelight. The work of half a century—yea, a quarter of a century—has brought the labor movement to the attention of the world. Fifty years ago we could but faintly hear the footsteps of the mighty host of labor, but as the years roll by the tramp of the toilers becomes more distinct, until they now stand as a mighty force against the unjust tyranny and oppression of those who would subjugate us and place us in industrial slavery.

We were thought at first to be a band of marauders ready to wreak vengeance on all those who disagreed with us, or did not meet our demands. True, the wage question was one of the principle things for which we were organized, but today we stand as a great organized body of intelligent wage earners and a part of the nation, taking an interest in all matters affecting our national life. The wage question is only one of the many that organized labor is interested in.

I cannot, in my allotted time, nor could any one else, thoroughly discuss these problems that are causing so much discontent in the industrial world, but let it be understood that we have an intense interest in representative government, and against the government for special privileges and the moneyed interests—as much so as those who are so strenuously fighting us.

We have proven to the government on more than one occasion that labor is loyal in times of serious conflict; we have proven more than once that we are loyal to the constitution, and we resent that insinuation and slur by Mr. Kirby, Mr. Post, et al., that we are lawless. Our labor press contains no more ungentlemanly and insulting thrusts at the unscrupulous employer than does the capitalistic press at us.

Human nature is about the same everywhere, and will resent any uncharitable attack. If Mr. Post assaults a man on the streets of Battle Creek, which I understand he did a few weeks ago, for something he thought required that sort of treatment, he should be the last one to charge me with lawlessness for doing the same thing.

This is an irrepressible conflict. The labor unions are here, and they are here to stay. In the face of all of this rapid fire from the heavy guns of the enemy, we continue to grow both numerically and in influence. The time is fast approaching—the wage earners of this country are going to take political action. The American people are going to send forth this edict to the privileged interests: "Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting." The system that allows one man to revel in riches at the expense of another is wrong.

Some few months ago in the city of Pittsburg at the Fort Pitt Hotel, the United States Steel Corporation spread a banquet in honor of their officials. Mr. Corey, their president, was the guest of honor. The dining room represented the Southland; in the midst of the room there was a rustic garden, and in this garden there were palms, ever-green wreaths and flowers, and in the midst of these there were birds flitting hither and thither, twitting cheerily, and in this rustic garden there was a fountain and a spray of clear water. Around the table was a wreath of American Beauty roses. There were one hundred guests, and each plate cost \$100, making a total of \$10,000.

While these guests were enjoying the sweet strains of music and feasting gaily, there was a different scene on the outside. Fifteen or sixteen thousand men were employed by the United States Steel Corporation in Alleghany County who work twelve hours a day for two dollars and less. Any one who visits Pittsburg or one who has lived there knows full well that rents and food products are as high if not higher there than in almost any other city in the country. How do you suppose a man with an average family of five can be clothed comfortably, their house kept in sanitary condition, pay a grocery bill and meat bill on that wage and have strength enough to work twelve hours a day and keep out of debt?

Here is where Mr. Carnegie laid the foundation for his vast wealth; here is where Mr. Frick became enormously rich; here is where Mr. Corey, President of the Steel Corporation, started housekeeping in four rooms with a good wife, a cow and a pig, but

after making his vast fortune and becoming the president of the corporation, divorced the wife of his youth for an actress; here is where the United States Steel Corporation is making a fight on trades unionists, trying to destroy union labor; here is where Mr. Hoffstot, President of the McKees Rocks Pressed Steel Car Company, forced a strike on his employees a few months ago, and the state constabulary was called into action to club the lives out of the strikers; here is where President Hoffstot has been indicted by the grand jury of Alleghany county for buying up city aldermen; here is where there were so many aldermen convicted of graft that they had to call a special election to fill the vacancies; here is where a convicted banker, instead of being sent to the penitentiary, was allowed to go to Europe for his health, while the state constabulary was clubbing strikers around McKees Rocks and sending them to jail because they had protested against the unendurable tyranny of Hoffstot and his hirelings. Is it any wonder we have anarchists in the country? Can you blame a man for protesting and striking against conditions that won't allow a decent living? Do you blame a man for getting radical and declaring courts a farce?

We have been advised to be conservative and patient in hopes that justice might be attained, but the longer we wait the tighter the grip of these mighty combinations of capital become, until today the government itself—from the President, who has been a leading attorney, and at least five of his cabinet who are leading attorneys, fifty lawyers in the United States Senate, two hundred and twelve lawyers in Congress—is at a loss to know how to shake the government loose.

Every large corporation has in its employ the shrewdest lawyers that can be hired, and whenever a judge is selected—from a police magistrate to the Supreme Court of the United States—these powerful combinations work night and day to influence appointments and elections, and today it is a common thing to hear most radical criticism in nearly every walk of life toward the courts of our land, and aren't there reasons for it?

Judges Norton, Gantt, Goode and Johnson, at a meeting in the State of Missouri, made this declaration: "That the people have a right to demand that cases be decided on their merits and not lost or won on some technicality; in other words, these judges believe that technicalities delay justice." They also state that the political parties are to blame. That is true! While a great many cases are won on a technicality by high paid lawyers of the corporation, a great many cases are lost for labor, because they are not properly presented, and corporation judges take advantage of it, and their masters are the beneficiaries.

I stated that from the President down, both houses of Congress are ruled by lawyers; our courts from the municipal to the highest in the land are ruled by lawyers, and while we do not condemn all lawyers as being dishonest, yet we feel like sending up a plea to Almighty God "from the lawyers of our land, good Lord, deliver us."

We have more law than we need, and all kinds of law. We have laws with loopholes big enough to put a poor man in jail and keep a rich man out; laws that will allow a man in Congress with three wives and a lot of them in the penitentiary for only having two; laws where trusts hold up men and poverty holds them down. Where we put a man in jail for stealing a loaf of bread and another man in Congress for stealing a railroad.

No, my friends, it is the polished gentry in this country that is going to put us on the rocks, unless the common people arise in their might at the ballot box and do their duty as free American citizens. Wouldn't we have been in a sorry plight had not those noble insurgents in the last session of Congress stood for the people and against the special privileges. We see a ray of hope in the last primary elections as the corporation cormorants are falling one by one, and being replaced by men who have promised to legislate in the interest of the people.

Trades Unions have played an active part in uncovering political and social vice, and I predict one of the greatest political upheavals in our history. The millennium may be a long way off, but we are tending that way. I do not deny that we have had some vicious leaders in the past; we have had men that sold out—some have been punished, and some ought to be. But I assert here that the greatest menace to our nation is not foreign foes, but those within our borders who are the enemies of representative government.

Regardless of all the arguments we and others can put up we still receive the stony stare from some of those whose greed stops their ears to the pitiful plea of the widows and plaintive wail of the orphan. A just God is to be reckoned with, whose ears are not closed and whose arm is not shortened, and he is on our side, we believe.

WARNS LABOR OF DANGER

Bishop Muldoon in Strong Address on Subject at Rockford, Illinois

Socialism, intemperance and indifference were set forth as the barriers besetting the progress of labor today in a strong Labor Day sermon delivered by Rt. Rev. Bishop P. J. Muldoon at St. James procathedral Sunday morning.

Labor and men who obtain their livelihood by the sweat of their brow were given their full meed of praise by the bishop, who commended them for the advancement they have made in the espousal of their cause, encouraged them to strive for greater conquests and warned them to check the dangers that confront the cause of labor before it is too late.

Sabbath of Labor Year.

"Tomorrow we celebrate the Sabbath of the labor year," declared Bishop Muldoon in entering on his sermon, which was rich in praise, encouragement, admonitions and warnings to those interested in the advancement of the labor cause. Continuing, he said:

"It is a day of reckoning for the results of the past year—a day when men and women engaged in labor can meet and go over the steady progress of the past year, note the trials and failures, and be better prepared to meet them this year. It is a glorious day for those engaged in labor, glorious because they have been able to set aside a day in which to glorify their cause. For those who have followed the progress of labor, it is also a glorious day.

"No cause is so deep and fundamental as the labor cause, and as we depend on it for all we have, its progress is pleasing to all. The absence of labor makes us weak and degraded and it is only when men are proud to be laborers that the country is strong and our welfare secure—for when it is considered degrading to labor something is wrong in the body politic. Everything labor has today that is noble, strong and beautiful the church has sanctified through Jesus Christ, who touched labor, gilded it with beauty and mercy and sent it out in the world to raise its face to Him and claim the benediction of his Father upon it.

God Sanctified Labor.

"God teaches us the dignity of labor all through the history of His dealings with men. God worked and rested and commanded us to work and rest that we might strengthen ourselves. He has placed precious metals in the earth, but we must labor to obtain them. He has planted the trees on the earth, but we must cultivate them to make them beautiful and fulfill our wants. He has given us seeds, but these must be renewed, plowed and planted. He has given us the dignity of labor that we might be sanctified. When He prepared for the coming of His son, he went not to the rich but to the poor carpenter, St. Joseph, and announced that Jesus Christ was to be their son. Your child was never born amidst such poor surroundings as the son of this laborer—an outcast according to the reigning king.

"The Catholic church has ever tried to make labor the highest and holiest thing in the world. When God sent men throughout the world to spread the gospel of Christ, he did not seek the intellectual and influential, but the humblest. No one was labeled according to the position he occupied, but the label of all was the thorny hand and stooped shoulder. Thus did Jesus Christ sanctify labor and the dignity of it and the church ever since has crowned labor with all its beauty, power and majesty. The maxim of the religious orders is, 'pray and labor, for to pray is to labor.'

No Labor Degrading.

"No labor is degrading, and all labor is beautiful in the sight of God. There is nobody who can call into the labor cause so much that will tend to its advancement, enlightenment, and securing to every man his just dues, as you Catholic men who are firm in your faith."

Here Bishop Muldoon told of the necessity of providing safe working conditions for the men and women engaged in labor. He declared labor was entitled to step in when rich mine owners failed to provide safety devices to prevent the crippling of employees. Child labor was touched

on, as was the compelling of women to work under unsanitary and unsafe conditions which he pictured as not only dangerous to them but to future generations. "This is an awful sad commentary on human nature and those who profess Christ," stated the bishop, who added that if Christ was on earth there would be no need of labor laws, factory inspection and the other things needed to curb the capitalist in his endeavor to amass wealth without regard to the lives, health or happiness of the workers.

"Are we giving every man his just due? Are we beating down the man, woman or child in our employ?" were questions the bishop asked his hearers to answer, admonishing them to remember they were dust and to dust they will return. "Remember the same God created us as them, and we must return an account of our stewardship."

Cause Is Great One.

"The labor cause is a great one, but it must be careful of itself," continued Bishop Muldoon. "Labor to be true and attain its end must be religious. This is fundamental for when man forgets his God he may go to any end, but when he remembers he is restrained. Jesus Christ blessed labor and sanctified it by labor. How different would be the result in the arbitrations of today if those interested would only call in Jesus Christ in spirit and ask Him to take a place at the head of the table as chief arbiter. There is no sin in being rich if the riches are secured honestly and without oppressing the poor and weak."

At this point Bishop Muldoon took up the dangers confronting labor today. Intemperance was first attacked, the speaker urging his hearers, Catholics and non-Catholics, to shake labor free from drink. "When labor frees itself from drink, it will indeed be a day of glorious freedom to the cause. Labor unions as a rule throughout the country have their meeting places in saloons or halls nearby and the result is demoralizing to the cause of labor. No cause on the skirts of labor is so bad as drink and all its associations.

Danger Pointed Out.

"There is danger for labor in the politics of today. Do not allow your labor unions to be tied to any party or mixed in the politics of the hour. If your labor men allow this it will mar the progress of your cause. Do not vote for a man simply because he is a laboring man, as oftentimes candidates seeking your vote because of the common bond existing between you are no credit to the cause they

represent. Such is shortsightedness and brings criticism and discredit upon labor as a whole. If labor is faithful and casts out those who disgrace it by immorality, intemperance and falsity to their trust, then it will be triumph.

"Do not allow labor to be tied to any political party, for cursed will be the day when socialism steps in and dominates labor. Laboring men sometimes think that those who proclaim it loudest are its best friends. Its best friends are not these, however, but the religious men and women, the thoughtful men and women who understand what time is and what labor represents. Fight socialism in your labor unions, and do not allow it to gain a foothold if you desire labor to advance. Labor can become strong in herself if she relies on her merits, but God help her if she ties to any isms."

Pleads for Sunday.

"Labor is always honest and the man with the dinner pail is a factor in the world power above the millionaire. Let me ask you to work and insist on your free Sunday. The curse of America today is that men do not go to church and consequently do not keep holy the Sabbath. Sunday is your day of rest commanded by God to be given to you. It is the day of reunion between parents and children. Never cease fighting for this day of rest. Endeavor by your vote, talk and insistence that every form of work be done away with as much as possible on Sunday.

"In this day of meditation and prayer ask the blessing of God on your individual labor for the past year and grace to do it honestly and faithfully in the year to come.

"Just so long as the world lasts labor will be hard and attended with trials and sufferings, but men become stronger if they call God to their cause."

In closing Bishop Muldoon implored his hearers to be good union men and to fight for that which they deem right and just and to oust from their ranks men who by their lives are a disgrace to the cause adding "no man is great enough to defile the sanctity of labor of men God sent into the world to labor and by their labor to benefit mankind."



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

EDITORIALS.

LABOR DAY

The Northwestern Christian Advocate, in their issue of September 7, 1910, has this to say about Labor Day:

"'Labor Day' hints at an unhappy discrimination. It associates 'labor' only with such work as may be done by hand and with men and women who are socially and economically ticketed as 'the masses,' or 'the working class'—utterly unchristian classifications, both of them. In the preparations of Labor Day celebrations no account is taken of lawyers or doctors or ministers, men in commerce, men in great industrial enterprises, architects, civil engineers, chemical engineers, and a host of others, all of whom 'labor' just as tirelessly (and just as tiresomely) and just as unremuneratively as any mason or carpenter or plumber of them all. This is clearly unfair, and, what is worse, it is socially irritating."

It further states that "manhood of the noblest sort is quite as possible in a blacksmith shop as in a preacher's study, on a moderate income as on plethoric wealth," etc, etc.

Did the Northwestern observe Labor Day in all of its departments? If so, they enjoyed something that organized labor brought to them, and we are glad that they have the opportunity to rest on that day. We are sorry, indeed, however, that the Northwestern did not have a little space to give in the preceding issue, as many of the other church papers did, for some suggestions and advice. We looked in vain for something along these lines.

We think it a rather late hour to criticize organized labor for appropriating this day for themselves. We are glad indeed to see the "doctors, lawyers, ministers, and men in great industrial enterprises, etc.," enjoy themselves on Labor Day, even though some of them are organized labor's bitterest foes. We have no objections to Swift & Co. enjoying Labor Day, even though they would discharge a committee on the spot if they called upon them as representatives of organized labor to correct a grievance. We would be more than glad to see Mr. Richie enjoy Labor Day, though he led the fight against the ten-hour day for women workers in the State of Illinois.

In fact, we are glad to see Labor Day so generally observed by all; neither would we bar any of these professionals that the Northwestern speaks about, notwithstanding the fact that many of these "lawyers, doctors and men in these industrial enterprises" did all in their power to prevent a recognition of Labor Day by the States, and many a man has been discharged for parading on Labor Day by these "men in great industrial enterprises," and many a union man has been prosecuted and hounded to his death by some of these "lawyers" employed by these captains of industry, and even some of our "ministers" have gone on record as opposing the rights of labor.

We—all who wish—are enjoying Labor Day because some of our pioneers who slept in barns and woodsheds, were kicked off of freight trains, blacklisted from city to city, by these captains of industry (Swift, Armour, et al.), because they resented the insults and impositions of the spiteful employers, and organized unions for their own protection.

We are enjoying Independence Day because our forefathers made it possible for us. It was not established particularly for the enemy and the Hessian, but all who are within the borders are enjoying Independence Day now; neither was Labor Day established particularly for the benefit of our enemies, but they are enjoying the benefits of it.

Organized labor has endeavored for years to get the assistance of the church and the church press. We have succeeded quite satisfactorily. Some of our "ministers" and some of our church people have possibly been influenced by Mr. Post's periodical frothings, but those who remain silent will some time in the future wonder what sort of an apology or excuse they can put up for their attitude of today. Labor is watching very closely the position the church takes in the labor problem.

The writer, after a few remarks in Western Avenue Church on the evening of Labor Day, heard the statement made by one of the audience that trades unionism lowered the standard of manhood. If that be the case, some of the best people in America would be outcast. Those are the men who assist the employers in taking the straw away from those who are making the brick. However, we believe that it is not altogether the man that makes the open fight against the trades unions that is the most dangerous. It is said that "silence is golden" at times; but not when the lines are drawn in battle can we remain silent, for at such times silence is oppressive, and the sin of omission as great as the sin of commission.

The Lee O'Neil Brown Fiasco

Again has history repeated itself. Again has a grand jury allowed the guilty to escape the just penalties of the law, and again we are confronted with the fact that law and equity have been divorced; that equity has been defeated and the "majesty of the law" sustained.

Lee O'Neill Browne has been given a free and full bill of health, and the leprosy of "graft" has again been turned loose and another precedent will be placed upon the Illinois Reports, making it an impossibility to convict members of the Legislature of bribery, no matter how brazen and plain the fact may be.

Lee O'Neill Browne, whose social and moral character was severely attacked while a member of the last Legislature, and who today is under indictment in Sangamon county for the crime of bribery, is now free—made so by a jury of his peers.

The district attorney of Sangamon county has secured an indictment before the grand jury of that county, but, as the law or custom of precedent is the ruling and damning code under which our courts are ruled, what chance, we ask, is there for his conviction?

Is he again to sit in our Legislative halls and make laws for honest people?

Will the citizens of his district re-elect him again to the seat he has so brazenly disgraced?

He has the nerve to strive to vindicate himself, and possibly may do so from a legal point of view, but can he convince the people of Illinois that he is the persecuted innocent and was ignorant of any attempt at bribery or wrong doing as a member of the last Legislature?

He stands convicted before the people, and all were wondering by what process of reasoning and argument the great criminal lawyers of Chicago would convince an intelligent jury that he was innocent.

But they have done so.

White (as all grafters are and should be) is such an unmitigated liar that he impeached himself; and no wonder, with such a bungling load to carry, the web in which he was enmeshed, should break, the spider escape, and the trap in which to catch who drop from and crawl back into the swarm of grafters and thus swell the stream grafters, should prove inadequate to hold the writhing, struggling, festering mass of political pollution.

Oh, ye gods! what a travesty upon justice.

What a crime it must be to make and place upon our statutes such precedents and call them laws!

It were better that a millstone were tied about their necks and they cast into the sea.

Lorimer is "de-lighted," as Attorney Erbstein telegraphed Col. Roosevelt. So is Browne, and the whole "caboodle" of grafters.

But the people's verdict, free and distinct from all the legal entanglements that have been woven about the disgraceful affair, is Guilty!

It is the duty of all honest men to repudiate them at the polls.

To do so is the only salvation of a free and enlightened Republic.

To tolerate them is a crime.

To associate with them is a disgrace.

To be banqueted by them or with them is as ignominious as a criminal association with them.

And when Ex-President Roosevelt refused to sit at the same table with a Republican Senator elected by Democrats, the very leader of whom stands convicted by the people of bribery, he but showed his fearless manhood, his antagonism to graft and corrupt politics that has made his name a terror, not only to the beasts of the jungle, but to the political beasts who prey upon the body politic.

The very jury who acquitted Browne would have convicted him had not the character of the man White been so changed that Black would have been a more appropriate cognomen.

Let the people, as a whole, try and convict them, for no jury has yet been found in Cook county to convict a Senator or Representative of a crime.

The powers of the United Societies of Chicago are unlimited, and the same coterie of "great" lawyers whom they employ, are the very ones who defend so successfully the greatest criminals placed on trial; hence, they will go unpunished so long as the people sit supinely by and with folded hands persuade themselves that it is no concern of theirs.

But forbearance will cease to be a virtue, and party ties will be broken, and eventually a tidal wave of reform will sweep the country and the people will rule; grafters will be punished, and the country will be saved, and prosperity and honesty, hand in hand, will rule.

It is up to you, ye sons of toil, to combat this great evil. So long as corruption exists in our legislative bodies, so long will the monopolists hold you in absolute bondage.

Be on the alert, and see to it that no guilty one escape your just wrath.

See to it that no one, even those who have escaped through the technicalities of the law, are returned to office.

Better trust a stranger than a suspect.

Aye, even better do without laws than trust to corrupt lawmakers.

Better go back to the stone age, when the heaviest axe was the ruling power.

Post—"There's a Reason."

A man by the name of "Post," who so profusely advertises "Postum" as a beverage, and who is so radically opposed to all efforts of organized labor to command better wages, shorter hours, the abolition of child labor, the restriction of female labor in sweatshops, box factories, etc., to ten hours a day, is now out with a tirade against those who preach the religion of Christ to the laboring man on Labor Sunday, accusing them

of being accessory of the murder of hundreds of innocent men who have been killed in clashes between the hired strike-breakers, Pinkerton detectives and pluguglies usually employed by such men as Hoffstot, Frick, Van Cleave, Post, Parry, et al.

It would take more space than the Journal can spare, and more time than the writer can devote to the subject to answer his bombastic utterances.

We condemn a Corey for divorcing his faithful wife, whose beauty had departed, to marry an actress.

We condemn the man who debauches the fair name of the gentler sex, but how much more execrable should we condemn the man whose catalogue of inhumanity becomes a stench in the nostrils of the people and whose tirade against organized labor is so vituperative as to become a festering ulcer to the public conscience.

Dame Rumor tells her tale.

Ah, ye wily sons of toil, have ye at last ensnared the poor, ignorant clergy in your web of crime and deceit? Post says you have.

Do you not know that you are accessory after the fact to every murder perpetrated by a laboring man? Post says you are.

"There were some thirty men killed (mostly union men) and over 5,000 bruised and maimed in the Chicago teamsters' strike," Post declares, and that the ministry who preaches to the men who were members of the Teamsters' Union, are accessory after the fact to these murders.

"Think of the thousands of women made widows and the increasing thousands of children left fatherless by the pistol, club, dynamite and boot heel of members of this Labor Trust," says Post.

But does he say, "Think of the thousands of women made widows and the increasing thousands of children left fatherless by the Hoffstots (who bury their victims secretly within the confines of their colossal plants)?" Not on your life.

Does he condemn the methods by which poor, ignorant foreigners are made serfs and held in bondage by the steel trust; aye, even by the Post Cereal Trust or corporation? No, indeed!

Now "there's another reason." This same Post has evolved a new union. It is a "strike-breakers' union," but he calls it a Trade Association Union. There can be no strike here, for in case a thousand men, or even a hundred or a dozen become dissatisfied, they cannot strike—they must arbitrate. They cannot quit in a body, nor no more than five per cent of its members can quite at any one time. Oh! isn't that "personal liberty," about which he prates so volubly? He says this new plan works satisfactorily, as it brings the capitalist and laborer into closer and more amicable relations. He don't say that not more than five per cent of the workmen can be discharged at one time. No, indeed! That would infringe upon the divine rights and "personal liberty" of the capitalist.

True, he boasts that his "forbears" were pioneers in the upbuilding of this great nation of freedom, defended it against the enemy abroad and helped slaughter the "red man of the forest," hence, why should he be less patriotic than the sturdy sons of New England, whose blood courses or curses through his veins? Ah, he thinks the "people who gave him enough money to live on without his Postum business," will bow the knee to him while the money they gave him acts as a boomerang and crushes the life from them. Thinks he thus? Dispel your illusions, Mr. "Gripe Nuts." You can't convert the clergy by your line of argument. Treat your laborers as men, women and children if you can, and we'll accord you that much credit, but until then we must "forbear."

Last reports from Los Angeles is that the boys are still on the firing line, in good spirits and confident of winning.

The Dignity of Labor

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Practically every American boy has, at some time, been dominated by the notion that he will become President of the United States. Has he not been told repeatedly that this is quite within his rights? Many a boy has realized, with something of a shock, that this great office would undoubtedly be denied him. Fortunately, he soon found some other occupation.

There is something fine in the thought that the greatest gift within the power of the people may, in time, be bestowed upon the humblest youth in the land. But here, as in some other things, it would be well to give the young people of our country a clear sense of proportion and an appreciation of true values. It is so manifestly impossible for more than perhaps a dozen men to become President during the average period of possibility in a man's life, that it would be well to center the boy's attention upon those things to which he may attain with almost absolute certainty, if he is willing to pay the price of persistent hard work. For, after all, this is the essence of genius. There are thousands of men in this country, unsuccessful products of our professional schools, who really might have made first-class mechanics. On the other hand, there are overcrowded with people who are unfitted for the occupation which they have utterly unfitted and who have today degenerated into bitter cynics. This class furnishes a large percentage of those who are dominated by the spirit of social unrest. They are the disappointed visionaries among the artisan class—the idealists without a sense of proportion.

It is unfortunate that our system of education—particularly in our public schools—is such that the vast majority of children, even the sons and daughters of the working class, desire to become professional men and women because they have an idea that such work is more genteel than that in the trades; with the result that the professions are overcrowded with people who were unfitted for the occupation which they have selected as their life's work. The next great task of our educational institutions is so to dignify mechanical labor that it will appeal to the boys because of the possibilities in it for them. This will raise the artisan class to a higher and saner level, and will give the efficient workingman the place in society to which he is justly entitled. It will take away the false conception, present even among workingmen themselves, that to toil with one's hands is to accept a menial position.

Standing by Our Leaders

By Rev. C. R. Zahniser, Ph. D.

Two things are indispensable to the success of organized labor or any other kind of organization, the right kind of leaders and the right kind of support of these leaders. Without the first we will be led astray, without the second we will not be led at all.

Unionism in America is to be congratulated on the number of a fine type of leaders it has been developing of late years, men of character and executive ability. The man who is a mere agitator and he who wants office for what he can get out of it is being pushed

into the background, and the man who has a vision of what ought to be done for his craft, who cares more for his cause than for himself and who has a serious purpose to accomplish something is asked to lead. As a result unionism has secured a group of honest and sincere men than whom America has no higher type of citizen. They are men who are real friends and tribunes of the working people, men who feel and feel deeply the wrongs under which the workingman suffers, but at the same time men who are careful and conservative, possessing good judgment and not to be pushed into rash and useless courses by mere clamor. Above all, they are men of

"Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who have opinions and a will,
Men who have honor, men who will not lie."

Unionism is highly blessed in having many such leaders, but they must be supported. There are always ambitious men who want their jobs, and there are always disgruntled ones who have smarted under just discipline. Against both these the union man must shut his ears and stand loyally by the leaders who have shown themselves true to the interests of labor. Amidst the constant temptation to accept graft and sell out the workingmen which these leaders have to resist. The only way the union man can expect to have them do it is by his standing by the officer who stands true to him. Such a man ought to be kept in office for years. Such men as Gompers and Morrison and Mitchell owe much of their ability to their long experience, and the same principle applies to the officers of a craft or of a local. The great corporations when they get a good officer, keep him. The labor unions must do the same. If they do not, the corporations will be glad to find places for such men where they will secure far better salaries.

The same is true of leaders of other kinds who stand for labor. A prominent politician lately complained because, he declared, he had stood by the workingman and secured for them many things they wanted, thereby alienating many of his other supporters, but when the next election came around the workingmen failed to stand by him and he was defeated. Some of them had gone over to his opponent on the promise of jobs for themselves, but most of them had failed to take any interest in the matter at all. The result was not only that he was defeated; that was the smallest part of it. Worse than that was the fact that by this a great political body, and the only one in that state which could be expected to do anything worth while for labor, dropped the cause of labor entirely; at the same time other politicians, naturally careful for their own interests, shied at labor interests and made friends with the corporations. The workingmen found themselves in a worse position than ever, but whose was the fault? They had only themselves to blame, for they had failed to stand by the man who had stood by them.

When a colony of bees find themselves without a queen they take one of the young of their own number, set her apart, equip her to be a queen and then stand by her till death—unless she shows herself unworthy or fails to serve the colony, then they get rid of her. Go to the bee, thou Unionist, consider her ways and be wise.

THE TIME to pay the 1910 DAYS' PAY ASSESSMENT expires on SEPTEMBER 30, 1910, and any due book sent to the General Office for renewal must have the DAYS' PAY STAMP placed in same or renewal cannot be made. See Article 7 Section 14 of the General Constitution.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



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AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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All communications must be written on one side
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the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views
expressed in private communications.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc., in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 15th of each month, if intended for current publication.

BY THE WAY.

If in doubt, say nothing until you find the facts.

Labor Day at Pittsburg, Pa., was the greatest ever.

Unless you have a card, paid up to the minute, there is no use of your stopping off at Somerset, Ky.

Was you on parade? or was you one of those who stood on the curb and criticised those who were not afraid to come out and show their colors.

None are too wise or too old to learn something new.

Are you the kind of a man who is really entitled to be called a "Booster?"

Go to the voting booth and apply the closed shop policy against designing politicians.

Since our last issue charters have been granted for locals at Port Arthur, Texas, and Bloomington, Ind.

Stay away from Los Angeles, Cal.; Spokane, Wash, and Montgomery, Ala., as our members are on strike at these places.

He is a man who always has had the courage of his convictions and is never afraid to say exactly what he thinks and means.

The War Department has appointed a Board of Engineers to take the first steps in aiding Illinois to create a Lake-to-Gulf Waterway.

Smile and the world smiles with you,
Knock and you go alone;
For the cheerful grin will let you in
Where the knocker is never known.

The hand of good-fellowship is again extended to Bro. Henry James, card No. 24716, of Local No. 335, as he was reinstated on Aug. 27 last.—M. Younger, Secy.

Whatever may be a man's rank or situation, he ought to be treated with mildness and civility. Rough expressions, harsh language to inferiors are not necessary, and they may wound, neither do they ever convince.

Devote one-half the time you spend in fighting men in your own ranks to building up the organization and good results will follow. Besides you will not have to consult a physician for an ailment that will become chronic.

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true; I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand with anybody that stands right; stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.—Abraham Lincoln.

Keep a watchful eye on a person by the name of Hunter Walker, a helper, formerly employed at Big Springs, Texas. Dark hair, gray eyes, a little stoop shouldered and weighing about 130 pounds. If you

meet him write Bro. S. T. Broomfield, Secy. No. 69. By all means, do not advance him any money.

Now that the coal miners are to get an increase of 33¼c a day or 3c a ton more than formerly, the price of coal will go up at least a dollar a ton. Miners were getting \$2.02½ per day—now it will be \$2.36. What a munificent raise it is, indeed.

Labor organizations have men who are seeking to construct, to build, to solidify and to make effective, and have those whose every ounce of industrial power is devoted to an effort to KNOCK it into small pieces, so it will be of no value for its intended purpose.

The coal strike has ended in the most sweeping victory union labor has ever won. The coal operators were forced to concede every point, from the increase in wages to the laying of tracks and paying of shot-firers. The miners and operators have signed up and an immediate rush of workers to the mines will follow. The settling of the strike means an increase of three cents a ton paid to the men on all coal mined in Illinois. In Williamson and Franklin counties the increase will be three cents extra, or six cents a ton; in the northern district two cents extra, or five cents a ton. All workers about the mines will now receive an increase in salaries of 5.55 per cent. Representatives of the miners succeeded in obtaining an increase equivalent to 15½ per cent for firemen. Their average salary last year was \$2.02½ a day. Under the new agreement it will be \$2.36. At the Ellisville Coal Company mine the new rate is 69 cents a ton, as against 62 cents last year. Here the operators wanted to concede a rate of 65 cents a ton. No miner will be forced to lay steel tracks about a mine, and the shot-firers will receive an increase of 5.55 per cent, their wages to be paid by the companies. The companies also will pay for the laying of all tracks. The workers affected by the increase include day men, "dead" workers, shot-firers, laborers, mechanics and all employed in any capacity about the mines. The increase in salaries means about \$8,000,000 annually to the operators. Forty thousand miners will be the recipients of increases.

See that the Union Label is on the sole of your shoes.

See that the union label is in your hat.

THE GREAT WHITE FEAR.

He paused before the window,
And gazed intently in.
His face wore a haggard look,
His clothes were frayed and thin.
A great "White Fear" had seized his soul,
He gave an ugly sob!
He grasped his last pay envelope—
Alas! he'd lost his job.
He staggered through the pawnshop door,
'Twas his first venture there.
Intently gazed upon the floor,
A gun! Ah, would he dare?
The price? A dollar. That will do!
But what will Lizzie say?
He paused, then hastily withdrew
And started on his way.
"Why, John! what makes you look so pale?
Whatever have you done?"
He hastily turned his face away
And tightly clutched the gun.
"Where is your envelope?" she asked.
"Oh, John, what have you done?
The seal is broken; ne'er before—
No! You have not begun
To drink? No! Heavens, no!
But what has happened now?
Oh, tell me, John, my husband, oh!—
Why that pale and saddened brow?"
The babe woke up—its mournful cry
Awoke within his breast
A fighting chance to win or die—
Perhaps it were the best.
Long, weary weeks he trudged the streets,
Found idlers everywhere.
Hundreds of others, too, he meets—
Goes home in deep despair.
The last hard crust is now consumed,
His manliness seems gone.
His wife leaps up! "My God," she cries,
"Whatever have you done?
Here, take the babe, and I will go
And search the city through.
Through mud and slush and sleet and snow
For baby's sake—and you."
Long hours he held that precious charge,
Wrapped in its faded shawl,
And longer seemed the hours to drag
Ere he heard footsteps in the hall.
"Oh, John," she cried, "I've got a job.
We need to eat no more—
Here's bread and milk enough—a sob—
To drive 'him' from the door."
The sweatshop had a new recruit,
But John awoke at last.
He could not bear to be a brute
Nor could he ever fast.
He joined a union—found a job—
Now lives a happy life
Together with a joyful babe
And a supremely happy wife.—E. J. B.

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

Robert A. Burns, No. 38162, has been fined \$100.00 and expelled by Local No. 9 for ratting at Montgomery, Ala.

Chas Romerio, card No. 43093, has been expelled by Local No. 212 of Los Angeles, Cal., and a fine of \$100 placed against him for ratting. This person has had money advanced to him by the several locals in Los Angeles on several occasions, and this is the manner in which he shows his gratitude.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

Since my last report, I have put in some time at Erie, Pa., and I found all crafts in need of organization. As soon as there is a joint move towards organization the blacksmiths will have a good local there.

Receiving word to come to Columbus, I came here and found that Bro. Horn having stopped here got several interested in our Brotherhood and they got enough names to send for a charter, but Bro. Horn being called away before the charter came and the company where the most of these men are employed got wind that the men were getting together, they picked out three of them and dismissed them and these men found they could not get a job in any of the shops in Columbus, so were forced to leave town to get work. All this put a temporary check on the move to get a local going. Such was the condition I found when I arrived in town. The street car strike being on it was necessary to get a buss, auto or any old rig for a conveyance, and I wish to say that if the men who are reaping a harvest transporting people in Columbus would use a little more judgment in their charges they would help the car men who are out on strike. Well, I got a bunch of men together and after two meetings I had the satisfaction of installing a new local in Columbus, Ohio, with twenty-five names as a starter. Some of these men came a long way afoot to attend the meetings and after visiting the shops I am lead to believe that we will, in the future, have a good large local here. The com-

pany that has discharged the men is engaged in the manufacture of fire apparatus, and I think will find it bad for their business to fight organized labor. However, the men of our craft who work for them are determined to get a square deal and also to have a local, so if the company is not careful they will have trouble on their hands, which I hope they will not, as all the men want is to be let alone and conditions to remain as they are.

All of which I respectfully submit.

W. J. DOUGHERTY.

P. S.—I am glad to report the strike at Galetton, Pa., is settled satisfactorily with an increase of three and four cents per hour and all non-union men let out. So, after eleven months the men are back to work and it is a good place for a man who has not a paid up card to stay away from. The men had a long and hard fight and they all seem to like the new officials who seem willing to confer with the men and do what is right to make the shop a better place to work in than it ever was before. There are a few men who are not in accord with organized labor hitting the ties for some place where union men are trying to get better conditions. It is the only place open for these fellows.

W. J. D.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me in Chicago, where I was about to depart for Grand Rapids, Mich., to ascertain the conditions existing between the members of No. 467 and their foremen.

On arriving there I immediately called on the Secretary, Brother Van Ernst, and arranged for a meeting Saturday evening, every member of the local being out and they gave me their grievances. They informed me that their entire shop would be working the next day, Sunday. I told them I would be down there in the morning.

Arriving at the shop at 10:30 in the morning I met the foreman blacksmith and informed him that I wished to meet him and the master mechanic with the commit-

tee immediately. He appeared very much annoyed when I made this request, but after I informed him that he was the one in particular that the grievances were about he finally took me to the master mechanic's office, and after discussing the grievances a little while I immediately sent for the committee, and after a two hours' talk we settled all of the grievances satisfactorily.

The foreman there is using every effort he can to annoy our members, making their job an unpleasant one, we finding him to be very determined in attacking our brothers, also showing favoritism among the men in the shop. He returned to the shop not in the best of spirits after our conversation.

I had a talk on general shop conditions with the master mechanic and especially on the attitude of the foreman, after which he informed me that hereafter he would see that harmony prevailed in the blacksmith shop between the men and the foreman, as he would not allow the foreman to show any favoritism whatever.

I then arranged for another meeting with No. 467, and was informed that the foreman blacksmith had made the remark as soon as my back was turned that somebody would suffer for what had been done, also using oaths between the lines.

I immediately called the master mechanic on the 'phone and informed him of the remark that was made by the foreman. He assured me that he would investigate immediately.

I received a letter from our Secretary stating that everything has been quiet in their shop since I left.

While in Grand Rapids I was instrumental in securing two advanced helpers an increase of two (2) cents an hour.

Leaving Grand Rapids I went to Pittsburg, where I met Business Agent Tapkin and Brother Hipner, and after discussing the conditions at Pittsburg I made a trip to the American Locomotive Company, visiting the brothers in the blacksmiths shop, and found that there was some misunderstanding in regard to the bolt headers. I informed them that I would take the matter up as soon as possible with President Kline as to getting an understanding on that affair.

After spending a day and a half in the city where I intended to stay longer, I received a wire from the General Office to get to Paterson as soon as possible.

I left Pittsburg Friday evening for Philadelphia and had the honor of meeting with Local No. 186, where I initiated thirty-five (35) candidates, the meeting being well attended and plenty of business transacted.

It was my first meeting with them since I left here last April and I found that they are doing business as well as the best of them. Everybody seems interested in the welfare of their local.

I then left for Paterson, notifying Secretary Kutik that I would meet him at the depot at 7 o'clock.

After meeting the brother he escorted me to Brother Lovell's home, President of No. 185. There I found that there was trouble at the Cook plant and also at the Roger's plant of the American Locomotive Works.

We left Brother Lovell after being informed that it was impossible to hold a meeting, after which I went seeking all the information I could by visiting the brothers' houses.

I immediately went to another brother's house. He was employed at the Cook works. He also informed me of the situation at both plants. I informed him that I would be at the Cook works at once to meet the shop committee. After meeting the shop committee as arranged I made an engagement with the superintendent to meet the shop committee after 5 o'clock that evening. Their grievance there was in regard to the rate given their tool dresser, who was getting thirty-two and one-half (32½) cents per hour, which was on the agreement, but through an understanding they had with the officials at the time the agreement was made he should have received forty (40) cents per hour. This the superintendent would not agree to, and seeing that he was firm in his stand we immediately arranged to meet the manager of the Cook plant that same evening. After stating our side of the case to him he informed me that he would look into the matter and would let the committee know his decision the next day.

The next morning I went to the Rogers plant, where I had to get a pass to go into the shop from the superintendent, meeting him personally and presenting my card to him. He asked me the nature of my business in the shop. After telling him he very willingly gave me the pass.

I also arranged with him to meet him with the committee the next evening, which would be Wednesday, at 5 o'clock. He agreed very willingly to meet us. I then went into the shop, and after meeting several of our brothers there, telling them what I had done in arranging for a meeting, I attended the special meeting called for my benefit in the evening, when I was informed that the manager at the Cook plant took the same stand as the superintendent.

The meeting was well attended, and I

must congratulate No. 185 on the way they turned out. They seemed to be all interested in the welfare of each other.

The next day I met the committee at 5 o'clock and was informed that the superintendent at the Roger shop had one of our committee in the office in the morning to find out the nature of our business with him. He told him that it was in regard to the hammer drivers according to our agreement. He then stated to this man that he would not meet us at 5 o'clock on account of the feeling that we were taking undue advantage of the foreman blacksmith while he was away on his vacation, but I was determined to meet the superintendent and the committee, and I went to his office at the time agreed, but not finding him there I went to the chief clerk's office and there I met the superintendent. He was still determined not to meet us, and after a very short conversation with him I informed him that I would return in the morning and meet the general manager. I arrived at the general manager's office at 8:30 in the morning, he being around the plant as I was informed and expected in every moment. He did not return until 10:30 o'clock, then in company with some gentlemen. After presenting my card to him, through his chief clerk, I waited three-quarters of an hour more, when the chief clerk found out what time he would meet me, at my request, stating that he was unable to set any time as he was very busy. I left the office and got busy on the long distance 'phone with the New York officials, explaining to them the trouble with the two plants in Paterson.

I then arranged to meet them in New York on Monday. I returned to Philadelphia immediately after my conversation with the American Locomotive people.

I had the pleasure of meeting with No. 186 in their Friday night meeting, where I installed twelve (12) new candidates.

The following Sunday I called on the Secretary of No. 187, but unfortunately he was not at home. I then made arrangements to leave for New York, arriving there Monday morning and immediately went to the office of the American Locomotive Company, meeting Mr. McNaughton, and after explaining the conditions at the Paterson plants to him, our grievances were adjusted satisfactorily.

I returned to Paterson, held a special meeting and informed them of what had been accomplished, that is, our tool dresser receiving forty (40) cents per hour and the hammer driver seventeen (17) cents per hour from July 1, members of No. 185 being well satisfied with my work there.

I then left for Philadelphia, where I am

at this writing. I attended the meeting of No. 187, where they had several candidates installed, also the meeting of No. 186, where I had the honor of installing thirteen (13) candidates.

I have found several little grievances among our brothers since I have been here and am adjusting them very satisfactorily to them.

I have also started a movement for a District Council and intend putting a Business Agent in the field by October 1. Brother Tetchton, of No. 187, and Brother Tobin, of No. 186, being the candidates. Next Sunday's meeting will decide who the Business Agent will be.

I have been busy with the machinists, boiler makers, pattern makers, moulders, riveters and sheet metal workers of this city with the object of organizing such large plants as Brill's Car Works, Midvale Steel Works and the New York Shipbuilding Company, and others too numerous to mention that are unorganized in this city.

We are formulating plans for holding numerous meetings of these shops, but progress is very slow, although I believe in my next report I will be able to give you the results of my stay here.

I have been very busy attending different meetings of different committees of the locals, during my stay here, besides doing what I could in the way of organizing.

It seems that the fever for organizing in Philadelphia has left considerably, but I believe with the plans we have now laid out for the different crafts we will be able to stir them up.

Our Business Agent here, whoever he may be, will certainly have a good hard job on his hands, but with a strong determination I believe he will be able to put Philadelphia where she ought to be, so far as our craft is concerned.

When I leave them I will leave him with a lot of good hard work, and I wish him success with his new undertaking.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. N. GLOVER.

General President J. W. Kline attended a meeting of Sheet Metal Workers, Boilermakers and Machinists in St. Louis the latter part of August; also the meeting of District Council No. 25; was in conference was the Great Northern; also the Northern Pacific Railroad in St. Paul; Rockford, Ill., Labor Day; another meeting of the same committee in St. Louis the 9th of September; also at Rock Island on the 15th.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Fort William, Ont., Sept. 13, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Continuing my report from last month, which was written while in Halifax, Nova Scotia, my next stop was in Truro, and there met two smiths and two helpers, employed on the Intercolonial Railroad, who had become delinquent, but promised to become reinstated.

From there I went to Charlottetown, P. E. I. There I found a shop of six fires, belonging to the same road; these men had never been visited before by anyone from our organization, but knew a little about it through our local in Moncton. From the conversation I had with the leading men there seemed to be a disposition to join us, although they belonged to a Canadian railroad union, but which was doing practically nothing for them. Arrangements were made to keep in touch with these men through our Moncton local.

From Charlottetown I went to New Glasgow, and from there on I found that the further I went the deeper I got into the enemy's country, although for that matter, we organizers find few beds of roses anywhere. I saw some of the enemy and also some of their earmarks which they had left in their trail, for in this country not only have we the Manufacturers' Organization to fight, but also the Mine Owners' Association, aided by a so-called Canadian labor union, the P. W. A. Provincial Workmen's Association, or as it is nicknamed, the "Poverty Wage Association," which is a tool in the hands of the mine owners, and was used in the late strike among the mine workers. This was a three-cornered fight, with the United Mine Workers of America on one side and the Mine Owners and P. W. A. on the other; the U. M. W. gained quite a stronghold during this struggle, which lasted several months, and while they, as an organization, are comparatively new in that district, they are recognized by the workers as being the only genuine mine workers' union, the P. W. A. being only a tool in the hands of the Mine Owners.

I found during my stay in that section of the country that the blacksmiths and their helpers knew practically nothing whatever about the strictly trade union movement, their only knowledge of labor unions being the P. W. A., which is constructed along the lines of industrial unionism, in which all classes of labor are enrolled in with the mine workers, so that the mechanical crafts are ignored and neglected, as can be readily seen from the results of

32 years' existence. I found scores of good blacksmiths working for from 17c to 20c per hour, and helpers getting only 14c, while working foremen in charge of shops with from two to six fires, getting only 25c per hour, while the heavy hammersmiths in the steel mills in Sydney are only getting 30c per hour; that is a sample of what Canadian unions have done for the blacksmiths after 32 years' experience.

In New Glasgow I scattered around some literature advertising our organization, and called a meeting at which I told the men that attended about the International Trade Union movement, and our own organization in particular, and while I was unable to start a local there at that time I believe the seed planted there will eventually bear fruit.

In the Sydney district I called four meetings, two in Sydney, one in Glace Bay and one in Sydney mines, and able to report at this time that I succeeded in getting a good local started in Sydney, with a large charter list and several names yet to be added—the bulk of these men, some 45 in number, are employed at the Sydney steel mills.

At the Sydney mines I succeeded in getting the men out to a successful meeting, where several asked questions about our organization, and selected one of their number to correspond with me, so that they can become better acquainted with our union, so that eventually these men may organize under our charter.

After getting the local in Sydney a good start I returned to Moncton, and after calling the grievance committee together, had a conference with the local management of the Intercolonial Railroad for the purpose of taking up a number of grievances, chiefly relating to the wage scale, which was not in accordance to the schedule. I succeeded in getting some of the minor cases adjusted, but there are several important ones that will have to be taken up to the head of the management. The regular meeting of Local No. 460 was held that night, when the report of the committee was submitted, and it was unanimously decided to notify the company of the desire of the men to open the schedule for the purpose of adjusting other matters in connection with the wage scale which will require a revision of the schedule.

After completing the work there I was instructed to go to Fort William, Ont., where I am at this writing, to attend various meetings in connection with the future policies of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Federation, of which I will have something to say in my next report.

Respectfully submitted

W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOS. FLANAGAN.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 13, 1910.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

Owing to a continuous stretch of work, which monopolize my time, made it an absolute impossibility for me to get my report in the General Office in time for publication last month.

In order to acquaint our membership with the nature of this work, and the efficient manner in which the officers of the different organizations involved accredit themselves in the industrial warfare being waged since June 1st of this year, at Los Angeles, I will submit the following, hoping it will appeal to the Brotherhood in general and call forth their sympathy in a substantial form, which will be much appreciated by those of Los Angeles, who are now making the fight which will surely have its effect, not only in Los Angeles or on the Pacific Coast, but in every section of the country in which members of the metal trades are employed.

To begin with, Los Angeles as far as the opposition to the trades union movement is concerned, was in as perfect organization as it was possible to be, not only did the merchants and manufacturers receive the support of their own organization, but they were also intrenched behind the walls of the municipal government, whose every act was favorable to the M. & M. Association, and consequently against the workers. In order to overcome this power the utmost vigilance had to be exercised by those in charge of our side of the question.

Work for every portion of the day was assigned to each officer. Besides the regular daily meetings of the different crafts, there were joint meetings, meeting of the General Strike Committee, and executive board meetings each day at specified times; in addition to this, each day the non-union men at work in the different shops in the city were addressed by one or more of the officers. The efficiency of this mode of procedure can be realized by this fact—that at the beginning of the strike, June 1st, there were but four smiths and helpers working in the contract shops of Los Angeles who were members of our organization; and despite the stringent measures used to oppose us, in less than two months Local No. 282 had been organized and the membership increased to about one hundred and twenty members; and new members are still joining our ranks. This same inspiring effect prevails in all the organizations involved in this difficulty.

To circumvent us in this state of affairs, which was alarming them considerably, they sought to enjoin us; but this enjoining was made so expensive to them by the methods adopted by the General Executive Board that they appealed to the city council. An ordinance was drafted and passed unanimously (a copy of which has already been published in our Journal. Notwithstanding that the views of one of the city attorneys were consistent with the argument made by the committee representing the workers against the passage of this ordinance. The effect of this injustice was to make the members fight the harder to maintain their rights; and in a short time the city jail was packed to overflowing with our members. The business of the courts was naturally congested under these conditions, and something had to be done by the city officials to relieve this situation. At first it was proposed that if the men arrested would withdraw their plea of not guilty and plead guilty they would be released on their own recognizance, and sentence deferred for a period of six months. This the men stoutly refused to do, insisting that they were not guilty of the charges preferred against them and demanded a trial by jury.

Another proposition was offered by one of the city judges, which was that if the men in prison would promise to refrain from doing picket duty, he would release them without bail, pending their trial. Their answer to this was, "We will rot in prison before we will promise our rights away." This expresses the sentiment of the men fighting for their rights; but in many instances their home conditions were such that compelled us to work early and late to effect their release as soon as possible.

The latest movement on the part of the committee was to institute a supply station, where our members and their families can purchase provisions at a rate discounted at from ten to forty per cent on cost of same goods in other Los Angeles stores. Report received concerning this movement is, "Grocery store running and doing fine."

While the work in the city of Los Angeles was practically at a standstill, due to the progress made by the organization, some of the unfair firms had contracted work in the adjoining towns. It now became necessary to stop this work and in order to do so several men were sent to the surrounding cities to organize the different crafts and call all men off of unfair work. With this end in view I visited Coalinga, Cal., where I organized a local of blacksmiths and helpers, and helped to organize the central trade council of that city. I learned here that men were being

sent from San Francisco to work on certain work down at Coalinga by an unfair firm of Los Angeles. As no satisfactory results could be obtained by means of communications between the committees of Los Angeles and San Francisco, I decided to visit San Francisco and take the matter up with the proper authority. A definite understanding was readily reached and all men prohibited from working on these jobs.

On my way to San Francisco I had stopped at Fresno, Cal., as I had been informed that a visit to that city would likely result in the organizing of a local of smiths and helpers there. But arriving there, I found conditions adverse to this—they not even desiring a local. After making arrangements with Bro. Seaward (V. P. of the Cal. F. of L.), who was making a thorough canvass of the trade union movement at Fresno, to give the smiths and helpers some of his attention and notify me of the result I left for San Francisco to attend to matters previously mentioned. While at San Francisco I learned that the men working for the S. P. Company at San José were not in the organization and as this system is practically one solid organization as far as our craft is concerned, I decided to visit San José. The results of this visit was these four men made application to join No. 168. On my return to San Francisco I was taken seriously ill (much to my regret as I had anticipated stopping at Fresno on my way back to Coalinga with the hopes of finishing the work I had already begun there) and after consulting a physician, I decided to return to Los Angeles, where I thought I would improve, but growing worse each day instead of better I concluded that for the best interests of all concerned I'd go home for treatment. Being anxious that our organization be represented on the General Executive Board, I appointed Bro. Miller, secretary No. 282, to act in my stead until further orders from General President Kline. Knowing Bro. Miller's efficiency to serve, and the lively and active interest he takes in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Brotherhood and the organizations, I felt safe at being able to leave the affairs in such competent hands, and left for home where I am still under treatment, although much improved and expect in a short time to be able to report for duty.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. FLANAGAN,

Fourth Vice-President.

Keep away from Spokane, Wash., Davenport, Ia., Los Angeles, Cal., and Montgomery, Ala. Strikes on.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

I was in Seattle at the time I wrote my last report, where Brother W. J. Evans and I had tried hard to wake up the sleeping members of our craft, but without success, owing to various reasons, one of which is, that the strike of the machinists has made it hard to get into shops, and the blacksmiths are afraid they might get involved if they are organized.

I visited all the large shops in Seattle, and found the same excuse in each place, which was: get the other fellow and I will come afterward. I heard more different reasons in Seattle for not joining the Brotherhood than I ever heard in my life.

The truth is, each man seems to be afraid to join for fear the other fellow will squeal on him and have him fired for doing so, as was the case of Brother Frank Garvey, the Secretary of No. 215, who was fired at the shop of the Moran ship yard for meeting Brother Wm. J. Evans, our Seventh Vice-President.

Realizing that it was useless to spend any more time in Seattle, I made another attempt with Brother Evans (who had returned to Seattle from Vancouver) to line up the men in the navy yard at Bremerton. We found these men so satisfied with the conditions of labor at the government yard (conditions made possible solely through the efforts of the labor organizations) that they have lost all interest in affairs on the outside. I tried to impress upon them the fact—which is known to all—that the eight-hour day in the government service and also the wage-scale in effect there, is the result of the work of labor organizations in years gone by; and that, by keeping up an organization and helping the men on the coast raise the wages, that they would benefit by it, for the government will always pay a little more than is being paid by the other shops in the vicinity. But they look at 75 cents a month in the same way as a pay car looks to a tramp, and are not going to part with it as long as they can work for Uncle Sam.

About this time I received word from Brother Anderson that the Great Northern Railroad had set August 25 for a conference in St. Paul, and having previously received word from the General President to work my way back, as soon as I heard of it I decided to let Brother Evans line them up if he could, and started East to cover that part of the Northern Pacific Railroad which I had not been able to

work on my way out, and also two shops on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad. Having already learned we had the men at Ellensburg and Pasco, my first stop was Spokane, where I found the strike in about the same condition as it was when I stopped there on my way West, except that some of the men had left and gone to work at other plants, and the City Council had given the snakes the right to carry guns strapped on them to and from the shop—and the men as determined to win, as ever.

Two machinists have sued the Manufacturers' Association for damages for false imprisonment and have a good case.

Leaving Spokane, my first stop was at Deer Lodge, Mont., where I met Brother John Nichols, who was formerly a member of the G. E. B., and is foreman of the Puget Sound shop at Deer Lodge. He was glad to see me and informed me if I met any blacksmiths headed that way to tell them to have clean cards if they wanted to stop.

I also met Brother Henderson there, who formerly was at Kansas City.

I found the blacksmiths all in the Union, but that the helpers were not; and also that there was a difference of opinion there that I was not able to overcome, so I held a meeting with the helpers that night and organized them into a Union of their own and made arrangements to have them take in the helpers at Miles City on the same road when I got there.

Helpers will now find a Helpers' Local at Deer Lodge when they come along.

Leaving Deer Lodge, my next stop was at Butte, where I met with Local No. 456 and had the pleasure of meeting Brothers Chancellor and Fielding, whom I had met once before at the Milwaukee Convention. Both are local officers and take an active part in the local.

I also met Brother Bradley, the Recording Secretary, who was a delegate to the Pittsburgh Convention.

It was a pleasure to attend the meeting and see the harmony that prevailed. They initiated two candidates and collected \$20.00 from each of them. It is hardly necessary to mention that Butte is a closed shop city.

I visited the shop at the Leonard mine, which is one of the largest shops in Butte, and found it one of the most comfortable I have ever seen.

About this time, the Northern Pacific got short of money again and pulled off two passenger trains each way, and I knew I had no time to lose if I wanted to reach St. Paul on the 25th and make all the stops I had to make between Butte and St. Paul, so I had to leave without going to Ana-

conda, much as I regretted to be obliged to do so.

I stopped at Livingston and found there that the Northern Pacific had set the 24th as the date for a conference on that road, and everyone was glad to hear it.

Losing no more time than necessary, I proceeded to Miles City and caught the bunch as they were about to leave the shop at 5 p. m. I found Brother Dave Donovan (who at one time was business agent in Chicago) was foreman there and all the smiths had cards, but the helpers in the same condition as at Deer Lodge, so I advised them to become members of the new local I had started at Deer Lodge, which they promised to do.

After waiting all night, I started for Glendive in a train that was 30 minutes late in the start and was four hours late when it came. I went there and found two blacksmiths and two helpers and none of them belonging to the Union.

I got the applications and the money from both the blacksmiths for the local at Livingston, but was unable to get anything from the helpers, so I proceeded to Dickinson, North Dakota, and found the blacksmith there was a Russian and also his helper, and was too much under the influence of the roundhouse foreman (who is also a Russian) to get him to join the Union.

I tried to get some help from the machinists and found them as bad off as we are at that place, so I went on to Mandan, and there I was pleased to find a blacksmith and helper who both had books paid up until November 1, 1910. This blacksmith's name is Arthur Withrow, and he and his helper both belong to No. 51 at Brainerd, Minn. I also learned from him that the men at Jamestown are members in good standing of the same local, and that it would therefore be unnecessary for me to stop at that place.

So, after a pleasant Sunday afternoon spent at his home, I departed for Fargo, and found there the shop had been moved to Dilworth, Minn., six miles east of Fargo. At that place I found only one fire running and was able to get the initiation fee from the blacksmith and a promise from the helper for Local No. 51 at Brainerd, Minn.

Leaving Dilworth I stopped at Staples, Minn., and found the blacksmith and helper both were former members of No. 51, and the blacksmith promised to pay up (and I believe he will). He had a hard luck story—not the kind we are used to hearing—and I think he intends to line up as soon as he can do so, and have advised No. 51 to that effect.

The only excuse the helper had was

that he would not pay any more dues, although he is still getting the increase he received three years ago.

Arriving at Brainerd I found the bunch had "got busy" since I had stopped there two months before, and that above thirty had got back into line; the delegate, a helper, and a blacksmith had left that morning for St. Paul.

I went out to the shop and had a talk with some of them who were still too stubborn to pay up, and tried to get them into line, but they are not the right kind, and all I got was hot air.

That night I was told that one of them was going to lick the financial secretary for pointing him out to me.

Leaving Brainerd I went to St. Paul and found the delegates from Tacoma, Spokane, Havre and Brainerd already there. I also found a number of shops which I expected would have a delegate there had failed to send them, and the Superior crowd, who had promised me when I was there, had failed to reinstate and that the company had closed down the shop at Havre and also the shop at Devil's Lake; also found that the delegate from Livingston had not arrived, but he arrived that evening and we got a wire from the delegate from Everett that he was held up by a burning bridge in Washington.

I received a wire from General President J. W. Kline to meet him the next morning, the district having sent him word they would like to have him there. I was glad to have this, for I knew better than anyone we were going to have a hard job to handle the two roads with the conditions that I knew existed.

I started to meet President Kline, but he got away from me and was at the Foley Hotel when I got back.

The General President, delegates and I then held a meeting and found the committee consisted of the following:

Eight from the Great Northern and eight from the Northern Pacific.

The committee found Mr. Deverall, the superintendent of motive power of the Great Northern, would receive them at the office, and together with the General President and myself went to the general office of that road and spent all the time we were there conferring on the shop rules. And the next day the Northern Pacific committee and the general officers met Mr. Moir, the superintendent of machinery of that road, and had another round on shop rules.

The same day we had another conference with the Great Northern on the wage question. They told us they would give an increase of two cents per hour to blacksmiths who were getting 40 cents per hour

and over, and a 5 per cent increase to blacksmiths getting less than 40 cents per hour, and nothing at this time for helpers.

The General President then asked for a conference with Mr. Emerson, the assistant general manager of the road, which was granted, and the next morning he made the same offer and refused to do anything more, also telling us that he considered all the helpers as apprentice blacksmiths and in line for promotion, and therefore were not entitled to a raise.

We argued the question in every way—the committee, the General President and I—but it was plain they had decided to stand pat.

The question then up to the committee was: Would it be wise to strike? and the entire committee decided not to at this time in view of the fact that the condition of crops in the Northwest was worse than it had been in years, and the roads had hundreds of engines standing idle to fall back on in time of trouble (so they said).

They also informed us they gave an increase to some of the men before times got so bad, or else no one would have gotten anything.

The Northern Pacific offered the same as the Great Northern and it was plain they were standing together, so the committee decided to sign up a thirty-day contract, which leaves a chance to open it at any time after thirty days, and, as soon as conditions warrant it, go back after some more for the helpers and the lower-paid blacksmiths.

I hope the men on these two roads will now get busy. Get the roads in better shape for the next meeting, for the management knows how many are not in the Union at each shop, and they will take advantage of you if you are not in line. And the System Council has decided to send a man over the road at different times, and when he comes your way do not give him the marble heart, but help him line them up, for you will have a battle to fight some time in the future no doubt.

The System Council No. 25 met in St. Paul and elected officers for the ensuing term. In addition to the delegates above mentioned there was present the following delegates: Pat Hanrahan, No. 43; E. L. Croger, No. 436, of Hudson, Wis.; James Murphy, of No. 36, Sioux City, Ia.; L. Ole, of No. 300; C. J. Redlack, of No. 73, Minneapolis, Minn., of the Soo Line, and C. Anderson, also of No. 73, of the M. & St. L., and R. F. Matak, the President of the Council.

Brother Matak and Brother Anderson

were re-elected for another term by a unanimous vote.

The report of the Secretary and President was excellent and will probably appear in Brother Anderson's report to the Journal.

President Kline left me in the Twin Cities to attend to some work on the Soo Line, and I assisted the boys in getting up a schedule and then called an open meeting of No. 73, which was well attended, and I think will result in a number of reinstatements.

I then went to Winona, Minn., on the Northwestern Road, and found the men working full time and that they had received an increase in wages (which will not appear in the Journal). I also found some complaint here because some of the low men had got a little more than the higher paid men. I had a special meeting at this place and gave them a talk on the Order in general and also the day's pay assessment.

My next stop was at La Crosse, Wis., where I found a small but good local, most of whom work for the Burlington Road. And the President, Brother John Rae, is Business Agent for the Trades Council of La Crosse, and from reports I heard around town he is a good one.

My next stop was at the general office in Chicago, where I had a chance to see how Brother Kramer conducts his business, and the system he has of a card for each member is one that is hard to beat and puts the general office in a position of knowing who is paying dues in each Union and who is not. And if anyone thinks there is not plenty of work at the general office, let them spend a day there and they will change their mind.

Having been away from home for about three months, the General President instructed me to go to St. Louis and work around the vicinity for a while, which I assure you I was glad to do, and I am here at present.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT EVANS.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. & H.

My last report was written from Seattle, Wash. My visit to Vancouver, B. C., was a pleasant one. I met the members of Local No. 151, in their temporary quarters—the Labor Temple not being completed. The C.P. R. strike was well gone over and there seems to be a hitch over back strike benefits, our members not being satisfied

on account of back strike benefits. The new foreman in the C. P. R. shops has been discriminating against some of our members for petty offenses, and he is gradually thinning them out. In my conversation with him he said he was not discriminating against the members of the I. B. of B. & H. all he wants is for the boys to do the right thing toward him, for he has to make good, and if they did that, he would do the right thing by them. In my report to their meeting, our members did not seem to think much of his talk. The Vancouver Local is not in very good shape, and no wonder the Boss is taking advantage of the men. If they would put their shoulder to the wheel and organize for their own protection, we could have one hundred and twenty-five members in the local, and the Boss would not dare use the tactics that he is using to get rid of our men, and things would be different in Vancouver.

In my last report I forgot to mention Everett, Wash. I visited the shops and had a talk with the boys; they are all right and so is their foreman. I wish all of our members were like Local No. 428. They are expecting an advance in wages, and they ought to have it without any trouble. I thank Bro. Cummings, Bro. O'Neil, and Local No. 428 for their kind consideration while in their city.

From Everett I went back to Seattle to see what could be done. I feel sorry for the little bunch as they have tried to keep No. 215 going, but the non-union scabs seem to be too strong for them. However, they think in the future they will be able to make good.

My next stop was in Spokane, Wash. I there visited the N. P. R. shops and then to G. N. R. shops. In the evening we had a special meeting with a fair attendance. As most of the eastern railroads have had an advance in wages, naturally they want an advance also.

I had a long talk with Foreman Evans of the G. N. R. shops. Of course, he wanted to claim relationship to me. All right, Mr. Evans, I am always ready to claim relationship to better men than myself.

The next morning I met the strikers and we walked around the picket line, but on account of an injunction against the strikers in the contract shops, we were unable to get very close. We succeeded, however, in getting some of the scabs out of the shop. They have a hard fight on their hands, but they are fighting well. Some of our members have left Spokane for other cities.

My next move was to get to Butte, Mont., my home, for I had been away nearly five months. On account of the for-

est fires I had to go by way of Courdalene, Idaho, and go over the lake, as I wanted to call at Wallace and Mullin, Idaho. After going part of the way I had to back up as we could not land. The whole country was on fire and many cities burned up, but I managed to get home.

Since I have been in Butte, I have been rounding up our delinquent members. Though Fifth Vice-President Horn has been through this part of the country and has done good work, there seems to be always work to be done, but in all my travels I find Local No. 456 is the banner local in our Brotherhood. We did not have a parade on Labor Day in Butte, but it was well observed. Many went fishing, and we had a great day at the Columbia Garden. There were plenty of prizes given for sports, and all had a good time, but oh! my! Sept. 7th we woke up in the morning and found four inches of snow on the ground; it put a damper on the forest fires in Montana.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. EVANS.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER EDW. TEGTMEYER.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

After my last report I had resumed my campaign among the various shops in the city when I was sent a message that I was wanted in Chicago Heights at once. Arriving there upon the scene, I went forthwith and found that there existed a grievance between the blacksmith department of the East and West shops of the Hicks Locomotive Company. After hearing the men's side of the case, I took it up with the foreman and his superior in discussing the case I saw that it was one containing complications and technicalities, but straightened it up as best I could, and as the local was going to meet on the following Friday night I waited till the regular meeting and brought the case up then, and after thrashing it over we settled it to the best advantage possible for all concerned. I had the honor and pleasure to preside at said meeting, and after the meeting we had some refreshments which were enjoyed by all present.

Getting back scouting among the shops I heard of a shop on the outskirts of Evanston. I got busy and found the shop, and in it is five fires but not a union man. I got in the shop at noon and had a talk with the men, and I feel that by my next report I will have them in the Union.

Upon hearing that a man had started to work at Blue Island for the Rock Island

Railroad with a disrupter or sorehead card, I consulted with President Schwockow of the Rock Island district. He asked me to go and investigate, to use my own judgment and he would back me in whatever I have done. I did as requested, and the lad came clean or he would have hit the trail quick. I got a number of new members and reinstatements.

Since my last report among them is a man I got from that American tin plate plant in Gary, Ind., but if these bosses out there knew who I was and what I was doing there, I would have to do some double quick stepping to get away with my hide intact. However, we got some of the men just the same, getting a tip that there was a smith and helper on a construction job with one of those phony cards. I got busy at once and found that the boss did not know any better, thinking the card was our regular card. After I explained the case to him it ended by the helper joining us and putting one of the smiths to work there, and the phony card men hitting the trail.

I have several shops where the smiths refused to become members of the I. B. of B. and H., and have taken it up with other crafts in these shops and hope to be able to force them in or out of the job, attending local meetings. I note that all are in good shape, and expect to be better financially than they have been for some years past. Respectfully submitted,

EDW TEGTMEYER.

A COWARD.

A coward is a man with a yellow streak; he is treacherous, he don't get very high, and if he should happen to, he don't stay there very long. A coward never wins anything because he will never go to the front. A coward is selfish, he is mean, he is craven, he will lie, he will cheat, he will blame the innocent for his own misdoings.

He attends the meetings of his Union, and in the absence of the aggressive leaders, he opens the vials of his wrath upon them. In their absence he will question the motives and cast reflections and insinuate dishonesty, but in their presence he is silent and weak—ridiculously so. He will even to the extent of the chameleon and change his colors. He takes on a severe case of jaundice.

His object is to keep discord in the organization, to minimize the influence of his fellow members. He is the last man to grasp the banner and carry it aloft and hand it to his successor untainted. In whatever walk of life he is found, he is an almost hopeless case.

What shall be done with him? Do you know of one in your Union?

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after January 1, 1910, no more out-of-work stamps will be issued without the sanction of the general executive board.

The new law will take effect January 1, 1910. By that time we will have the constitutions and minutes ready for delivery.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 100.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 10, 1910.

Editor Journal—We claim that we are fighting for justice, so does the M. & M. people of Los Angeles, Cal. As an individual I believe that we, the working class, are in the right. We only want what is justly due us as human beings—that is, eight hours and as much money as we can get. We are going to win the fight in Los Angeles, although it will require a great deal of sacrifice, and we are sacrificing and will continue to do so. It's the same old story—the few sacrifice for the many. It's a hard fight for us, because we do not get the proper assistance. It should be the fight of our life, and every man in the brotherhood should be interested in the Los Angeles affair and come to the front with his mite, it matters not how small. We have to pay a weekly assessment of 50 and \$1.00, and if we win you win—if we lose you hold your own.

Who is helping us? Is it the Good Government Leagues? The present administration in Los Angeles, the gang that passed the ordinance to prohibit union men from doing picket duty in the city of Los Angeles, that caused to be put in prison and bull pen over 400 of good union men? Are they the people who are helping us? I guess not.

Is it the Republican party? Not so that any one can notice it. Is it the Democrats? I didn't see where Mr. Bell did anything for labor's past or present.

Did the press come to the assistance of labor any time, any place in the history of capitalism? No. They have at times pretended in a very feeble way. The thing that interests the editors of the daily press is telling us in a very flattering term that we all have an equal chance in life and

there is no reason for any man to be a laborer; that we are laborers because we are intellectually lazy. A grand country we would have if we had no one to do laboring work. We all do brain work on Wall Street. A fine state of affairs we would have. That is what the capitalist press advocates, and the Mutts fall for it.

Then we have no friends, you will say, and stop at that. We have friends, but we are not possessed of a sufficient amount of courage to admit it. Some of us know it and will admit it. Others know it and won't admit it, because it is not to their personal interest to do so. Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Morrison knows. The mayor of San Francisco and a lot of others know who is a friend to labor, but they cannot serve two masters. The people of Milwaukee know who is their friend, and the people of Los Angeles will know when they get another chance at the ballot, and you will if you will read socialist papers.

A strange condition of things when we have the right to make laws for ourselves. I read in the I. B. of B. and H. Journal a couple of months ago, an editorial, I think, that we have had 136 years of legislation and not a law passed during that time has been passed for the laborer. We shall say that there will never be a law caused by the American Federation of Labor so long as we keep a capitalist mind at the head of it. No man can serve two masters. We will have to cause to be put at the head of a union a union man to get union results, for the reason that union men and millionaires are just as far apart as the North and South poles. The longer you sleep the longer you will have to work. I had rather vote for what I want and not get it, than to vote for what I don't need and get it, and that is party and misery and strikes. Yours,

R. E. G.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 282.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 7, 1910.

Editor Journal: We are still on the firing line and the game is getting warm again. Men are feeling good, and we hope for a break in the ranks of the M. & M. Old Otis is losing his hold on the people

here. The manufacturers here are making one grand roar. They are losing, and why is it the M. & M., through their secretary, Felix Zeehandelaar, are not making good their threat to break the strike in a month? The small shop owner is very near a dead one, and you can see by the trend of the ignoble Times what we are up against.

Let the good work go on. We have carried these parasites on our backs long enough. It is time that men of all degrees see the light that is shining. A wave of unionism has struck this country that no power can abate. Men have at last realized that they ought to be brothers, and bear each others' burdens, and not saddle the whole cargo on a few good staunch union men.

We have had an uphill fight here in Los Angeles, and the light is breaking. The ones that staid in are now wondering if they will ever be reckoned with, and if they will ever be able to perform here again. They are hurt and sick now, that the employer has betrayed them, in his reach for more profits. The bait was not worth the taking, a stigma has been set against their names, one of which Cain would have been ashamed of. Cain only killed an individual, but they have murdered a principle that men have been fighting for for ages, men with rich red blood in their veins. They have suffered, and their families have been neglected so as to make conditions more favorable for them. The grocery store here is permanent and well patronized. Were we able in all lines to get our goods so as to keep our resources to ourselves we would strengthen our own cause.

The men here on strike are wonderfully strong. The brothers at San Francisco and vicinity are nobly aiding us in our struggle. They have been through the grind and know what the game is. Warn all brothers to keep away from Los Angeles and aid in us in our fight to win.

Yours fraternally,

WM. MILLER,
Secretary No. 282.

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS OF BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS PARADE.

On Labor Day I joined in the parade with the worthy brothers of Local No. 187, they having made arrangements to turn out in the city of Chester with the other crafts, it being the first time they ever held a Labor Day parade in that city; and I want to say that it is the first time a blacksmith or helper or hammerman employed in Baldwin's ever attempted to turn out,

and the way our worthy brothers responded was something to be proud of.

Brother Bob Adams, who was chief aid to the Marshal, was there in the very front line of the procession. He was supporting a rosette badge that would make any man feel proud to have on his breast. Then came Brothers Techton, Mulcahy and three others whose names I can't recall, representing our delegates to the Central Labor Council of Chester.

The next in line was Brother Wills and his partner carrying Old Glory. Then came four loyal brothers who took turns in carrying the banner of our local, which read like this:

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS

OF

EDDYSTONE LOCAL NO. 187

I. B. OF B. AND H.

Behind them was the Worthy President of No. 187, Brother McGlone, who certainly kept the boys in line and saw that the turn-out was going to be a success.

Brother McGlone had the honor to have in line along side of him Brother Henderson, the never-tiring President of 186, also Brother Tobin, the President of the Baldwin Locomotive Builders' Council, and an everlasting hustler of No. 186, and your humble servant.

Following this line was a brass band of twenty pieces whose sweet strains were a pleasure to all. Following them came the balance of our brothers of No. 187 and several of our loyal brothers of No. 186. I wish to say, brothers, that through some misunderstanding the blacksmiths and helpers of No. 186 did not take part in the parade at Philadelphia, but they were all invited to Chester and joined in with No. 187, which a very large number did, and I am safe in saying they will never regret it. Their visit was enjoyed by No. 187, which was easily shown after the parade was over, as the moulders had arranged to have plenty of refreshments on hand for everybody. And right here I believe I am voicing the sentiments of every member of our brotherhood who partook of those refreshments by extending our thanks to the Moulders' Union for their unlimited hospitality. The day was an ideal one—plenty of heat, as you could see on the faces of the marchers—especially so when such little fellows as Brothers Adams, Tobin, York, Wills and the rest of the boys I mentioned above, because they weigh not less than 220 pounds each, so you can imagine.

The committee in charge certainly de-

serves credit for the manner in which they arranged the affair. When I arrived at the meeting place, I saw Brothers Wills, Techton, Adams and Julius working like Trojans to see that everybody had their badge on, and while Brothers Adams, Techton, McGlone and Wills were attending to their end in the parade, here was Brother Julius sizing up all our members to see that they were well equipped with their parade badge. Sweat was all you could see on the marchers, but it was the sweat of good, honest toilers, who will do the same next year, only on a larger scale, with a larger number of union toilers in line—won't you, boys?

I wish to say that it was the most respectable turn-out I ever witnessed, and I take great pleasure in thanking the worthy brothers of Nos. 186 and 187 for the interest they showed in their first Labor Day parade.

Keep your shops organized and see that harmony prevails among you all. I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 411.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 4, 1910.

Editor Journal—Our local is still a live one and in first-class condition. We took in three new members at our meeting a few nights ago, which will long be remembered by us and also the candidates. Most all the brothers were present and we had quite a large crowd. After the meeting a social hour was enjoyed in a royal manner by all of us. We also served refreshments galore, ranging from ice cream and cake to limburger cheese.

All the brothers partook freely of the nutritious elements. Brother Orght operated the piano and played some old-time selections that would make you shake your feet. Brothers Welsh and Witts entertained us with a dancing stunt that has never before been exposed to the public, as it is something new and up-to-date. They are thinking somewhat strongly of going on the stage. We are positive the boys will make a hit as dancers. We also had a military drill by some of the brothers that served in the army. This was also very interesting. The crowning feature of the evening was a song by the Limberger Quartette. The title is unknown, although we understood everything but the language, and the air wasn't full of music, but it was full of limberger. By this time we had consumed about all of our refreshments and made preparations to start home. Our vice-president, Brother Buikma, left

a little early, as he had to have his whiskers amputated. So we gathered up our baskets, dishes, etc., and decided to leave. Brother Weiler discovered a small piece of cheese which he placed in his vest pocket, as he thought the cars would very likely be crowded and he didn't feel like he wanted to stand all the way home. Well, he didn't have any trouble finding a seat. Some one was heard to say: "Oh, you limberger."

Yours,

MARTIN BART,
President.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 282.

478 So. Savannah St.,

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 21, 1910.

Editor Journal: We are having a hard time here—some of the boys are in jail for picketing and others out on bonds. The pickets are going out on the line just the same. Over 200 men have been in jail under the new ordinance. The court of Long Beach, Cal., has given up the fight, and dismissed all cases. The jury was hung in one case in Los Angeles. We are winning, and the M. & M. are about all in.

We had a very sad accident happen to the wife of our president, Geo. B Fisher. His beloved wife was burning brush at their home and her clothing caught fire, and she was terribly burned and died in agony a short time afterwards. It is a hard blow as Bro. Fisher and his wife were earnest fighters in the cause of labor. Our departed sister had volunteered her services in any way to aid the cause of the striking workers. The men of all crafts are willing to aid us in this affliction. And this is a sad case, happening as it did. He was working among the men when he was called home, and when he returned and told the brothers of her death there was not a dry eye in the room.

He himself has been the most willing worker, attending to the wants of the brothers in jail, and with Bro. Grow of the Machinist, bringing fruit and food to them. Our feelings are such that we are hardly able to express them. There are a great many sacrifices to be made in the cause of mankind, but it seems that the one whose heart and soul was in the fight should have been left to see the outcome of her labor. At all our open meetings Sister Fisher was always in attendance. I write these words, and as I look over the past few months and see the fight that has been put up by our wives and mothers, I think we as men should place these noble women on the pedestal of fame, and their names should be on the roll of honor, as one whose life work and unselfish devotion was for the betterment of mankind, and whose aim

was to see all men equal and that we be brothers and sisters truly.

There is one condition that man can not overcome—the law that controls life and death. We know not where it comes, nor where it goes. It is sad, brothers, very sad, when you see a strong man, who is putting up a battle to sustain the rights of labor come in your presence with eyes red from weeping and a look of sorrow that denotes a broken heart. Then we see how weak we are. The great grim Reaper, whose harvest is never over, had come among us and gathered a golden sheaf. Gathered unto her fathers and one more brother left with a lonely heart.

Yours fraternally,

WM. MILLER,
Recording Secretary No. 282.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 274.

Montreal, Can., Sept. 5, 1910.

Editor Journal: It is now nine months since my last contribution to our Journal. Nine months of continual worry of alternate hopes and fears. Nine months of endless and sometimes apparently hopeless struggle against lingering sickness in my home which made writing almost impossible and forced me to neglect much of my work and official correspondence. But thank God things are looking brighter now—much brighter—and I believe I can now say that all this trouble and worry will soon be a thing of the past and I will be able once more to swing my banner and strike a blow for the advancement of our organization.

This is the evening of "Labor Day," and I feel proud and happy that old "Liberty" had such a good muster in the great Labor Day parade. But I am much disappointed that Local No. 412 had only one brother (Bro. Felix Melache) with courage enough to come and join us and not a man from the Grand Trunk shops or the Steel works where there are so many ex-members and where everything possible has been done to reorganize these shops. The cream of 274 was out today, the men who have been keeping the local alive for months now. But we were not complete. Something seemed wanting, and many were asking where is "Ned Ray" and his boys? What's the matter with Local No. 412? And no wonder for they had always turned out so strong in other years that we could not help but miss them. I believe a few of them and some of our own members were seen along the route of the procession half in hiding and peeping from behind the crowd as our banner passed. How I pity such

half-hearted unionism. And when the day comes that any brother has not the courage to come out boldly then I should recommend that they put on a white apron and do the housework for that day and give the hardworked housewife a day off. But let us hope that next year one hundred per cent of the Montreal blacksmiths will be in the procession, and let those of us who are members now start from today with this determination and with persistent effort and earnest endeavor we can hardly help but succeed.

I have just been looking over an "Editorial" on "Labor Day" in one of the Montreal papers, and I cannot help but quote one paragraph the truth of which struck me very forcibly: "The man who is not working for mankind cannot be happy or at peace with himself." What a world of truth these words contain. How well they apply to every man and woman. What a text they would make from which to preach a Labor Day sermon. And I cannot help but ask, How is it with you, my brother? Are you at peace with yourself and happy in the knowledge that you are working for mankind? Does the nonunion man in your shop and the nonunion shop in your city know the glorious possibilities of thorough organization? Do you never miss an opportunity of saying or doing something that will set the nonunion man thinking and make him ashamed of his apathy and indifference? Are you paying your dues and assessments when due and so strengthening the hands of our General Officers and enabling our General President to cover the continent with organizers? Do you know that every dollar spent in organizing brings many dollars into our funds eventually and every new member gained means one more on our end of the rope in this great tug of war against capital and greed? Do you know that our greatest drawback for years has been our want of funds and the inability of our General Office to pay strike pay when due? Do you know this and act accordingly? Do you attend every local meeting possible and support and encourage your local officers and your shop committee when fighting for right and justice? I know there are many members in our organization who can look the world in the face and answer yes to all these questions. I have met some of them at Pittsburg and I know there are others. Can you answer yes, my brother? If not let the coming year's records show that you are entitled to rank among the bravest and best in our organization.

Fraternally yours,

J. P. DONAGHY,
Financial Secretary Local No. 274.

UNIONISM MEANS PROSPERITY.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 10, 1910.

Editor Journal—This is a matter that requires the careful thought of every citizen of this country, particularly the working class, because if the percentage of increase in the cost of living is maintained, and the wages of those who toil remains as it was, which is a decrease, are reduced to abject slavery and want.

Central bodies have appointed committees to investigate the cost of living which shows that wages, during the past ten years, have increased on an average of eight per cent, which the increase in the cost of living has increased forty-seven per cent, showing the cost of thirty-nine per cent over and above any increase in wages. The wages of the poorest paid workers, whose wages have not been increased, have to bear the burden of the entire forty-seven per cent of increase in the cost of living.

It does not require a trained mathematician to figure what will be the ultimate result in the condition of the wage worker, if the rate of increase of the cost of living is maintained during the next ten years.

In the following article, Prof. J. Peas Norton of Yale University, presents facts and figures which every wage worker and wage spender ought to feel personally interested in. The writer is a recognized authority and economic statistician, and he presents these figures with assurance that they are accurate.

People who live in cities are interested in knowing how much a dollar will buy. To show how much two cents worth of each of fifty articles in 1896 cost on Feb. 19th, 1910, we have made up the following comparison. In 1896 two cents worth of each of fifty leading commodities plainly would cost \$1.00.

Now how much would the same quantity cost on Feb. 19th, 1910? Careful calculation shows that the present cost is \$1.65; in other words the man who earned 2.00 in 1896 ought to be earning now \$3.30 or he has fallen behind in relative prosperity.

Labor is the backbone of our nation and the creator of all wealth.

There is one reason if no other why business men, especially merchants, should favor union labor in preference to cheap nonunion labor, and that reason is that if labor is poorly paid the wage earner will have no money to spend with the merchant.

Every business man knows, if he will stop to think, that the retail house depends upon the wage earner for eighty per cent of their trade.

If he had to depend upon the trade of the rich for his support, the retail merchant would stand a small chance of succeeding. If the working people are prosperous, the merchant thrives from his trade, and when the workman's wages are cut down it takes just that much cash from the till of the business man, and just that much comfort from the cottage fireside. Is not that sufficient reason why the business men in this country should support and encourage the great masses of organized labor?

The union men in this country are not so blind or deaf that they do not know their friends.

They know the sentiment and attitude of every business man of any prominence, and a careless or slighting remark made against organized labor finds its way into the meeting place of the toiling masses as fast as one spoken in its favor.

It has been said that unionism and anarchy travel hand in hand, but they are as far removed from each other today as heaven is from the last resting place of the man who deserted his union.

Union men today are the bone and sinew of civilization and our republican form of government.

In time of war, the union man is the first to shoulder the musket and rush to the defense of our flag, and he will do so again if he is called upon.

Union men are the champions of right and justice, and they have the manhood to resist oppression from those who would sap from them, drop by drop, the means of support for their wives and children, and yet there is a mob of so-called business merchants and manufacturers' associations in Los Angeles and the Pacific Coast who would trampel union labor into the dust and destroy prosperity.

W. J. EVANS.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 456.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 4, 1910.

Editor Journal—Just a few lines to let you know that Local No. 456 is in the land of the living and is still the banner local of our Brotherhood, although it is said that Philadelphia has a local with a few more members than Butte. Well, we have got through the dry summer fairly well, although Montana has suffered greatly from forest fires, but glad to say they have got them under control.

There has not been a very large attendance at our meetings of late. Fifth Vice-President Roy Horn called on our local. Sorry we did not get a larger attendance at that meeting to hear him talk. Some of our local officers have been very careless

of late in not attending to business—whether it is because our members do not attend their meetings better and are getting discouraged or not I cannot say, but our members should try and get around oftener.

Brother John Minedue has been away from us for a long time—sick, but he is a little better. The change seems to have done him a great deal of good.

Bro. W. Hancock is still living, but a very sick man, and when we consider the ripe old age of our brother, what can we expect?

We learned Monday, Aug. 22, that our venerable Seventh Vice-President, W. J. Evans, had dropped into our city. Well, we all started out to find Old Bill, as we call the old General, and we were glad to see him; and, gee! guess he has been going some since he has been at home. He has worked up the boys and put new life into us all, and we like to hear him tell about his travels in the West from Mexico to the frozen North, but he said that Seattle, Wash., is a bum crowd—a hard bunch to do anything with.

Well, we wanted some one to waken us up and Old Bill is the boy to do it. He looks fine after all his hard knocks.

Monday, Sept. 5, is Labor Day, and although we will not have a parade that day in Butte there will be other sports and games. We are looking forward to that date for a good time.

Bro. Bradley is our Recording Secretary in place of Bro. Wilks.

There are many of our craft out of work in Butte. Just now work is pretty slack. We think the one day assessment will all be paid in before soon, which will help some; but what we want is when a blacksmith or helper lays off on a vacation or is sick we want one of our members to take his place, if many are out of work, and not put inexperienced men on the job when experienced men are looking for work.

Fraternally yours,
R. WILKENS.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 108.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 5, 1910.

Editor Journal—Under the head of "Good of the Union," I want to make a few crude remarks; if you will honor me by inserting them in our Journal.

In the early days of this country most people lived on the farm—today there are hundreds of thousands of people, yes, millions of them, who have no farm or landed property of any kind. They simply have their trade or profession upon which they depend. Enterprise was not then a national characteristic. The first few men

who suggested improvements were persecuted as enemies of society. The first iron plows were said to have poisoned the soil; the first telegraph wires were cut; the first railroad was torn up, and the first man that sold coal in Philadelphia, Pa., was chased from the state and branded as a swindler. John Deere had not then invented his steel plow, nor Howe his sewing machine, nor Hoe his printing press. There were no stoves or matches, neither oil lamps. Petroleum was peddled as a medicine and sold at one dollar a bottle. Iron was \$75 a ton and money was about as reliable as mining stocks are today—and all the savings in all the banks would not now buy the chickens in the one state of Iowa.

But the past is behind us—the present is with us. The past is a memory—the present an opportunity, and the future a great promise.

With the past, we have nothing to do but learn its lessons and gather its inspirations. With the present, we have everything to do. It is ours to mold and shape and use. The future is our goal. It is well for us to pause to examine the work we are doing—the objects we have set before us—to see if the work and our methods of working can be improved, and if the number of our objects can be added to effectively for the "good of our order."

The history of our order is the property of the world. It makes a wonderful chapter in the book of records of humanity's toils, triumph. To repeat is to tell an oft-told tale. The joy of knowing and feeling may be ours. We are teaching the unpurchasable graces of life. Our order is the nursing mother of noble sentiment and splendid heroisms. We teach a keen sensibility to the principles of our order and inspire courage in the strifes and struggles of life. They teach us to feel a stain on character like a wound. They are like imperishable gold which tarnishes not and coined into currency of daily deeds of service bearing our mottoes. They are sent into circulation to be a benediction to our race. What are some of the possibilities of our order?

We are cultivating the highest patriotism—not patriotism of party or purse, but that fine gold of love of country that will save it from the menaces that would destroy our national life and spirit. Patriotism is a heroic devotion to our country, meaning the people who make up the Republic of the United States—we are developing chivalry among brothers.

The chivalry of our age differs from that of another. Samson and Hercules would today be the heroes of the prize fight ring. A hero today is one who does

noble things, who sacrifices and suffers to help another. This is the boasted age of freedom. Our statutes have the stamp of universal freedom. No man is a chattel to be bought or sold, but those unfair decisions of the different state and federal judges against the labor unions are making more Socialists than Eugene V. Debs could make in years, and it is an evident fact that they don't like Socialists, but they are making them.

I want to quote Ex-President Roosevelt's speech which he made at Denver, Colo., on August 29. Acts of the Supreme Court of the United States were sharply criticized by Theodore Roosevelt today in an address at the state capitol before the Colorado State Legislature. The former president cited two decisions by the Supreme Court which he declared were contrary to the principles of democracy, and he said, emphatically, that if those decisions indicated the permanent attitude of the court, the entire American system of popular government would be upset. Yet there are captives, slaves of the sweat shop, captives of the rich and powerful, the prisoners of poverty, distress and pain.

The American blacksmith is one of the most enterprising citizens in existence today. All of those great locomotives which haul the product and commerce of the country today from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf and vice versa, are the product of the American blacksmith. I will give the machinists the honor of connecting the parts, but without the blacksmith the parts could not be made. No manufacturing enterprise can be a success without the blacksmith. I will now conclude with progress our companion and prudence for our guide.

Yours fraternally,

WM. STACK.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 93.

Editor Journal—I have for many years been a member of I. B. of B. and H., and being a member of the convention that adopted our spicy little book, known as our Journal, I wish to contribute my mite to its columns.

Local No. 93, at Fitzgerald, Ga., of which I have the honor to be a member and the higher honor of being its President, is one of the strictest little locals in the United States today. When I say "strict," I mean that we carry out the laws of our order to the letter, and as President every brother, big or small, looks alike to me; and, brothers, take this as a warning, that any brother coming to Fitzgerald, Ga., must, by all means, come clear to us, for do not give us the unpleasant task of mak-

ing you take a bath in a vat of carbolic acid to get you clear, for it will take you too long to dry sitting in the shade on the bench; for, brothers, if you do not have a good card and a paid-up book with your one day's pay assessment in it, I tell you that you cannot work with men who are up to date in our shop. Do not bring your excuses to us—that the secretary did not have any stamps on cards, for that is no excuse, for, brothers, I venture to say that there is not a union in our ranks that can't afford to have one-half dozen cards and three due stamps on hand. Let your secretary wake up and get on to his job, and not let a brother leave his local without his card and book fixed up to date.

Right here, brothers, allow me to say that if your secretary don't attend to business as he is elected to do, ask him to step down and out and put one in office that will do his duty, for when you have live officers in your local you can bet your boots that the laws of our order will be carried out and all members will walk on the line. And when a member does go on the road he will feel that he is welcome wherever he stops; for, brothers, we are always glad to welcome a brother to our little town and ever ready to help him in any form we can and give him any information to help him to get a job. I will assure you that when you enter our shop looking for a job you will not be knocked over and run down by any of the men or bosses, as is the case in a great many shops.

Brothers, take this as your motto: If you can't say a good word for a brother according to your obligation, for God's sake keep your mouth shut and don't say a word against him. Let him go and work his way out, for every man that carries a card and book is not a union man at heart, but he know that he has got to carry one to get a job. Well, boys, I guess you think I have said enough, but before I ring off I want to say also that no letters will be taken in lieu of a card or book, for they are no good with the boys of No. 93. I wish all members all the success in the world. Yours for the cause,

R. J. KEARNEY,
President of No. 93.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 415.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Sept. 7, 1910.

Editor Journal—Well, baseball season is over now, so I have a little more time to put in on our Journal.

I have never seen anything in the Journal from our local since we organized, and that was about seven years ago, so I thought "I'd slip one over now."

On Labor Day our local turned out sixty-five strong, with brand new banner and new badges. It was the best Labor Day celebration we ever had in this town, and best of all, they put blacksmiths right in the front behind our military band, so we could keep good step. Well, there is nothing too good for us blacksmiths. There were five other locals that starts with the letter B—but what's the use? We got the first place just the same.

But now listen to what happened to one of our brothers: Brother Wingler was out late the night before and got up late on Labor Day, and in order to be on deck at 10 a. m., when the parade started, and save a \$1.00 fine, he went to a milkman next door and got his horse and away he went (he lives three miles out of town). When we saw him about three blocks away from us on Main street, he was going about one mile a minute, and we thought it was some war messenger first, but we found out when he got closer who it was. The marshal of the day put him with his horse right in front of us and let him carry the American flag. That was something for him, all right, because he had a soldier's cap from Germany with nice gold band around it, and he said to the marshal. Gee, I only wish that Kaiser Wilhelm could only see me now! Oh, my!

Everything went along nice, but what a difference in the morning! We found out the next day in the shop that a horse got home before Brother Wingler.

Well, before I close I must say that we have our agreement after all, and we got it without any assistance from Grand Lodge; but next time when we want to put a little more to it we will send for Brother C. N. Glover, because everybody down here knows he is there with the goods and he can send them over the plate all right, and he don't let many walk, either.

Wishing success to our organization and everybody everywhere, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GUST KROPACEK,
Secretary.

District Councils.

Brother Matek rushes business.

Brother Mason insists that Anderson is reading the wrong article.

Brother Hanrahan keeps the president jumping sideways settling parliamentary technicalities.

Again Brother Reid moves.

Vice-President Horn says that Matek uses "Tom Reid's Rules."

Brother Mason stated that if he was in the chair he would use "Joe Cannon's Rules."

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 25.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 12, 1910.

Editor Journal—On August 25, District Council No. 25 of the Northwest District, held a general council meeting in St. Paul, Minn., and a full delegation of the Northwest was in attendance, and General President Kline and General Vice-President Horn were also present, and the following delegates answered the roll call.

Those representing the Northern Pacific: John Ernster, from Local No. 43; Wm. S. Elder, from Local No. 43; E. E. Warren, from Local No. 51; A. Johnson, from Local No. 51; R. D. Reardon, from Local No. 78; Frank Millett, from Local No. 277; Joe Masson, from Local No. 300.

Great Northern: Wm. Tack, from Local No. 43; Aug. Lyberg, from Local No. 43; Carl Olson, from Local No. 213; Wm. Wildus, from Local No. 300; Joe Lindgreen, from Local No. 300; Rob Cummings, from Local No. 428; Harry Clark, from Local No. 492.

Omaha Railway: Jas. Murphy, from Local No. 36; P. H. Hanrahan, from Local No. 43; E. L. Crogen, from Local No. 436; L. Ohl, from Local No. 300.

Soo Road: C. J. Redlack, from Local No. 73.

St. Louis Railway: C. Anderson, from Local No. 73. Brother Riordan moved that the constitution be adopted as a whole.

The following officers responded to the call. R. F. Matak, President; A. O. Anderson, Secretary and Treasurer; George Cartwright, member Executive Board.

The following officers were elected and installed by General President Kline:

President, R. F. Matak, of Local No. 43. Vice-President, L. Ohl, of Local No. 300. Secretary and Treasurer, A. O. Anderson, of Local No. 43.

Members Executive Board: Geo. Cartwright, of Local No. 43; John Ernster, of Local No. 43; C. J. Redlack, of Local No. 73; C. Anderson, of Local No. 73.

During this gathering in St. Paul, conferences were held with the G. N. and N. P. officials to renew agreements, but as conditions in this territory has not been very good, namely, bad crops, timber fires and so forth, things went against us to a

great extent. We failed to get an increase in pay for blacksmith helpers, but got an increase of approximately 5 per cent for blacksmiths, machine hands and advanced helpers. However, the committees, together with General President Kline and General Vice-President Horn, presented all argument possible in favor of helpers, but nevertheless we failed to get the raise for them at this time. But, as we now have a 30-days' schedule, the helpers case will be taken up as soon as conditions will show up in our favor. The Omaha Road will meet with the committees on or about the 1st of October. The Soo boys are also presenting schedule to their officials, and I hope they will have better success with their company than we had with the N. P. and G. N.

With best wishes and success for the Brotherhood, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

A. O. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

FROM COUNCIL NO. 17.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 14, 1910.

Editor Journal—As it has been some time since I made my report of District Council No. 17, I deem it advisable to write a few words just to let the crafts in general know that District Council No. 17 is still in existence.

This past two months I have visited several of the locals composing District Council No. 17 and am glad to say I found everything working smoothly, and all the boys seem well satisfied with the increase and shop conditions that we were successful in obtaining during our last conference with the officials. I might say District Council No. 17 covers a vast territory, as it extends from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River, and I am glad to say they are all card men; and from what I have seen, we have got a good class of boys on the Southern System and am very much pleased to be able to say, in our craft in general, drunkenness is declining and has been to a great extent for this past ten years, and I am very much inclined to attribute that fact to the good our organization has done for the craft. For instance, ten or fifteen years ago you would see about one-half of the shop laying off on a drunk, and that is a very rare thing at the present day, and I must say, it has given me great pleasure to note these facts.

I was in Chicago a short time ago and paid my respects to our general office and must say in my estimation our general office is up to date and think that much

credit is due our General Secretary, Brother Kramer, for the system he has established in keeping a record of all our members, and I have no doubt but that he will be able to tell how many members we have in our union. I have heard that question asked more than once, but have never heard it answered, and I think in justice to our General Secretary every local secretary should furnish him with all information pertaining to his local, and by so doing would greatly assist him in keeping a record of all members of our organization, which, in my opinion, will be a great benefit to our craft in the future.

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR GLEDHILL,
President D. C. No. 17.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 80.

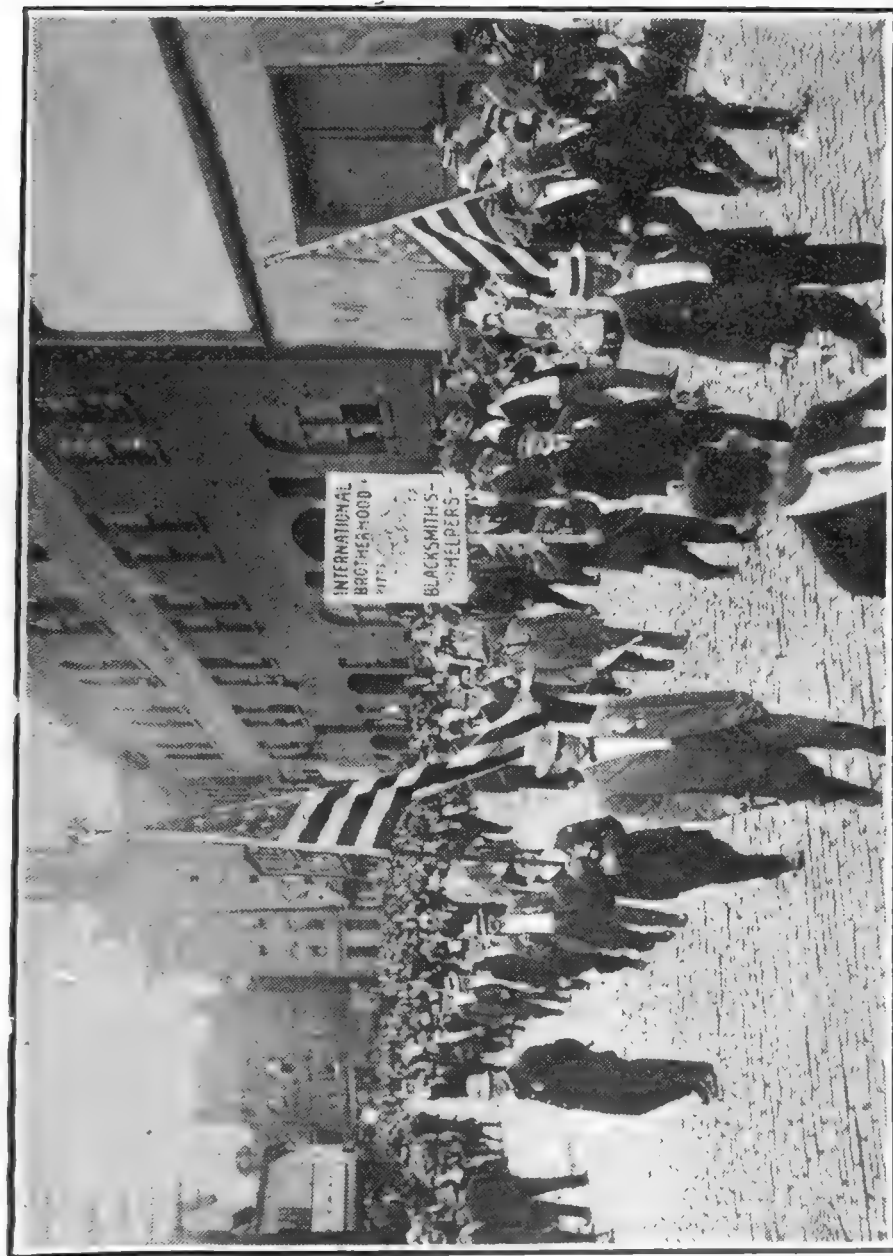
Old Weasel Asleep's Oration.

Chicago, Sept. 10, 1910.

Warriors! another summer is gone; autumn is here and there is war south of the Spanish peak. Who hath sorrow? Who hath woe? The sciwast, who makes heap noise, all same ice post, and tries to ride the buzz saw. The bumps on his head are large and pain him at times. He gathers our warriors from their lava beds to cast them into a dungeon. We dare not take a chew of tobacco except under an assumed name. He sits in his brown stone wigwam smoking a glue factoro cigar, with a mother hubbard wrapper. He eats chicken on the half shell while we smoke a pipe of hay and eat beans, the tropical fruit of Massachusetts, and sleep in a dobe henhouse. He now knows that a dark maroon cyclone has struck south of the Spanish peaks. Wander not near his wigwam lest he stab you with the deadly printer's towel. I have read his paper with a clothes pin on my nose. We have heard war talk before, and it don't thrill as it used to. We need orators, also muscle, so these orators can eat. They must eat before orations. If he is a brain worker whose brain is he working? Some day he will scratch his head and get slivers in his fingers. Let me murmur in your ears these never-dying truths here. The sun, the air and the soil are free, and you can't make a fish pond without water. We have a warrior for every rock in the mountains and they will be there when he will vamoose. All same woodbine.

OLD ZICCETTY.

Locomotive building is slacking up a little according to the report from the American Locomotive Company's shops.



PITTSBURG UNIONS ON PARADE.—By courtesy of Pittsburgh Sun.

10,000 COAL MINERS IN EVICTION CAMPS.

(By Pan-American Press.)

As a result of the facts gathered by Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, who in company with President Francis Feehan, District No. 5, United Mine Workers, visited a score of the striking miners' camps at Irwin, Madison, Salemsville, Greensburg and other places, on Labor Day, an investigation of alleged peonage in the stockades of the coal companies may be undertaken by the government. The foul and enslaving conditions unearthed at Schoenville last fall, it is said, will be duplicated in the present stockades maintained by the mine owners.

At the Madison camp, miners, their wives and children, live days on berries and mushrooms picked from the hillsides. At Salemsville, Secretary Morrison was told of the attempt of the coal companies' representatives to close up a well adjoining one of the camps where the wives and children of the striking miners had been going for drinking water. The pump and well were owned by the congregation of a Greek Catholic priest, and time after time, with alternated cajolery and threats, agents of the coal barons sought to cut off this water supply.

Nothing like this strike has ever taken place in the coalfields, assert old union miners. Unorganized and speaking many different languages, 20,000 miners struck and have remained out for the past six months. The Pennsylvania Railroad practically controls the mining industry in this district, and with the assistance of such Congressmen as Huff, of Greensburg, legislate an easy road to riches at the expense of the miners.

The eviction of the miners' wives from the company houses was accompanied by the most brutal barbarisms.

"The fire was burning in my stove," told a pale-faced woman with a crippled child, "and the deputies pushed in the door, swept the cooking food onto the floor and took off the stove lids, filling the house with smoke."

Another case was that of a woman at Rilton, who was about to be confined when the evictors entered her house and commenced to throw her furniture into the street. Protesting, the woman was met with coarse replies from the deputies, one of them using such violence in pushing her out of the house that her child was finally born dead, the mother living but a few hours after the birth of her babe.

"I am confident that the miners in the

Irwin field will win," asserted Frank Morrison, "and what is more, the field will never again become non-union, despite all the coal barons in Westmorland county."

Speaking of the arrest of the 70 miners on the charge of conspiracy under the Sherman anti-trust law, Secretary Morrison asked this pointed question:

"What were these men conspiring to do? To raise wages—yes.

"Is it a conspiracy to raise wages in this country? The mine owners say it is. But what do you say?"

UNIONISM IS ANCIENT.

Egyptian History Shows First Labor Strike Took Place in 1400 B. C.

Recent investigations in Egyptian history disclose the details of a labor difficulty at Thebes in the year 1400 B. C. The strike was very similar to those going on today. It was in the building trades, and the strikers were masons. They were paid in rations at the end of each month, and they claimed that these were insufficient to sustain them and their families until the following pay day. On the 10th of the month they laid down their tools and gathered behind a chapel near where they were working. "We are hungry," they said, "and there are eighteen days before the next pay." They charged the paymasters with dishonesty, saying that they gave false measure. The paymasters, on the other hand, charged the men with want of foresight in feasting too well while the rations lasted.

After long discussion the men decided to return to work on condition that Pharaoh himself investigate the matters, says the Chicago News. Two days later Pharaoh actually came to the temple in answer to their appeal, and after hearing both sides decided that the masons should have their wages raised at once. For a little while all went well, but evidently the paymasters did not live up to their agreement, for on the 5th of the next month the strike was again in full force, and for three whole days not a tool was lifted.

The strikers decided to go out to the public with their troubles, but they found themselves locked in the temple. Then they became violent, broke out and rushed into the streets, inconveniencing traffic and frightening pedestrians as they paraded the thoroughfares.—The Citizen, Los Angeles.

See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local Union No. 100

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our beloved fellow craftsman,

MARTIN ANDERSON

a worthy and respected member of our Union. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's mother our heartfelt sympathy and hope the most merciful Father will give her strength to bear her loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions sent to our official JOURNAL for publication: also recorded in our minutes, and that a copy be sent to his mother in Denmark

R. E. GLENN,

E. MERZ,

A. BEACON.

Committee.

From Local Union No. 212.

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home the beloved

WIFE OF PRES. GEO. B. FISHER,

Whereas, We believe that the family has been bereft of a good wife and mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

WM. MILLER,

ARTHUR TYLER,

F. J. BENDER,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 445

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

TEOFILO LOPEZ,

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official JOURNAL for publication.

JOHN STIEGLER,

JOHN STANFORD,

THOMAS JOYCE,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 333

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Being, in His infinite wisdom, to call her reward the

WIFE OF BROTHER CHARLES PROUT

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of this Union.

FRANK FUNK,

JOHN POWERS,

MICHAEL MORONEY,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 226

At the last meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

WIFE OF BRO. GEO. E. MCPHEE,

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and family their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sustain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

H. H. BUTTERFIELD,

THOS. V. HARRIS

Committee.

DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

**General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.**

General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4274.
- WM. F. KRAMER**, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. DOUGHERTY**, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. N. GLOVER**, Second Vice President, 6210 Hermitage ave., Chicago, Ill.
- W. G. POWLESAND**, Third Vice President, 250 Beatrice St., Toronto, Canada.
- T. FLANAGAN**, Fourth Vice President, 1630 St. Marys st., New Orleans, La.
- ROY HORN**, Fifth Vice President, 3425 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- J. J. GOLDMAN**, Sixth Vice President, 585 W. 57th St., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. EVANS**, Seventh Vice President, 827 N. Montana St., Butte, Mont.
- C. W. KOENIG**, Eighth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 215 E. Williams St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- GEO. PEACOCK**, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 318 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Board.

- D. C. TUCKER**, 821 China Street, Vicksburg, Miss.
- EDWARD J. RYAN**, 14 A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
- G. SANDEMAN**, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- JOHN REID**, 82 South 7th St., Kansas City, Kans.
- WM THOMPSON**, 644 Otgen Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

General Board of Trustees.

- W. I. McMURRY**, 1921 Albion St. Los Angeles Cal.
- M DONAGHY**, 1390 Parthenais Ave., Montreal, Can.
- G. VAN DORNES**, 139 Riverside avenue, Little Rock, Ark.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

District Councils

- 1 **CHICAGO AND VICINITY**—Meets every third Thursday of each month at Koch's hall, 12 N. Clark st. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec'y, Wm. Zickgraft, 1134 N. Franklin st.; business manager, John J. Barry; special organizer, Edw. Tegtmeyer, 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. Phone Main 4345.
- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 83 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **FRISCO SYSTEM**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell St., Springfield Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM**—President, James J. Egan, 63 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM**—Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George St., Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.; B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM**—President, _____ Secretary, _____
- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM**—President, _____ Secretary, _____
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal; secretary, Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 14 **NORTHWESTERN**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 751 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coelln, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM**—President, Herman Schwochow, 5351 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, D. E. Burt, 121 N. Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO**. President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM**—President, Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM**—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NORFOLK & WESTERN**—President, Wm. McDougrott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 516 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **BOSTON & MAINE**—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 82 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. East, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM**—Pres., W. L. Eulow, 2014 Grand ave.; sec. R. L. Comas, 1622 Kennedy, ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT**—Sec.
- 24 **DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM**—
- 25 **NORTHWEST DISTRICT**—President, B. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec. A. O. Anderson, 680 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 25 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Ponlecka, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., E. L. Jernigan, 500 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WARASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 218 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. Cain, 790-A Euclid Avenue; sec., F. A. LaBee, 1701 North Penderlon avenue, St. Louis, Mo; Business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 88 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Bunkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 730 Park st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Room 206 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beacher, 213 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave.; sec. Wm. Eggers, 2523 Wyllie ave. Bus. Agent, J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwag, 86 Central ave. Pres., Willis R. Golden, 312 Meane st.; sec., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., J. L. Brown, 695 Penn. ave.; sec., Ira Landrum, 973 Edner avenue; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 4 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 306½ Baraque st. Pres., A. J. Daroux, E. 2nd ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Howard Hall. Pres., Jas. Howard; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311, Deer Lodge, Mont.

- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets second Monday of the month at 506 Center ave. Pres., Wm. Renule; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3d Sat. at Old Masonic Temple, Maine st., Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Varley Bauman building, 1410 3d avenue. Pres., Arthur Gladhill, 721 2nd 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., F. W. Dodd, 3320 1st ave., Woodlawn, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Board of Trade Bldg, Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., E. T. Harrison; sec., G. M. Oliver, 786 Anderson st. E., Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., N. H. Merritt, 1225 Piggott ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 1445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweeney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., W. D. Williams, 711 S. Campbell ave., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., B. L. Berris, Windsor Hotel; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREEPORT**—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Socialist hall. President, Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres., T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Clark st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 514 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. R. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. B. Funk, 1008 W. Markham; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1415 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Pythian Castle. Pres., E. V. Cecil, 914 Hardy street; sec., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewis, No. 25 B. U.; sec., H. H. Gerriah, 231 Onaida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **BOO**—Meets every third Monday at 506-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., Ed. Mitchell, 614 Hall st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 270½ Alder street. Pres., L. L. Hamilton, 1721 E. 9th st.; sec., J. L. Burke, 687 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Seeborn, 720 Powell st., Portland, Oregon.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1300 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., John Doyle; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 48 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Washab sts. President, P. Hanrahan; sec., A. O. Anderson, 990 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 49 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 50 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Hausel Bldg, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, H. Green, 221 E. Anderson st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.
- 51 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minnie, 2723 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 52 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Scandia Hall, 1301 Norwood St., S.E. Pres., Otto Brown; sec., Elsa E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 53 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., J. F. McGrath, 910 S. Lamine st.; sec., Luther G. Dowd, 1706 S. Ohio st.; fin. sec., W. J. Musick, 1117 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 54 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Kaves, 68 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 55 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 56 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 511 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, R. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 57 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. Pres., John Mead, West Waterloo, Iowa; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnaber st., Waterloo, Iowa.
- 58 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Nation Hall, 7th st., and Central ave. President, C. D. Hobbs, 812 Tenney ave.; president pro tem., John Reid, 82 S. 7th st.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 59 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights at W. W. Cook's residence. Pres., David Phillips, box 81; secretary S. T. Brownfield, Box 639, Big Springs, Tex.
- 60 **BEAUMONT**—Meets second and fourth Saturday, at Union Temple Hall. Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 61 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., J. C. Iserman, 2822 Tailor st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22d ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 62 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Villet st.; sec. Thos. Kelly, 37 87th st., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 63 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Yorkthierner's Hall, Union ave. Pres., H. A. Burger, 4721 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 64 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy 1308 West Locust st. Bloomington, Ill.
- 65 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4125 Lake st. Pres., Henry Coellin, 414 N. Lawndale ave.; sec., Wm Ives, 4323 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 66 **BATTLE CREEK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at James Broslin's residence, 204 Marshall st. Pres., James Broslin, 204 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Dell, 7 C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 67 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, George Wise, Thornburn P. O., Esquimalt, B. C.; sec., Frank W. Jeeves, 2649 Graham st., Victoria, B. C.
- 68 **VEHICLE WORKERS**—Sec., M. B. Zollars, 308 N. Pine st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 69 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 70 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Arthur B. Chapman, 2413 8th ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 71 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 72 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Broughton sts. Pres., C. I. Richardson, 317 E. Brackett st.; Sec., E. J. Sanders, 505 Evergreen st., Sherman, Texas.
- 73 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every third Tuesday at Carpenters' hall, 1321 Broadway. Pres., Jonas E. Baker, 713 Marshall ave.; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 74 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., H. W. Nolan, 512 E. Grand ave.; sec., C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson sts., Marshall, Tex.
- 75 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., R. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1100 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 76 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave President, R. J. Kearney, P. O. box 545.
- 77 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomburg and Conler avenues. Pres., Louis Hauth, 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 78 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 W. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. H. Cates, R. F. D. 1, Box 27 A, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 79 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, W. L. Scott, 709 Taxwell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 80 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, C. Barrett, 1409 10th st.; sec., F. L. Penlecks, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 81 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corken, 1417 5½ ave.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 82 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. J. Whitlock, 807½ E. Franklin st., Richmond, Va.; sec., S. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Joe Pierce, 1702 W. 12th st.; sec., T. Donnelly, 816 N. H st., Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA**.—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Elfeldt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**.—Meets on first and second Fridays at Budde hall, Biddle and Willard sts. Pres., William Hatchford, 1728 Madison st.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 112 **FRISCO**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., Arthur McGuire, 161 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 Morgan st.; sec. C. Garner, 810 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 116 **HELENA**.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Horse Shoers' Hall, Pres., John Howard, 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczynski, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**.—Meets first and third Mondays at 224 Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 204 Jennings ave; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., Patrick H. Gaul, 340 W. Carson st.; sec. pro tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur av., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave. Pres., sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams, 1907 West Congress st.; sec. P. W. Mosler, 4462 Princeton ave.; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunis Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; sec., C. W. Cole, 320 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliott sts. President, Frank Beachner, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 136 **TUBAL CAIN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., C. Phelps, 620 Bart st.; sec., J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, President, Albert Smith, 537 Sherbrook st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 718 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., Geo. Atchison, 10 Mable st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 508 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Laner, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, John Bridger; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 155 **ALGIERS**.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Rencocky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **SAGINAW**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Sat. at Labor Union Hall, President, August Leach, 413 North 3rd. ave.; sec., Samuel West, 519 North 4th., st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 802 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Wm. Robertson, 1020 Figgott ave.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A, St. Clair ave., East St. Louis Ill.
- 161 **FORT SCOTT**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209 1/2 E. Wall st. Pres., W. E. Bryant, 513 S. Broadway; sec. D. E. Moore, 519 S. Crawford st., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, Wm. H. Morehouse, 105 Randolph st.; sec., Geo. Chadwick, 1010 W. Mill st., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **HAVELOCK**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., R. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 427 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., Frank W. Davis; sec., Frank Woodmaster, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. Pres., Ebert Berkuist, 1017 E. Belmont; sec., Chas. Schultz, 557 S. 7 West, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., J. Czarnecki, 4213 14th st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., P. F. Hamrick; sec. pro tem., J. E. Alford, 523 Washington st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 172 **COALINGA**.—Meets Wednesday nights at 730, 128 West E st. Pres., E. A. Roaths, P. O. Box 805; sec. G. T. Rogers, 238 Polk st., Coalinga, Calif.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday ays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., I. M. Hind, 1623 G st.; sec., John B. Dutton, 2730 Magdalena ave.; sec. H. W. Plate, 1828 S st., Sacramento, Cal.
- 176 **SAN DIEGO**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 7th and H. sts.; Pres., C. G. Carson, box 68, R. F. D. No. 2; sec., C. W. Rees, R. F. D. No. 2, box 68 B, San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., J. S. Nummy; sec., S. B. Pippin, Teague, Texas.

- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 108 Buckingham st.; sec., A. E. Black, 502 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine Ohio.
- 179 **ALTON**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, Chas. G. Mozer, 127 E. 8th st.; sec., A. Budde, 920 E. 6th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **NEW HAVEN**.—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Egan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 183 **PARLOR CITY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 188 **BAKERSFIELD**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 **DES MOINES**.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 1636 S. Fourth st.; secretary, pro tem., Jerry Fouby, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 **PATERSON. BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**.—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **INDEPENDENCE**.—Meets 1st Friday eve, and 3d Sunday p. m. of month at wh and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 952 N. 11th st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **EDDYSTONE**.—Meets 1d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., James McGlone, Leipserville, Pa.; sec., Samuel D. Tehton, 510 E. 8th st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **BENTON**.—President, Henry Butth, 2807 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at Brick hall, 316 Lion st. Pres., Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec. Albert Sampson, 438 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **MARBLE CITY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. D. Trainer, 1023 Callaway st., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., D. W. Morgan, R. F. D. No. 1, Lonesdale, Tenn.
- 192 **QUEEN CITY**.—Pres., John Czarnisko, 274 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 193 **STAR**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 207 S. Cottage Grove avenue; sec., C. E. McClara, 114 W. Franklin st., Urbana, Illinois.
- 194 **BREMERTON**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at Eagles Hall. Pres., O. D. Rue, Box 1093; Act. Pres. Robt. F. Pitter; sec., Jas. H. Ross, Box 635, Bremerton, Washington.
- 195 **MONROE**.—Meets every Tuesday. Pres., J. L. Buchonan, 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., John Knight, 715 13th st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 **DROP FORGERS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templars Hall, cor. State and Jay sts. Pres., Wm. H. Chapmar, 36 Barret st.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148 1/2 Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **JACKSON CITY**.—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **SCIOTO**.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman hall. Pres., Jerry Dixon, 1805 High st.; secretary, P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **GATE CITY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, David S. Jenkins, 520 E. 11th st.; sec., D. C. Clifford, No. 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 **HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**.—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 836 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **PADUCAH**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. Pres., J. E. Smith, 1200 Kentucky ave.; sec., J. T. Hutchen, 1228 Jackson st., Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **LIBERTY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkrauz hall. Pres., J. Kapwaski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wiese, 8 Wendell avenue., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **GRAND CROSSING**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pussey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. President, J. S. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave.; sec., J. E. Burns, 750 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **CLINTON**.—Meets every fourth Tuesday at K. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., G. W. Bales; sec., J. R. Cooper, 1118 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **PRINCETON**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., Elias Sambert 210 East Spruce st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **BOSTON**.—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Eliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Eliot st.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **MERIDIAN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., R. L. Smith; R. F. D. 3, sec., L. L. Long, 3416 Ray st., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Lowery, 1911 E. Main st.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **SPOKANE**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane. Pres., M. T. Blanrock, 3123 E. Jackson av.; pres. pro tem., Orrin Reed, 6318 Marsha st.; sec., C. M. Sanders, 203 East Crown ave., Spokane, Wash.
- 215 **SEATTLE**.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 1814 1/2 Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **BROCKTON**.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 **FORT WAYNE**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., C. Snyder; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **TWIN CITY**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joe McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.
- 225 **NASHUA**.—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Dautte, 42 Jefferson street; secretary, Clement Descpin, 115 Chandler st., Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **PASUMPSIC VALLEY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., H. R. Colby, Lyndon Center; sec., W. F. Beauregard, box 340, Lyndonville, Vermont.

- 229 **NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, William Carey, 3528 Thaleia street.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 189 N. Genoir st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **WASHOE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., Charles Short; sec., O. A. Marvin, Box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfelt, 904 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 **GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at Minot Hall, Central ave and 2nd st. Pres., R. J. Somers, 312 7th ave. South; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 815 9th st. South, Great Falls, Montana.
- 234 **PROVIDENCE**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong ave.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 7 Young ave., Providence, R. I.
- 237 **COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Nesley, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 **BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 1634 West End av. Trades Assembly hall. Pres. Geo. Carrier, Crete, Ill.; sec., Wm. H. Conway, 1427 East End ave.; fin. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 **GOOD WILL**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. President, Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky. Sec., M. D. Pettibone, 120 Mt. Clair ave., Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 **BRADDOCK**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. President, Chas. Henry, 633 Price avenue, North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton ave., Rankin, Pa.
- 245 **CONNEAUT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at West End Hose House. Pres., S. Spieldenner, 753 Madison st.; sec., J. W. Elvin, 556 Main st., Conneaut, Ohio.
- 248 **ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **McCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220 1/2 Main st. President, C. E. Gronstrom; sec., F. W. Smith box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., G. A. Schleoval; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays at City Federation Hall. Pres., J. I. Miller, B. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1923 Barnwell st., Columbia, S. C.
- 257 **FLORENCE**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilberson, 308 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040 1/2 1st ave. Pres., Chas. Ellison, 307 17th st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., G. W. Arbuckle, 1737 N. Arsenal ave.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 446 Berwick ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring St., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Knoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Friday at the recorder's office. President, C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., R. H. Jones, 309 Congress st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 81 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec. Peter Hensen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1s, and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rossmore ave.; sec., Chris. Kentzle, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **QUEEN CITY**—Meets third Tuesday, at Worman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Cincinnati, Ohio. Pres., Chas. Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 701 Second st. Pres., F. M. Uter 701 Second st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowio st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall, Main st. President, S. S. Crabtree, 6 Cottage ave.; sec., W. M. Dellis, 7 Debard st., Palestine, Tex.
- 274 **LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1127 Denroutigny st. East; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. Fisher; sec., E. N. Rice, 106 W. Jefferson st., Marion, Ill.
- 277 **LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., J. W. Chilton; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G St., Livingston, Mont.
- 279 **CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres. W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydoles st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 281 **VULCAN**—Pres., John Barnecut; sec., Edward Jackson, 1408 Centre ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 **CONTRACT OF LOS ANGELES**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., G. B. Fisher, 452 E. 43d st.; sec., Wm. Miller, 478 S. Savannah st., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 285 **FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at R. 10, 185 Main st. Pres., W. E. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., James Massey, East Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., J. C. Osborne, Box 147, sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7, Walnut Springs, Tex.

- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Geo. W. Robinson, box 182, Galeton, Potter Co., Pa.
- 288 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets every third Friday, at member's house. Pres., H. D. Welsh, 46 Cincinnati ave.; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordova st., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 280 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 293 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2114 Mulberry st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavanaugh; secretary, Samuel Darrow P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., C. J. Fries, box 389; sec., Lewis Fries, P. O. box 446, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at L. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academy st.; sec., C. E. Efland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **ROCK CITY**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 299 **JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2318 Pacific ave.; sec., Albert J. Reeve, Jr., 530 17th st.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred. Endling, 740 Stewart ave.; sec., Fred Kern, 633 Lafond st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Eli Van Schaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 306 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., R. P. Nauman, 2270 Blue Island ave.; sec., Chas. F. Hunt, 2963 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 308 **MAPLE LEAF**—
- 316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 8013 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Joseph Davis, 1533 Franklin ave.; sec., Mike Hannell, 910 Brooklyn st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 323 **WALSH**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney, 5119 Wentworth ave.; sec., James Ryle, 6438 Shields ave.; fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 5026 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Pres., M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman, box 267, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 325 **HOMESTEAD**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223 Arthington pl.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 829 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3861 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed. King, 9621 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **QUEBEC**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 57 DeAlguillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 36 Champlain st.; sec., P. J. Lynch, 7 Gardeas st., Quebec, Can.
- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall, W. 4th st. Pres., Chas. Block, 707 E. 13th street; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 E. 13th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 329 **STERLING**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schultz, 122 East 3d st., South Bethlehem, Pa.
- 332 **HELPERS**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmiller's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Frank Funk, 130 Edgewood ave.; sec., John Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., S. Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **McCOMB CITY HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220½ Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghson, Trades hall, James st.; sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block, Central ave. Pres., Tina Tillotson, 136 E. Second st.; secretary, Geo. Peacock, 318 Robin st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **SAN ANTONIO**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., W. L. Badger; sec., E. T. Garner, 196 Dawson st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 338 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets 1st Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in Wilson's hall, Hancock st. Pres., Samuel Butt, 108 S. South st.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **LABOR HOME**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues. Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **FOREST CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Viking Hall 527 Seventh st. Pres., Martin Holmstrom, 1521 7th ave.; sec., Richard Carlson, 1521 Seventh ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neil, 159 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhombert's hall, cor. Kniskat and Rhombert ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 855 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer and, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 348 **BLACKSMITH**—Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., E. A. Stiglich, 300 P. st., Port Arthur, Texas.
- 349 **SACRAMENTO CONTRACT**—Pres., Joe. L. Sayles, 1017 11th st.; sec., A. L. Derman, 2022 Dec, Sacramento, Cal.

- 400 **KONE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, E. M. Floessel, Gorgona; sec., Thos. G. Roth, Empire, Canal Zone, Box 133, Panama; sec. pro tem., J. C. Stone, box 43, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **COLBERT**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd fellow's hall, Montgomery Ave. Pres., Bruce Garner; sec., Chas. Peterson, box 411, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **WATER VALLEY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMullian; sec., E. J. Jordan, Box 506 Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **DEVINE**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Hall, N. Broadway ave. Pres., J. W. Taylor, cor. Horace and Wimberly sts., sec., Geo. A. Hewitt, 332 East Linest., Tyler, Tex.
- 407 **REVELSTOKE**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall 2d st. Pres. Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **LOOKOUT**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres., W. V. Blanton, 12 Long st.; sec., T. M. Melton, 1200 Ducon ave., Highland Park, Tenn.
- 409 **PARSONS**—Meets second and fourth Wed., nee days at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., R. L. McAmas, 1612 Kennedy ave.; sec., Wiley Pugh, 1719 Gabriel st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 **ALLIANCE**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 43 Stewart st., sec., L. E. Cox, box 682, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 **LA FAYETTE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Martin Bart, 1920 Pierce st.; sec., H. P. Voght, 1613 Tippecanoe st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **LOCOMOTIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catherine st., Viauville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **CHOCTAW**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrisney hall. Pres., Louis Johnson, 123 N. Beard st.; secretary, G. E. Jones, 422 N. Aydelotte st., Shawnee, Okla.
- 415 **FOND DU LAC**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., A. Rohedans, 509 Minnesota ave.; sec., G. Kropacek, 233 Western av., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **HICKORY**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **DUNDEE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Lake ing; sec., B. M. Rogerson, Box 27, McAdam Junction New Brunswick.
- 422 **MOBILE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Granapa; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **ARCH CITY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 17½ E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1575 S. 3rd st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st., Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., E. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **POWER CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Room 289, corner Main and Spruce sts. President, Chas. Mathews, sec., Wm. Roberts, 906 Buffalo ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **PUGET SOUND**—Pres., Wm. Thompson, 1208 S. Fife st.; sec., Edwin Stolze, 4307 S. Warner st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **TOLEDO**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Pres., Dell Moore, 335 Parker ave.; sec., M. J. Nagle, 3030 Chase st., Toledo, Ohio.
- 428 **EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Robt. Cummins, 2418 Maple st.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **BINGHAM**—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., L. B. Manes, R. R. 3; sec., Aaron Wilson, R. R. 3, No 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **YOAKUM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at E. of P. hall. Pres., C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 32 Columbia ave., Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**—President, F. F. Froncounr, Bradley, Ill.; sec., James Martinson, Wall st., West, E. F. D. 4, Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at German Veterans' hall, 158 Bloomingdale street. Pres., Geo. Fracht, 1604 National blvd.; sec., Chas. Chumley, 706 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **SUNSET**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., W. R. McCutcheon, 128 East 1st st.; sec., W. P. Self, gen. deliv., Salida, Colo.
- 435 **PANHANDLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, Frank Sanderlin; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Texas.
- 436 **HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., L. Hash, 1010 W. Clay st.; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 **TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., John Dalton, 601 Vine st.; sec., J. A. Bladel, 819 Linden ave., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 **NORWOOD**—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Baraby, 14 Allison st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave.; sec., Jas. O. Dillon, 822 A. Tyler st., Saint Louis, Mo.
- 445 **TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., Harry Barnes, 527 Russell st.; sec., John Steigler, 720 S. 2d ave., Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurtbise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **JOHN BROWN**—Meets fourth Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., John Jenison, box 453, Osawatimie, Kans.

- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., John Bassett, 1336 Meyers st.; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec. John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, E. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, E. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. E. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays. Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 53 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Fred Allen, 417 W. Mercury st.; sec., W. J. Bradley, box 838, Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 606 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., E. E. Tucker, 538 Galapago st.; sec., F. W. Springer, 183 E. 33d av.; fin. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 437 Delaware ave., Denver, Colo.
- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House, Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 96, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Gust. Strand, Box 358, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., John Hayes; sec., D. J. McGillivray, 1532 Main st., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, W. M. Cannon, 1913 1/2 Main st.; sec., H. R. Somers, 2621 Fair ave., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. E. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 133 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **DELAWARE**—Meets every third Thursday at Central Labor hall, South Main st. President, A. A. Given, 196 Park ave.; sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, Ohio.
- 466 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 401 Dakota ave., Chickasha, I. T.
- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John H. Slatery, 618 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 38 4th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets fourth Mondays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 613 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 4518 Eberly Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, W. D. Priest, Box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., F. T. Vaught, Station A; sec., Geo. Dold, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 323 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., K. McClenahan; sec., Wm. M. Roestock. Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, E. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevin ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKOGON**—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tovia Bratsberg, 90 Erickson st., Muskogon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., Arthur Strom, general delivery; sec., H. W. Powers, 173 Albany ave., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennett hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1138 Boonville st. Pres., S. Bronger, R. F. D. 4; sec., L. H. Baker, 246 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **DUQUENSE**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at cor. Grant and Diamond sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Pres., John Tapkin, 406 Island ave.; sec., Benj. McElhiney, 411 Alexander st., McKees Rocks, Pa.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Allegheny, Pa. Pres., Hugh McCullum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave.; sec., Phillip Coyne, 196 Chartiers st., North Side, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore St. Pres., T. F. Stearns, I. C. Shops; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 490 **POTTSVILLE**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Brewery Workers Hall, 110 N. Center st. Pres., John A. Scherbehut, 624 W. Arch st.; sec., John R. Stephenson, 461 Hotel st., Pottsville, Pa.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Edgar Sutherland, P. O. box 630, Havre, Mont.

493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 401 Wood st., Monroe, La.

494 **LAKE COUNTY**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., J. W. Kennedy, 69 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.

495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriek's hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.

497 **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 490 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.

498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., Geo. Tyacke, Proctor P. O., Minn.

499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.

500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. XI

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER, 1910.

No. 11

AGREEMENTS

Schedules of Rules and Wages of Blacksmiths and Helpers by the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. in effect Aug. 1, 1910

Chicago, August 1, 1910.

1. We herewith submit a statement of conditions under which blacksmiths, hammer-smiths, helpers, heaters, springmakers, boltmakers, fluewelders, Bradley hammer-men, bulldozers, forging machine men, and helper-apprentices desire to be governed in their employment from August 1st, 1910, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

2. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work.

3. All time over the regular working day, and time made on Sundays and legal holidays, namely, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, shall be paid for at the rate of time plus one-half per hour. When any of the above holidays fall on Sunday, the day designated by the Nation or State for celebration, shall be considered the regular holiday.

4. Blacksmiths and helpers working on a job during overtime hours, before or after the bulletin hours of the shop shall receive pay as follows:

Time and one-half from the bulletin hours of the shop (if working less than nine hours) up to and including the 9th hour. For all time worked thereafter, they shall receive five hours for three hours and twenty minutes, or less. If more than three hours and twenty minutes is worked, after the 9th hour, then time and one-half shall govern.

5. When a blacksmith or helper is requested to work on a higher rated fire and he has been on said fire three days, he shall receive the higher rate from the time he began to work on said fire.

6. When a blacksmith or helper is sent out on the road, he will be allowed pay from the time he is called to leave until he returns, and overtime as per Article No. 3, and he will receive one dollar (\$1.00)

per day of twenty-four hours for expenses.

7. One helper-apprentice may be employed in each blacksmith shop on the system regardless of the number of blacksmiths employed therein, and one helper or regular apprentice for every five blacksmiths thereafter.

8. When a blacksmith helper is promoted to a fire, he shall commence with the rate of pay he received at the time of his promotion, and an increase of one and one-half cent per hour every six months thereafter, and at the expiration of four years he shall receive the standard pay of the shop in which he is employed, and a service letter shall be given him.

No helper shall be promoted to a fire until he has been in the service of the company two years in the shop in which he is promoted.

9. The company agrees, so far as practicable, to furnish competent helpers and hammerdrivers. Helpers in the blacksmith shops on the Northwestern Railway are not required to build fires in advance of the regular working hours. At shops where fires are built by blacksmith helpers before the commencing hour of work, such helpers will be allowed fifteen (15) minutes for each fire, and it is to be understood that the fire shall be in readiness for the blacksmith when the whistle blows for commencing work.

10. No man shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after investigation, he is found to be unjustly suspended or discharged, he will be reinstated, and paid full time for all time lost.

11. The company will not discriminate against any blacksmith or helper who from time to time represents other blacksmiths or helpers as a committeeman or representative, and will grant him leave of absence and free transportation over its own

lines, should he go to visit other locals or before the management to adjust a grievance.

12. Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, it is agreed that the hours of labor will be reduced first to eight hours per day and six days a week, and should it further become necessary to reduce expenses, the blacksmiths and helpers last employed will be laid off first.

13. All blacksmiths in Chicago shall receive a flat increase of 1c per hour. At points outside of Chicago, all blacksmiths shall receive increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour, this making the general rate on the system $39\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour.

Blacksmith helpers on the system shall receive a flat increase of 1c per hour.

14. A helper-apprentice shall retain his position over all blacksmiths hired after he

has been placed on a fire, but he shall not retain rights over a blacksmith employed previous to the time of his advancement, but he shall retain his rights as a helper, and shall be placed back on his fire before another blacksmith shall be hired.

15. Blacksmiths' work shall be performed by blacksmiths and helpers, or apprentices to the blacksmith trade.

16. These rules and schedule shall be in force for one year from August 1st, 1910, and thereafter, provided, however, that after the first year changes may be agreed upon by either party giving thirty days' notice to the other of changes desired for conference.

Should, however, a conference be asked for in May, 1911, and both parties agree, it will be so held.

Agreement Between the Northern Pacific Railway and Blacksmiths and Helpers in its Employ.—Effective Sept. 1, 1910

Rule 1. This agreement will be in effect upon its adoption and shall supersede all other agreements contrary thereto. It shall remain in effect until changed, subject to 30 days' notice in writing from either of the parties that desire to change it. A full statement of changes proposed shall accompany the written notice, and upon the expiration of the 30 days, conferences shall begin.

Rule 2. Any man who has served an apprenticeship or who has had four years' varied experience at the blacksmith trade, and who by his skill and experience in his class is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work and with the use of drawings and blueprints carry the work to a successful completion within a reasonable length of time shall be considered a blacksmith. The foreman shall be the judge of competency. Forging, welding, sharpening and tempering tools, shall be done by blacksmiths as far as possible.

Rule 3. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work. All day blacksmiths and helpers to start at the same hour, not later than 7:30 a. m. Blacksmiths and helpers will be allowed one hour at the close of the week with pay, irrespective of the days worked during the week. All time worked over the regular nine hours shall be considered overtime and shall be paid for as such. Time and one-half to 12 midnight

and double time thereafter. Blacksmiths or helpers returning after the regular working hours in force as per shop bulletin, will receive not less than 5 hours' pay. Overtime will be confined to emergency cases. When it becomes necessary for an employee to work overtime he will not be laid off during the regular working hours to equalize time. The same overtime rates to govern night men as well as day men.

Night blacksmiths or helpers will be allowed 10 hours' pay for 9 hours' on duty with one hour for midnight lunch. Helpers will be allowed one-half hour per day for building fires.

Rule 4. Sundays and legal holidays, New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day will be considered holidays. Employees working on these days will be paid at overtime rate. When a legal holiday falls on Sunday the day observed by the State or Nation shall be considered a legal holiday and shall be observed accordingly.

Rule 5. Blacksmiths or helpers sent out on the road will, if absent less than 24 hours, be allowed shop rates; if absent 24 hours or more, they will be allowed straight time from the time they leave until they return, except Sundays and legal holidays, when time and one-half will be

paid, with reasonable expenses. When it is necessary to transfer blacksmiths or helpers to roundhouses or other shops they will receive one day's time for each day of traveling and reasonable expenses until they arrive at their destination.

Rule 6. One advanced helper may be employed to every five blacksmiths, and one to the shop. A helper shall be permitted to have a fire after he has worked two years continuously in the shop where he is employed, seniority and competency to govern such advancement. Advanced helpers shall agree to work for a term of three years. Each year he shall receive an increase in wages of 3 cents per hour, but not to exceed the lowest rate paid for blacksmiths in his class. After six months' trial should he prove incompetent he may be reduced to helping. He shall not be required to work on one class of work for a longer period than six months, if at all passable, and during the period of his advancement he shall be instructed in all branches of the trade, after which he shall receive from the company a certificate. Should the company wish to retain him in its service he shall receive the minimum rate of pay in his class. This rule applies to all helpers previously advanced. No more apprentices will be employed.

Rule 7. Blacksmiths or helpers discharged from the service will be given clearance, setting forth the cause of discharge, and if desired, investigation will be held within five days after receipt by the company of a written request for the same. If after investigation has been made it is found that the blacksmith or helper has been unjustly discharged, he will be reinstated with full pay for time lost.

Rule 8. Blacksmiths or helpers having grievances will submit them to the shop superintendent or master mechanics, and will have the right to appeal to higher officials. Leave of absence and transportation will be furnished to blacksmiths or helpers and committees when grievances cannot be otherwise adjusted.

Rule 9. Blacksmiths who by long and faithful service with the company have become unable to handle heavy work shall be given preference of such light work as they are able to handle.

Rule 10. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, time shall be reduced to 8 hours per day, five days per week. If further reduction is necessary men having families dependent on them will be given preference. The hours shall not be increased until all available blacksmiths and helpers laid off are given an opportunity of re-employment.

Rule 11. When filling positions at higher

rates senior men, if competent, will be given preference. When a blacksmith is requested to take a fire he shall receive the rate paid on that fire.

Rule 12. As far as possible arrangements will be made to pay blacksmiths and helpers not later than the 20th of each month.

Rule 13. A place will be designated by the proper officer inside all shops and roundhouses where notices of interest to blacksmiths and helpers may be posted.

Rule 14. Rates of pay.

Gladstone Shop and Roundhouse.

	Per Hour.
Blacksmith	\$0.42
Blacksmith	40%
Helpers	23½%

Como Shops.

Blacksmith	\$0.42
Blacksmith .....	.39
Blacksmith .....	.38
Blacksmith	37½%
Blacksmith	34½%
Blacksmith	32½%
Blacksmith	37½%
Helper, advanced	26½%
Helper .....	.25
Helper	23½%

Brainerd Shop.

Furnace Man	\$0.53
Blacksmith .....	.45
Blacksmith .....	.43
Furnace Man .....	.43
Tool Dresser .....	.42
Spring Maker .....	.42
Blacksmith .....	.42
Blacksmith	37½%
Blacksmith .....	.37
Blacksmith .....	.36
Blacksmith	34½%
Furnace Man	34½%
Forging Machine Man	33½%
Punch and Shear Man	33½%
Bolt Man .....	.32
Blacksmith	31½%
Bulldozer Operator	31½%
Blacksmith .....	.30
Bolt and Shafting Man .....	.29
Bulldozer Operator .....	.29
Furnace Man .....	.28
Bolt Man	25½%
Blacksmith Helper	24½%
Blacksmith Helper	23½%
Spring Maker Helper	23½%
Blacksmith Helper .....	.23
Steam Hammer Operator .....	.23
Cold cut-off saw Operator .....	.23
Blacksmith Apprentice .....	.22
Blacksmith Apprentice .....	.19
Blacksmith Apprentice	14½%
Blacksmith Apprentice .....	.11
Stationary Fireman .....	.22
Laborer .....	.19
Hammer Boy .....	.14
Hammer Boy	11½%

Lexington Shop.

Blacksmith	\$0.45½
Blacksmith .....	.44
Blacksmith .....	.40
Blacksmith .....	.33½
Helpers .....	.24½

South Tacoma Shops.

Steam Hammer Man.....	\$0.53
Blacksmith .....	.45
Blacksmith .....	.44
Spring Maker .....	.44
Tool Dresser .....	.44
Blacksmith .....	.39½
Furnace Man .....	.39
Blacksmith .....	.38
Hammersmith .....	.38
Blacksmith .....	.37½
Blacksmith .....	.37½
Furnace Man .....	.37
Bulldozer Operator .....	.34
Blacksmith .....	.34
Punch and Shear Operator...	.34
Bolt Header .....	.33
Furnace Man .....	.28½
Blacksmith Helper.....	.27
Blacksmith Helper.....	.26
Blacksmith Helper.....	.24½
Blacksmith Helper .....	.23
Blacksmith Helper.....	.22½
Blacksmith Helper.....	.22
Apprentice .....	.19
Apprentice .....	.11
Laborer .....	.18

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

Duluth Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.37½
Blacksmith Helper .....	.21½

ST. PAUL DIVISION.

Minneapolis Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.40½
Helper .....	.22½

MINNESOTA DIVISION.

Staples Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.40½
Helper .....	.23½
East Grand Forks Roundhouse.	
Blacksmith	\$0.37½
Helper .....	.20

FARGO DIVISION.

Dilworth Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.42
Blacksmith .....	.34½
Helper .....	.23½

DAKOTA DIVISION.

Jamestown Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.42
Helper .....	.23½

YELLOWSTONE DIVISION.

Glendive Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.44
Blacksmith .....	.40
Helper .....	.23½

Mandan Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.44
Helper .....	.24

Dickinson.

Blacksmith	\$0.40
Helper20

MONTANA DIVISION.

Billings Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.30½
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Laurel Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.40
Blacksmith30½

Butte Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.39
Helper .....	.24

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION.

Missoula Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.44
Blacksmith .....	.40
Blacksmith .....	.33½
Helper .....	.24

Helena Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.40
Helper24½

IDAHO DIVISION.

Paradise Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.38
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Kootenai Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.38
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Spokane Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.44½
Blacksmith38
Blacksmith34½
Helper24

PASCO DIVISION.

Pasco Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.38½
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SEATTLE DIVISION.

Ellensburg Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.44
Helper24

Seattle Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.35½
Helper .....	.24

TACOMA DIVISION.

Tacoma Roundhouse.

Blacksmith	\$0.39½
Helper .....	.24

Centralia Roundhouse.

Blacksmith\$0.37

WM. MOIR,

Mechanical Superintendent.

Approved:

G. A. GOODELL,

General Manager Lines East of
Paradise..

H. C. NUT,

General Manager Lines West of
Paradise.

For the Blacksmiths:

JOHN ERNSTER, Chairman.

A. O. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Agreement Between the Great Northern Railway and the Blacksmiths and Helpers in its Employ—Effective Sept. 1, '10

Rule 1. This agreement will be in effect upon its adoption and shall supersede all other agreements contrary thereto. It shall remain in effect until changed, subject to 30 days' notice in writing from either of the parties that desire to change it. A full statement of changes prepared shall accompany the written notice and upon the expiration of the 30 days, conferences shall begin.

Rule 2. Any man who has served an apprenticeship or who has had four years' varied experience at the blacksmith trade, and who by his skill and experience in his class is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work and with the use of drawings and blueprints carry the work to a successful completion within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered a blacksmith. The foreman shall be the judge of competency. Forging, welding, sharpening and tempering tools shall be done by blacksmiths as far as possible.

Rule 3. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work. All day blacksmiths and helpers to start at the same hour, not later than 7:30 a. m. Blacksmiths and helpers will be allowed one hour at the close of the week with pay, irrespective of the days worked during the week. All time worked over the regular nine hours shall be considered overtime and shall be paid for as such.

Time and one-half to 12 midnight and double time thereafter. Blacksmiths or helpers returning after the regular working hours in force as per shop bulletin, will receive not less than five hours' pay. Overtime will be confined to emergency cases. When it becomes necessary for an employee to work overtime he will not be laid off during the regular working hours to equalize time. The same overtime rates to govern night men as well as day men.

Night blacksmiths or helpers will be al-

lowed ten hours' pay for nine hours' on duty, with one hour for midnight lunch. Helpers will be allowed one-half hour per day for building fires.

Rule 4. Sundays and legal holidays, New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day will be considered holidays. Employes working on those days will be paid at overtime rate. When a legal holiday falls on Sunday the day observed by the state or Nation shall be considered a legal holiday and shall be observed accordingly.

Rule 5. Blacksmiths or helpers sent out on the road will, if absent less than 24 hours, be allowed shop rates; if absent 24 hours or more, they will be allowed straight time from the time they leave until they return, except Sundays and legal holidays, when time and one-half will be paid with reasonable expenses. When it is necessary to transfer blacksmiths or helpers to round-houses or other shops they will receive one day's time for each day of traveling and reasonable expenses until they arrive at their destination.

Rule 6. One advanced helper may be employed to every five blacksmiths, and one to the shop. A helper shall be permitted to have a fire after he has worked two years continuously in the shop where he is employed, seniority and competency to govern such advancement. Advanced helpers shall agree to work for a term of three years. Each year he shall receive an increase in wages of 3 cents per hour, but not to exceed the lowest rate paid for blacksmiths in his class. After six months' trial should he prove incompetent he may be reduced to helping. He shall not be required to work on one class of work for a longer period than six months, if at all passable, and during the period of his advancement

he shall be instructed in all branches of the trade, after which he shall receive from the company a certificate. Should the company wish to retain him in its service he shall receive the minimum rate of pay in his class. This rule applies to all helpers previously advanced. No more apprentices will be employed.

Rule 7. Blacksmiths or helpers discharged from the service will be given clearance setting forth the cause of discharge, and if desired, investigation will be held within five days after receipt by the company of a written request for the same. If after investigation has been made it is found that the blacksmith or helper has been unjustly discharged he will be reinstated with full pay for time lost.

Rule 8. Blacksmiths or helpers having grievances will submit them to the shop superintendent or master mechanics, and will have the right to appeal to higher officials. Leave of absence and transportation will be furnished to blacksmiths or helpers and committees when grievances cannot be otherwise adjusted.

Rule 9. Blacksmiths who by long and faithful service with the company have become unable to handle heavy work shall be given preference of such light work as they are able to handle.

Rule 10. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses time shall be reduced to eight hours per day five days per week. If further reduction is necessary, men having families dependent on them will be given preference. The hours shall not be increased until all available blacksmiths and helpers laid off are given an opportunity of re-employment.

Rule 11. When filling positions at higher rates senior men, if competent, will be given preference. When a blacksmith is requested to take a fire he shall receive the rate paid on that fire.

Rule 12. As far as possible arrangements will be made to pay blacksmiths and helpers not later than the 20th of each month.

Rule 13. A place will be designated by the proper officer inside all shops and roundhouses where notices of interest to blacksmiths and helpers may be posted.

Rule 14. Rate of pay.

Dale Street Shop, St. Paul.

Occupation	Rate per Hour.
Scrap Forger or Hammer Man	\$0.53
Scrap Forger	.40
Scrap Forge Heater	.41
Blacksmith	.45
Blacksmith	.43
Blacksmith	.42
Blacksmith	.40
Blacksmith	.37
Blacksmith	.31½

Advanced Helper	.28½
Advanced Helper	.25
Spring Maker	.45
Spring Maker	.42
Spring Roller	.28½
Spring Bander	.28½
Forging Machine Operator	.42
Forging Machine Operator	.37
Forging Machine Operator	.30½
Blacksmith Helper, big fire	.27
Blacksmith Helper, 2nd fire	.25
Blacksmith Helper, spring fire	.24
Blacksmith Helper, general	.24
Scrap Furnace Helper (crane man)	.27
Forging Machine Helper (heater)	.26
Steam Hammer Operator	.26
Steam Hammer Operator	.18
Steam Hammer Operator	.15
Jackson Street Shop, St. Paul.	
Blacksmith (tool dresser)	.40
Blacksmith	.42
Blacksmith	.40
Blacksmith	.37
Blacksmith	.31½
Blacksmith	.28½
Advanced Helper	.28½
Blacksmith Helper	.24

Superior Shops, Superior.

Blacksmith (tool dresser)	.42
Blacksmith	.42
Blacksmith	.39
Blacksmith	.35½
Blacksmith Helper	.24
Devil's Lake Shop, Devil's Lake.	
Blacksmith	.42
Helper	.24

Hillyard Shop, Hillyard.

Tool Dresser	.44½
Blacksmith	.44½
Blacksmith	.43
Blacksmith	.40
Blacksmith	.34½
Blacksmith	.31½
Blacksmith	.29½
Blacksmith	.28½
Blacksmith Helper	.24
Steam Hammer Operator	.24
Bolt Header	.27

Delta Shops, Delta.

Blacksmith	.45
Blacksmith	.44
Blacksmith Helper	.27
Blacksmith Helper	.24

Great Falls Shops, Great Falls.

Blacksmith	.39
Blacksmith	.37
Blacksmith	.33½
Blacksmith and Flue Welder	.37
Blacksmith Helper	.23

ROUNDDHOUSES.

Minneapolis Junction.	
Blacksmith .....	.37
Helper .....	.21
Melrose.	
Blacksmith .....	.37
Helper .....	.21
Willmar.	
Blacksmith .....	.37
Helper .....	.23
Breckenridge.	
Blacksmith .....	.37
Helper .....	.23
Sioux City.	
Blacksmith .....	.37
Helper .....	.23
Redland.	
Blacksmith .....	.36
Helper .....	.21
Minot.	
Blacksmith .....	.42
Helper .....	.21
Willerton.	
Blacksmith .....	.38
Helper .....	.22
Glasgow.	
Blacksmith .....	.38
Helper .....	.22

Havre.	
Blacksmith .....	.44
Blacksmith .....	.37
Helper .....	.24
Cut Bank.	
Blacksmith .....	.38
Helper .....	.22
Whitefish.	
Blacksmith .....	.41
Helper .....	.22
Leavenworth.	
Blacksmith .....	.41
Helper .....	.23
Interbay.	
Blacksmith .....	.36
Helper .....	.22
Clancy.	
Blacksmith .....	.33½
Helper .....	.21

For the Blacksmiths,
GEO. CARTWRIGHT,
HARRY CLARK,
CARL OLSON.

For the Company,
A. C. DEVERELL,
R. D. HAWKINS,
Superintendents Motive Power,

Approved:
GEO. H. EMERSON,
Assistant General Manager.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.

OFFICE MASTER MECHANIC, WESTERN DIVISION, STONEY ISLAND, July 1, 1910.

MR. T. S. WILTSHIRE,
MR. PETER GALVIN,
MR. E. WHITLEY,
MR. J. R. BURNS,
MR. J. HARNEY,
MR. AUG. RIGIR,
MR. J. SPIER,

Committee on Blacksmiths and Blacksmith-helpers at Stony Island Shop.

Gentlemen: Referring to the petition received for change and modification of certain rules and regulations, in reply, will say the understanding received July 1, 1910, will continue until July 1, 1911 as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Any blacksmith on being promoted to fire that has been receiving higher rate of pay than fire on which he has been accustomed to work, shall receive the same rate of pay as paid on said fire, before said blacksmith was promoted, if satisfactory.

ARTICLE II.

The working hours in blacksmith department shall be nine hours per day, only in case where whole department works ten hours, then ten hours shall constitute a days work. All work done on holidays such as Sundays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, shall be paid at the rate of time-and-one-half. When shop is working short time, time and one-half will be allowed after bulletin board time.

ARTICLE III.

Blacksmiths and blacksmith helpers sent out on road shall be paid overtime in excess of nine hours on duty. Time at out-laying points to be figured at the same basis as at shop, and are to receive one dollar per day for expenses.

ARTICLE IV.

Blacksmiths and blacksmith helpers called out to work at night shall receive pay for no less than five hours or strictly speaking,

they shall receive time for three-and-one-half hours paid at over-time rate which will be equal to five hours straight time. When called at night they shall work the three-and-one-half hours referred to if so required by the foreman.

ARTICLE V.

On election day two hours will be allowed all legal voters on which to vote. This time to be taken two hours before regular time of closing shop. The time to be paid by the railroad Co. It will be the duty of each committee in each department to furnish the master mechanic with a list containing the names of all legal voters in each department, so that he may know who is legally entitled to two hours pay.

ARTICLE VI.

Blacksmiths and blacksmith helpers wishing to lay off or be absent one or more days must obtain leave of absence of foreman. If sick, to notify second day.

ARTICLE VII.

Men being delayed in getting in by reason of delay in cars be compelled to lose one-half hour instead of one hour.

ARTICLE VIII.

No blacksmith or blacksmith helper shall be dismissed without just cause, and there will be no discrimination against any man who from time to time is sent by them to interview the officials of the company.

ARTICLE IX.

Blacksmiths and blacksmith helpers to be entitled to the same privileges in regard to passes, the same as any other employe of the shop.

ARTICLE X.

When it becomes necessary to make a general reduction in all departments of shop that the number of hours be reduced first, when after reaching eight hours and still a further reduction must be made, the last blacksmith or blacksmith helper hired, shall be laid off.

ARTICLE XI.

These rules and regulations to supersede all former rules and agreements and to remain in force one year from July 1, 1910, and thereafter, until such times either party desires a change, in which case thirty days' notice shall be given to the other party.

ARTICLE XII.

Blacksmiths and blacksmith helpers to be allowed one hour off on Saturday without any reduction in pay.

ARTICLE XIII.

A blacksmith or blacksmith helper as-

signed to work on a higher paid fire shall be paid the higher rate if used one day or longer.

ARTICLE XIV.

Wage scale:

	Per Hour.
Frame fire .....	.43½
First fire .....	.40½
Tool fire .....	.40½
Two fires .....	.39½
One fire .....	.38½
One fire .....	.36½
One fire .....	.35½
Flue Welder .....	.31½
Heater and frame fire .....	.29½
Two helpers .....	.27
Two helpers .....	.26
All helpers .....	.25½

Yours truly,

E. T. MILLER,
S. M. P.

Accepted:

THOS. S. WILTSHIRE,
E. WHITELEY,
P. GALVIN,
J. R. BURNS,
J. HARNEY,
A. RIGIR.

MONKEY VERSUS MAN.

Go to the monkey, thou voter, consider his ways and be wise. Do the monkeys pay ground rent to the descendants of the first old ape who discovered the valleys where the monkeys live?

Do they hire the trees from the chimpanzee who first found the forest?

Do they buy the cocoanuts from the great-grea-grandchildren of the gorilla who invented a way to crack them?

Do they allow two or three monkeys to form a corporation and obtain control of all the paths that lead through the woods?

Do they permit some smart young monkey, with superior business ability, to claim all the springs of water in the forest as his own, because of some alleged bargain made by their ancestors 500 years ago?

Do they allow a smart gang of monkey lawyers to so tangle up their conceptions of ownership that a few will obtain possession of everything?

Do they appoint a few monkeys to govern them, and then allow those appointed monkeys to rob the tribe and mismanage all its affairs?

Do they build up a monkey city and then hand over the land, and the paths, and the trees, and the springs, and the fruits, to a few monkeys who sat on a log and chattered while all the work was going on?—*Mother Earth.*

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Schedule.

ARTICLE I.

The standard working time shall be nine (9) hours per day. All time over bulletin working hours shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Time and one-half will also be paid for work done on New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Should any of these holidays fall upon Sunday, the day observed by the State or Nation will be considered as a holiday, and time paid on that basis.

ARTICLE II.

Blacksmiths and helpers called to work overtime, shall receive five hours' pay for three hours and twenty minutes work, or less. If they are required to work more than three hours and twenty minutes, time and one-half will be paid. No blacksmith or helper will be laid off during regular working hours to equalize time on account of having worked over-time. Over-time to be confined to emergency cases only.

ARTICLE III.

Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the time will not be reduced to less than forty (40) hours per week. Any further reduction in expenses that may be necessary, will be made by reducing the force, in which event senior married men and single men with families dependent upon them will be given preference. When working hours are increased, blacksmiths and helpers laid off to reduce expenses will be given the opportunity of re-employment providing they are available.

ARTICLE IV.

One apprentice or one advanced helper may be employed at each principal shop irrespective of the number of blacksmiths employed, and one additional apprentice or advanced helper, may be employed for every five (5) blacksmiths.

An apprentice engaging to learn the trade of blacksmith shall serve four (4) years, three hundred (300) working days to the year. He shall in no case leave the service of the company except for sufficient cause and shall be rated as follows:

He shall receive ten (10) cents per hour the first three hundred (300) days with an increase of two and one-half (2½) cents

per hour every one hundred and fifty (150) day thereafter until they have served the required twelve hundred (1200) days. At the expiration of the apprenticeship, if retained in the service, they shall receive the standard rate for fire employed on.

Experienced helpers between the ages of twenty-one (21) and thirty-five (35) who have had two (2) years or more experience, as regular helpers, when placed permanently on a fire, with a view of learning blacksmith's trade—he shall be paid twenty-two (22) cents per hour the first year, twenty-four (24) cents the second year and twenty-six (26) the third year, and thirty (30) at the expiration of the third year. Such advanced helpers who have served four (4) years if retained in the service, put on a fire regularly, shall receive the rate of pay for such fire. If, after two (2) months time, an advanced helper does not demonstrate that he is suitable for advancement to position of blacksmith, he shall be replaced and returned to his former position and rate.

ARTICLE V.

No blacksmith or helper shall be discharged, or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If discharged, service letter will be given showing actual cause of dismissal.

If, after investigation, it is found that a blacksmith, helper or apprentice has been discharged or suspended unjustly, he shall be reinstated, the investigation to take place within five (5) days of the discharge or suspension. If reinstated, he shall be paid for the time lost.

ARTICLE VI.

The company will in no way discriminate against any blacksmith or helper, who from time to time represents the blacksmiths or helpers, on committee duly authorized to meet the management.

ARTICLE VII.

Should a blacksmith or helper be sent out on the road, he will be paid from the time called to leave until he returns, on the following basis:

Over-time rate for all over-time hours, waiting for trains, traveling or working. Straight time for the regular shop hours of his home station, whether waiting for trains, traveling, or working, with one (1) dollar per day for expenses.

ARTICLE VIII.

A blacksmith shall be considered a competent man in his class if he is able to take a piece of work pertaining to his class, and prosecute the work to a successful conclusion within a reasonable length of time. No blacksmith or helper who has been in the employ for sixty (60) days shall be discharged for incompetency, unless such incompetency is shown to exist.

ARTICLE IX.

Blacksmiths and helpers shall enjoy the same privileges in regard to free transportation over the lines of the system, as other employees. The company will grant leave of absence and free transportation over its own line, at its earliest convenience, to blacksmiths and helpers who may desire to go before the management for adjustment of differences.

ARTICLE X.

A blacksmith or helper placed on a fire paying higher rate than his regular fire, shall be left on such fire until regular man returns. If more than six (6) days, he will receive the pay of the higher fire. If less than six (6) days, he will be paid the rate on his regularly assigned fire. If a blacksmith or helper is temporarily placed on a fire paying a lower rate than his regular fire, he shall receive on such fire, his regular rate of pay, regardless of the time kept on the lower rate fire.

ARTICLE XI.

The foregoing article shall be known as the St. L. & S. F. R. R. Company's and the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' rules and regulations and will not be abrogated in less than one year, nor, without thirty days' notice from the interested parties, with a copy of changes desired. This schedule of rules and regulations to take effect May 1, 1910, and to remain in effect until another schedule, satisfactory to all parties, is adopted.

ARTICLE XII.

Copy of this agreement shall be furnished each foreman, and the members of the blacksmiths' committee.

RATES FOR BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

SPRINGFIELD, MO. (New Shop)	
Frame fire	\$.42
Large oil furnace	.42
2nd oil furnace	.40
2nd fire	.40
10 side fires	.39
Heavy coach fire	.38
4 light coach fires	.35
Bradley hammer	.34
Forging machine operator	.31

2nd forging and bolt header	.30
Heater and frame fire	.27
2 outside helpers, each	.25
Heater and large oil furnace	.30
Heater and 2nd oil furnace	.26
2 outside helpers in large oil furnace	.23
1 outside helper in 2nd oil furnace	.23
Helpers on side fires	.21½
Helpers on coach fires	.20½
Punch and shear operator	.25
2 helpers on 2nd fire	.23
Shear man helper	.17½
Hammer driver on big hammer	.24
2nd hammer	.22
Small hammer	.21½

South Side Shop.

Frame fire	\$.42
2nd fire	.40
Big furnace	.40
4 side fires	.39
3 spring fires	.39
1 bolt fire	.33
1 light engine fire	.27
Heater on big fire	.27
2 outside helpers, frame fire	.25
Heater in furnace	.27
2nd helper inside	.23
9 helpers	.21½
Helper in big furnace	.20½
Big hammer driver	.21½
Small hammer driver	.21½

North Side Shop.

Frame fire	\$.42
Big furnace	.42
2nd fire	.40
1 fire engine and frog work	.39
Side fires	.39
1 spring setter	.39
1 spring setter	.38
1 spring maker	.30
3 freight fires	.33
1 freight fire	.31
Bull Dozer operator	.29
2 bolt machine operators	.29½
Heater on frame fire	.27
Heater on land bottom furnace	.32
Heater on small furnace	.26
2 helpers on frame fire	.25
2 helpers on 2nd fire	.23
Punch and shear operator	.25
4 helpers	.21½
7 helpers	.20½
Shear helper	.15
Heater and bolt furnace	.15

St. Louis Mo.

1 blacksmith	\$.36
1 helper	.23½

NEW BURG, MO.

Blacksmith	.35
Helper	.19½

MINETT, MO.

1 blacksmith	\$.38
1 helper	.21½

NEDOSHA, KAN.	
Blacksmith	\$.36
Helper .....	.20½

FORT SMITH, ARK.	
Blacksmith	\$.39
Helper .....	.20½

HUGO, OKLA.	
Blacksmith	\$.38
Helper .....	.19½

SAPULPA, OKLA.	
1 blacksmith	\$.39
Helper .....	.22

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.	
Blacksmith	\$.39
Helper .....	.22

CHEROKEE, KAN.	
1 blacksmith	\$.34
Helper .....	.20

FORT SCOTT, KAN.	
1 blacksmith	\$.39
1 blacksmith .....	.30
1 helper .....	.24
1 helper .....	.21

KANSAS CITY, KAN.	
Frame fires	\$.42
2 fires .....	.40
1 fire .....	.33
Heater on frame fire .....	.27
Bolt maker .....	.29½
Helper on frame fire .....	.25
Helper on 2nd fire .....	.24½
4 helpers .....	.23
1 apprentice .....	.27½

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.	
1 blacksmith	\$.39
Helper .....	.26

CHAFFEE, Mo.	
2 blacksmiths	\$.39
1 blacksmith .....	.33
1 helper .....	.23
2 helpers .....	.21

MEMPHIS, TENN.	
1 blacksmith	\$.42
1 blacksmith .....	.41
1 car blacksmith .....	.26
Apprentice .....	.23

ARMORY, MISS.	
1 blacksmith	\$.36
1 helper .....	.20

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	
1 blacksmith	\$.38½

THAYER, Mo.	
1 blacksmith	\$.34½
1 helper .....	.17

SHERMAN, TEX.	
Frame fire	\$.44
2nd fire .....	.42
Side fires .....	.40

Flue welder .....	.40
Heater on frame fire .....	.27½
3 helpers .....	.25
5 helpers .....	.24

FORT WORTH, TEX.	
1 blacksmith	\$.42
Car blacksmith .....	.38
1 helper .....	.23½
1 helper .....	.22½

G. E. A. HANCOCK,
Gen'l Sup't Motive Power.
CHAS. CHUMLEY,
Gen'l Chairman. Blacksmiths.

LABOR DAY INCIDENTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

By Robert Burton Bruce.

Force of habit often relates a story im-
primis.

Bob Burley was one of thousands of
Southern negroes to whose eyes the Union
Army of the Civil War was the "Army of
the Lord."

After, and even before their freedom
was proclaimed, they sought the Union
forces, certain they would find the boon,
many bringing with themselves their wives,
children, "Dads" and "Mammys."

One morning Bob, loaded down with
coon and 'possum, found a Union regiment
guarding stores at Tuscumbia, Ala.

"Ol' Mass' Sim," he explained, "done got
too ol' fo' to go to wa', and tol' me to fotch
him soom coon and 'possum."

"Take them back to Massa Sim," or-
dered Captain King.

"Oh," cried Bob, dropping down on his
knees, "fo de Lo'd's sake, Kun (every sol-
dier in those days was a "Kun" to the
blacks of the South), let me stay wid de
Army of de Lo'd."

"Why?" abruptly demanded the captain.

"'Cause it's fighting fo' de Union," an-
swered Bob, and his sentiments are mine,
for in the moral, industrial view, I believe
the members of organized labor constitute
an "army of the Lord," fighting on the
great field of Labor to free toiling man
from industrial servitude of the slave char-
acter.

Recently I looked upon 7,490 unionists
marching in annual Labor Day parade in
a city of 238,000 people, there being 75,000
spectators. Only once before had the city's
streets been comparatively so thronged.
Then the population was less than the num-
ber of the present throng. Four-fifths of
the older population were out to hear or
get a glimpse of a tall, spare, ungainly man
en route to be sworn President of the Uni-

ted States of America, and to go down in immortal achievement, history and memory—Abraham Lincoln.

In the labor ranks parading were seven men who had answered that sublime character's call for "a hundred thousand more" men to defend the unity of the nation. Now they were enlisted to oppose industrial oppression.

Could I pass the incident by? No, not I.

My country and its countrymen had been shamed by American citizens charging in effect those seven men and those with whom they were affiliated were anarchists, nihilists, murderers, assassins, thieves and robbers.

Though the remnant army of the shattered nation—let us hope never to see the need of another like it in cause or size—has slowly lessened in number in the march down the grade of life, I realized that I was looking on one grand division, and that there were other splendid battalions elsewhere in this country of ours, marching under banners, ensigns and displays that meant no overthrow of any government, but the higher building of one already mighty among world powers, and the beautifying of its domain in industrial and structural grandeur and that it had been organized labor's divisions and battalions which had led in the march to peace, progression and prosperity.

Surely, I thought, they could not be a criminal host, and somebody is, to use a term recently accorded renewed popularity, a liar.

Another incident was of peculiar interest.

The president-manager of a large employing firm actually walked in parade at the head of his employes, while immediately following him were two of the latter carrying a remarkably expressive streamer.

Another, but less extensive, employer, a member of a National Association of Manufacturers, sat in his down-town office viewing the moving masses. He knew the laws recognized the day as one of legal rest, yet none of his employes were permitted to enjoy it.

It happened that the two employers met later in a hotel lobby.

The eminence of this magazine forbids departure from refined language, hence let imagination supply the profanity emitted and note the conversation as my ears caught it.

"Well, John," said the office man. "The fools are not yet all dead."

"No, the number is not yet lonely," dryly remarked the manager.

"I saw you walking in front of your men."

"Of course. You know why."

"No, I'll be — if I do."

"That banner (streamer referred to) my men carried I ordered and paid for."

"The — you say. What — nonsense!"

"Curse as you please, Mr. —, but in my opinion, Union labor is best, here to stay. I'm with the men who are with me, and yet I belong to no Union."

The streamer read: "We stand by those who stand by us."

Among the spectators was a man, with his wife and little son, who stated he had neither trade nor employment but considered himself competent to do any mechanical work. Complaining, however, he could get none because "union men got the best of jobs."

Here was a point of the compound order.

This man admitted he was without a trade yet competent to do mechanical work.

Was organized labor, in its trade branches, composed of such men, or was there no rule establishing competency and wage schedules accordingly? I understand this is not generally done, but I am sure employers and the legal profession would appreciate such a rule.

An auto in the parade carried four candidates for political office. Two were clerical employes of concerns members of the National Association of Manufacturers, a third was in a retail business for himself and the fourth held membership in a machinists union.

What political party they represented is of no concern, and, so far as I know, none, save the machinist, was under pledge or promise to organized labor. But let me remark, promises and pledges are smashed to atoms by politicians after elections as mere playthings.

What organized labor wants is not the mere introduction, but the passage of labor bills, and this fact should be emphasized to senatorial, congressional, legislative and judicial candidates with the equally positive information that pigeon-holing is not desired.

I am one to insist that sooner or later, sooner the better, organized labor must be its own political guide and friend. When it becomes such, Labor Day will take on a new form in annual parade.

Labor is a sleeping giant. The Manufacturers Association says "let him sleep." So is China a "Sleeping Giant," and we all say, "let him sleep." But there'll be an awakening some day, and maybe the other fellows will take a nap.

EDITORIALS.

Whither are we Drifting?

The tearing-down process so often resorted to for the purpose of erecting a rival organization is one of the great evils that confront organized labor today.

Individual self-aggrandizement for the emoluments of office, as well as for the venal purpose of personal gain and vain-glory, is an element to be feared, and should be dealt with by the Brotherhood in a summary manner.

Labor organizations should know no creed, sect or party, but should stand upon the fundamental principles vouchsafed by the Declaration of Independence and our National Constitution. The Brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God is broad enough for all. United, we stand as a fortification for the wage-earner who seeks its shelter from the missiles hurled by the manufacturers' association and all unfair corporations formed for the purpose of corraling labor as does the ranchman his herds, that they may be branded and marketed.

Labor is the element that creates wealth, and the man who toils at the anvil is the primal factor in all industries.

Harmony must prevail in all our unions in order to conserve our strength for the struggle for self-protection against greed, avarice and covetousness. For well we know that no full measure of justice will be meted out to us unless we demand it in no uncertain terms, but with the canker of dissatisfaction so prone to enter our ranks, through the machinations of the "kicker," the chronic office-seeker, and the disgruntled and tardy members who so begrudgingly pay the dues demanded of them for their own benefit, and who are continually "knocking" those who are, by virtue of the suffrage of the majority of our organizations, at the head of our affairs, we grow alarmed at the mischief their pestiferous acts may create among our members who have not the time to investigate their motives. This element is an undesirable one, both in our locals and councils, and we are led to exclaim, in the language of the poet:

"God, give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men who the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor and will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And scorn his treacherous flattery without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

Use Union-Made Goods.

The writer, who recently visited the great paper-producing districts of the East—Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.; Windsor Locks, Ct.; Ludlow, Vt., and other cities on the Connecticut river—found conditions among the employes of the great paper mills most appalling.

Young girls are worked ten hours a day, the most expert by the hour and the less expeditious by the piece, and earn from \$5 to \$8 per week. Not a glow of blood courses through their pale, wan faces; not a trace of energy nor elasticity do you observe as they leave the cars, or walk home for the meagre comforts prepared for them. And men, who run huge 72-inch paper knives, whose hands are callous with toil, work ten hours a day at 20 cents an hour.

We met one man—an inventor, a master mechanic, whose inventive genius have netted his employers thousands of dollars—a man who overhauls, repairs and attends to all details in installing new machinery, works ten hours at the munificent wage of 25 cents per hour, and is laid off whenever it is possible to dispense with his services for a few hours.

This is but a minor item of the conditions existing at the great paper mills, and they employ printers, blacksmiths, machinists, and in fact almost every kind of mechanic necessary to produce the machinery for the products of their mills.

Time and again have they attempted to form unions, but the wise producers carry a year's stock ahead of the market, and at the crucial moment, order a shut down until the toiler is starved into subjection, when again the wheels turn, and the hum of industry is again heard in the long-silent mills and factories.

How to subvert this condition of affairs requires thought, crystalized into action by those capable of evolving order out of chaos, and a few long-headed, big-hearted union men, who use their label upon this scab product, have induced one of the great paper mills of the West to manufacture a union-made paper, they guaranteeing to use it in preference to all other brands.

First among these we find the firm who print our Journal, and while it costs more to produce this paper with the union watermark in it, they assure us that all work turned out by them shall bear this label, even though their profits be materially lessened.

Every step toward unionizing new industries should be hailed with loud acclaim. "Each night we pitch our tents one day's march nearer home," and each new industry added to our ranks adds material strength to our Brotherhood.

The Art of Criticising.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Criticism is fair and legitimate. Most of us need to be hit, and hit hard some times, principally because we often get the notion that we have a monopoly of wisdom. This is particularly true of those who are accustomed to have their own way because for the time being they are placed in a position of authority. But criticism should be constructive rather than destructive. Most any fool can see the badness and the weakness in men and things. Faults are always glaring. But it takes a wise man to see the good which may be covered over the bad. Not to judge merely by superficial appearances requires knowledge. True criticism does not necessarily mean a pointing out of weakness. It may be the discovery of virtue. However, most criticism is of the other kind. It is just plain, simple "knocking." Criticism of another generally acts as a boomerang upon the unjust critic, because the critic is most apt to point out in another the failing which is peculiarly his own. As a general proposition it is better to criticise yourself than to wait until another fellow gets a chance to criticise you; and be merciless to yourself in your criticism, if you expect mercy from another.

Knocking at the Church.

By Rev. C. R. Zahniser, Ph.D.

I lately heard a speaker at a labor meeting denounce the churches because, he declared, they had done practically nothing for the prevention of child-labor, the work of women in sweat-shops and similar evils. The trouble with this speaker was his narrow vision. Because he had not seen church dignitaries in legislative halls lobbying for certain bills he declared the churches had done nothing. Had he been capable of a wider vision he would have realized that the church had been a most potent agent in creating the sentiment to which he and his fellows were appealing and without which they would have been powerless.

No one realizes more keenly than some of us working in the churches how much more they could do than they have done for the workingman, but it does no good to indulge in indiscriminate abuse and ignore what help has been given. For that matter, it is not true that the churches have done nothing for such measures as he mentioned. Sermons have been preached by the thousand on them and church organizations have frequently taken strong stands on these questions. Granted that some preachers have been silent on these issues; it must not be forgotten on the other hand that W. F. Crafts, Josiah Strong, Lovejoy and Stelzle are preachers, too, and, speaking as one on the inside of ministerial circles, I have no hesitancy in saying that the great majority of my fellow-ministers are in sympathy with the workingman and want to be helpful to him. Still we are human and can be much more easily brought into greater co-operation by commending us for what we do accomplish and plainly but kindly showing us wherein we can do more than by indiscriminately condemning us all for the indifference and other sins of a few in prominent places who seem chiefly concerned to keep the good graces of men of wealth.

The fact is the American workingman owes more to the religion of the Bible than to anything else and he will make his best progress in the future by keeping close to it. The church is blamed for the presence of the "Social Question." Well, she can take the blame and be proud of it. There is no "Social Question" in Darkest Africa. Outside of Christendom there is no disturbance over the poor man's rights. There he is not supposed to have any. It is the Bible that has shown the poor man that he is "A man for a' that" and so has stirred him to seek better things.

We owe to the Bible a great deal beside the greatest Moral Code, the Ten Commandments. It was in the Hebrew Commonwealth that kings were first put under a constitution, that there was a popular legislative assembly, that government was divided into legislative, judicial and executive, that hereditary caste was prohibited, that land-monopoly was forbidden, that the Referendum was introduced, that every citizen was treated as equal before the law.

Far from doing nothing for the emancipation of woman, it is the church with its Bible that has brought her thus far towards securing her own. Pagan marriage was a theft or a purchase, the wife a piece of property. Hiawatha songs are beautiful, but not at all a true picture of heathen marriage. The common frontier scene of a "noble Indian" riding leisurely home from town, smoking a cigarette, while his squaw walks with a heavy load of purchases and, maybe, a papoose or two on her head, is the true picture. In contrast to this the Bible sets woman beside man and declares that in right to all spiritual and human privilege "there is neither male nor female." It is only in Christendom that there is any disturbance over "woman's rights." Elsewhere she is not supposed to have any.

As much may be said for popular education of children. It was Jesus who first "set the child in the midst" and the church gave birth to the school for children. Popular education was never thought of in ancient Greece or Rome; education there was only for the few elite, the common people might go-hang, they were only slaves, anyhow. As much may be said of the nurture of freedom, of democracy, and of fraternity, which rests back on the New Testament teaching of the fatherhood of God.

The church can do far more to help the labor union than she is doing. She wants to do more and will do more, but the cause will not be furthered by indiscriminating abuse. If workingmen will put their shoulders solidly up behind the preacher who espouses their cause and support him in his efforts to dethrone the money powers that he sometimes finds controlling churches, he will accomplish more than in any other way for getting support from the churches for the removal of workingmen's wrongs. In the meantime let him not lose sight of what the religion of the Bible has done for him and of the importance for the winning of the struggles still before him of his religious life—whether the type that of the Catholic, the Protestant, or the Jew.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Pity the daily press. Too much news is as bad as too little. Quite important matters escape over-busy editors trying to cover every sort of happening all at once. Recently, there were the Colonel, the Maine election, the out-West insurgents, a lot of conventions, numerous picturesque accidents, immortalities, etc., etc. A good, fair reason, all this, for either a total oversight or only a ten-line back-page notice of labor's agreement with the Buck's Stove and Range Company.



Chief "Boosters" of Local Union No. 12, St. Louis, Mo.

Left to right—top row—H. Dicker, Organizer; J. Hughes, Financial Secretary; H. Strieff, Treasurer.
Left to right—bottom row—Wm. Cain, President; W. G. Edwards, Secretary; M. H. Merritt, Ex. Sec.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



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The editor will not be responsible for the views
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**Items for the Journal should be
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—not the backs of reports, etc.,
in order to insure prompt publi-
cation, and should reach this
office not later than the 15th of
each month, if intended for cur-
rent publication.**

BY THE WAY.

Philadelphia is coming to the front.

Are you still a "Booster" or a "Knocker?"

Organization is business, pure and sim-
ple. Let us have business.

Have you paid the Day's-Pay Assess-
ment for 1910? If not, what is the reason?

You, Mr. Non-Union Man, are receiving
an advance in wages without helping the
men who have spent their time and money
to better your condition. Be a man, and
help earn your own salt.

The boys at Los Angeles are still at it.
The longer the fight continues, the better
they feel.

Stay away from Los Angeles, Cal., Spo-
kane, Wash., and Montgomery, Ala. Strike
still on.

Have you made a donation to the Los
Angeles strike? Do so if possible and help
along a good cause.

Brother George Curlin of Local No. 5,
Pine Bluff, Ark., has been a welcome visi-
tor at the General Office for the past few
days.

Perhaps Chicago will get its electric pow-
er from the Sanitary District. If not, why
not? Maybe the aldermen or the Com-
monwealth people can tell. But will they?

Another live Business Agent has been
placed in the field at Philadelphia, Pa., and
his name is John M. Tobin. Go to it, John;
all eyes are on you and we certainly wish
you luck.

There is another "Live Wire" in the per-
son of John M. Tobin who is doing busi-
ness for the Brotherhood in the city of
Philadelphia, Pa. Go to it, John, we wish
you all kinds of luck.

In order that there will be no delay in
books sent in for renewal, and requests for
duplicate books, local Secretaries should
see that the Day's-Pay Stamp is in every
book before forwarding same to the Gen-
eral Office.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of
Brother F. R. Johnson will confer a great
favor upon an anxious father and mother
who were awaiting a long-lost son. Ad-
dress, G. A. Johnson, 34 Margaret Street,
Way Cross, Ga.

Brother John Curlin, of Local No. 5, of
Pine Bluff, Ark., was a welcome visitor at
the General Office on October 17. It has
been hinted about that Brother Curlin was
in Chicago to attend the world's series be-
tween the Cubs and Athletics.

One of the "Old Standpatters" of Pitts-
burg, Pa., Brother Bill Hipner, paid a visit
to the General Office last month, not for the
purpose of seeing the Cubs get a trimming,
but to have a talk with the General Sec-
retary-Treasurer, who was his former shop
mate.

Let labor all along the line show its pat-
ronage and encouragement that it appre-
ciates the value of fair dealing and friend-
ship. The Buck's Stove & Range Company
under its new management has come to an
entirely satisfactory agreement with or-
ganized labor. Trust we won't be prose-
cuted for this item.

When Bob Burdette quit vaudeville for the ministry he transformed a good comedian into a poor minister, judging from remarks recently uttered from his pulpit in Los Angeles. Bob, judge not lest ye be judged. First, be sure you are right, then go ahead.

On going to press we are in receipt of word from zone Local No. 400, Canal Zone, Panama, that Brother Fred B. Haven, after an illness of five months, died in the Colon Hospital. Brother Haven has a large circle of friends in the States who will be grieved at this announcement.

The first eleven pages of THE JOURNAL are filled with agreements between our Brotherhood and the C. & N. W. R. R. Co., the Northern Pacific Railway, the Great Northern Railway Co., and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co. Several were crowded out of last issue. Dry reading, perhaps, but it means an increase of hundreds of thousands of dollars to our craftsmen.

There is not the least evidence outside of the mouthings of the Otis hirelings and the Manufacturing Association to connect the labor unions with the destruction of the Times office at Los Angeles, Cal. General Otis has made himself very obnoxious, not only to labor, but to all society outside of the military aristocracy.

If the Senate committee want to know where the money came from to bribe members of the Illinois Legislature, why don't they ask Mr. Glenn, former secretary of the Manufacturers Association? He knows, for he has even sent circulars to many Chicago firms asking for \$40 with which to "influence" legislation and \$10 additional for dues to that great association. 'Tain't no secret.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx say there is no trouble in their shops. No, indeed! They only cut wages, just a little, and some of the boys and girls just kicked a little about it. It's only a private affair—only a few thousand underpaid employes involved—just enough, in fact, to call out a few policemen to quell or kill a few soreheads—sore after fight. That's all. It's an advertisement to sell their goods to Union men.

Typographical Union No. 174, of Los Angeles, has proffered the service of its members to assist the Times in issuing its "rat" journal, provided it will treat its members fairly. Non-union Times printers are offered assistance by the Union, and yet General Otis, the M. & M., and even Bob Burdette, the clown-preacher, accuses union labor with the crime of blowing up the

Times office, not because they did, but because they had great provocation for doing so.

"It is a practical certainty," declares Mr. Post, "that when a man has approaching symptoms of appendicitis, the attack can be avoided by discontinuing all food except Grape Nuts and by properly washing out the intestines." What a colossal patent medicine liar Mr. Post would be if he had a chance. Wonder if it would eradicate blood poison, remove wrinkles, and rejuvenate the moral system as well.

SIFT THEM OUT.

By Firefly, of Local 335.

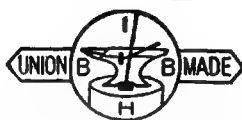
We've Jews and Gentiles in galore,
Where the engine often whistles,
But the two worst "scabs" in all the bunch
Hail from the land of thistles:
One he is a kind of boss,
And one works at the anvil;
But we don't mean to take their sauce,
For we have got our can full.

When these two "scabs" come on the job
You ought to see their faces;
They look so sweet, so help me bob,
They stretch like 'lastic braces;
The dirty curs they dress in furs,
And sometimes patent leathers,
But they look best when neatly dressed,
In good, strong "tar" and feathers.

Now, boys, join hands and take your stand,
These "traitors" must be shifted,
We'll never get a better shop
Until it's thoroughly sifted;
So put your shoulder to the wheel
And let us be whole hearted,
Much happier I know you'll feel
When once they have departed.

While you're tellin' your neighbors'
faults, some honest, but well meanin' person
is liable to come along and hoe out
some of your'n, and if he does don't git
mad—you'll have plenty left.

Last reports from Los Angeles is that
the boys are still on the firing line, in good
spirits and confident of winning.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all
Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following brothers are deserving of especial commendation for their loyalty to the cause of humanity now going on in the city of Los Angeles, Cal. These brothers have been arrested repeatedly for doing picket duty and unmercifully thrown into prison, but have succeeded in securing bonds for their release for awhile and will have returned to their respective stations to do or die:

Philip Lugar, No. 45,297; John Bishop, No. 25,843; Arthur Tyler, No. 45,300; Ed Lynch; Harry Finn, No. 45,155; Geo. Harmsen, No. 44,909; Frank Kruse, No. 45-433; Jas. P. Price, No. 44,914; F. J. Bender, No. 44,925; Owen Concannon; G. C. Wright, No. 44,921; Frank Romerio.

As good and faithful workers for the movement the above have very few equals.

NOTICE.

One W. S. HAKE, last heard of from Pueblo, Colo., is trying to make some of our members believe that he is a much persecuted man. He worked in the Lackawanna Steel Mills in Buffalo, N. Y., in time of a strike about two or three years ago; he tells them he went to work after other union men had tried to get back and could not; he also states that it was not an official strike. I wish here to state that I have investigated this man's case and find that he intentionally and wilfully and premeditatedly went to work in that plant when there was an official strike on, members picketing the place—possibly two months or more after the strike was declared on. He knew about it, and gave up a respectable life to adopt that of a strike-breaker, and now finds himself in the strike-breaker's troubles.

There has been a fine imposed upon him by No. 128 of Buffalo, N. Y. Any information regarding the case can be had by writing to the Business Agent of District Council No. 38.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Roy Scott, No. 45446, please communicate with Local No. 50, Omaha, Neb. E. F. Young, 2640 Charles St.

Jordan Traylor, card number 39965 has been expelled from Local No. 96, with a fine of \$25.00 for mis-appropriating funds of the Local.

Report of General President Kline.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC STRIKE.

I have just returned from St. Louis where, with President Franklin of the Boilermakers, President O'Sullivan of the Pipemen and Tinnerns, and President O'Connell of the Machinists, we have held conferences with Mr. Sullivan for more than a month, trying to adjust the strike of the Machinists, which has been going on for six months.

Our members in the shops on the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad have been tantalized and insulted so much by the strikebreakers in the machine shops that they could stand it no longer, and by an emphatic vote—almost unanimous—they declared they would rather go on strike than to remain in the shops under the intolerable conditions brought about by the company by installing strikebreakers and scabs.

We thought that Mr. Sullivan would eventually settle the strike. The Machinists could not have conceded anything further with honor. The reinstatement of the foremen, Mr. Sullivan would not concede, but instead would reinstate them as machinists at some other point on the system. For instance, a foreman at Sedalia would be possibly sent to some isolated point in Louisiana or Arkansas, making it either necessary for him to take his family or break away with his home ties. This was not a principle for which Mr. Sullivan was contending, but it was for the purpose of humiliating the members of the organization. The machinists would never consent to that, nor could any other craft that had a spark of pride left in them.

Mr. O'Connell brought his whole Executive Board to St. Louis at the suggestion of the other crafts, and Mr. Sullivan agreed to meet them. They failed to agree, and Mr. Franklin, O'Sullivan and myself again met General Manager Sullivan, and stated to him that "unless he reinstated three hundred machinists in five days, two hundred more in fifteen days, and two hundred in thirty days, and the reinstatement of the foremen, with a new agreement, by Tuesday noon, October 18, 1910, the other crafts would suspend work." This was our ultimatum.

Mr. Sullivan then stated that there was

possibly not as much between us as we thought. He referred us to Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Motive Power, and asked us to meet him again, as he (Mr. Sullivan) was going to Chicago to act as an arbitrator, and would be back in two or three days.

We found on meeting Mr. Smith, on October 17, that he had no authority to settle, further than to cut down the number of foremen that they considered undesirable, to fifty-five. We then handed to Mr. Smith in writing that which we had stated verbally to Mr. Sullivan, that unless there was a settlement by noon of October 18, our statement previously made to Mr. Sullivan would be carried out. He appealed to us to wait for the General Manager and assured us it would be to our advantage.

After conferring with Mr. Smith, he urged that we not put our ultimatum into effect until the return of General Manager Sullivan, assuring us again that we would be benefited thereby.

We met General Manager Sullivan again on the morning of October 18, and found, to our surprise, that he had not changed his position in the least, but defied the other crafts, and stated that we could pull our men out if we wanted to.

While Mr. Sullivan was in Chicago, the Company sent twenty-five or thirty special policemen around the shops in St. Louis, and on the morning of October 18, while we were in conference, they run a carload of strikebreakers into the yards of the St. Louis shops, convincing us conclusively that Mr. Sullivan's trip to Chicago (if he went there at all) was nothing more or less than a play for time.

We do not believe that the Missouri Pacific played fair. They accused the other crafts of being there not in the interest of harmony, but to coerce the management—nothing can be further from the truth. We did not want a strike, but the interests of organized labor is the interest of all and the three crafts have gone out in sympathy with the machinists, and it has come to the point where no crafts so closely affiliated, as are the metal mechanical crafts, can allow a railroad corporation like the Missouri Pacific to exterminate the other.

The proposition that we put up to Mr. Sullivan was what we considered eminently fair, and a proposition that other railroads have considered fair, and taken as a basis for settlements. If Mr. Sullivan carries out his threat, unionism on the roads over which he has control will be a thing of the past, and the other Gould lines will follow.

This, we believe, will be a bitter struggle. The strike was called on the 21st of

October at 10 o'clock a. m., and we have cleaned out the shops from one end of the line to the other. We expect every member of the organization to do his duty as a member and as a law-abiding citizen.

Mr. Sullivan, in his statement in the St. Louis Press, says that "there was no material difference between us; the only thing the management wanted was to run their own business."

No one has ever denied them that privilege. The labor organizations on the Missouri Pacific for years have been working in harmony with the company, but Mr. Sullivan's appearance on that road has made it unpleasant not only for the mechanical trades, but also in the rail service—engineers, firemen, and conductors have the same grievance—and the writer has been told that Mr. Sullivan's attitude toward them has been such that they are at this writing in St. Louis with almost a hundred different grievances to be settled, and they also state that Mr. Sullivan intends to ruin the labor organizations. But we are on the job. When Mr. Sullivan's place is vacant, trades unionism will be doing business just the same.

It was our desire to give the public the information that led up to the strike, and the following is the signed statement given to the St. Louis papers the morning that Mr. Sullivan challenged us to battle.

St. Louis, Mo., October 20, 1910.

The following statement is issued for the benefit of those who may be interested in knowing that every honorable effort was made by us to bring about an adjustment of the Machinists' strike, which has been in existence for several months on the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain roads.

We have been conferring with General Manager, Mr. Sullivan, and General Superintendent of Machinery, Mr. Smith, for several weeks, and had every reason to believe that an honorable adjustment of the trouble might be reached.

A notice was given Mr. Sullivan, October 15, that unless the trouble with the Machinists was agreeably adjusted it would be necessary for the mechanics we represent in the employment of these roads to quit work. We called upon Mr. Smith during the absence of Mr. Sullivan from the city; he urgently requested us not to carry out our decision until Mr. Sullivan returned to the city Thursday morning, when he felt sure an adjustment of the trouble would be brought about. With this understanding we delayed the carrying out of our order to the effect that the men would go on strike until we had an opportunity of conferring with Mr. Sullivan this morning.

We met General Manager Sullivan at his office this morning and, after a brief conference, it was evident to us that there was little or no prospect of an adjustment being reached, unless an unconditional surrender was made by the Machinists. This the representatives of the Machinists would not think of doing, nor would we be party to any such arrangement. Mr. O'Connell, the national representative of the Machinists, made every concession that could be expected of him in order that an adjustment of the trouble might be reached, but this was of no avail. Mr. Sullivan finally suggested that if a strike of the other trades was to be ordered, it might as well come now as any other time and challenged us to order a strike.

We have accepted the challenge and all our members employed by the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads will be ordered on strike Friday morning, October 21, at 10 o'clock.

We regret very much being compelled to take this action, but in the interest of our fellow-craftsmen, the Machinists, and in order that the dignity and respect of our organization may be maintained, with the further view of indicating to Mr. Sullivan that not only the Machinists, but all the other craftsmen employed in the mechanical departments of the roads, must receive fair and honorable treatment and the organizations of which they are members must be recognized as having authority to represent the members.

If the trouble on the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain roads is not adjusted within a reasonable time, we shall take the necessary steps as will bring to bear the influence of our members who are employed on the railroads known as the Gould roads.

J. A. FRANKLIN,

Representing the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.

J. W. KLINE,

Representing the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

M. O'SULLIVAN,

Representing the Amalgamated Society of Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths and Pipemen.

REPORT OF WM. J. DOUGHERTY, FIRST GENERAL VICE- PRESIDENT.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

Since my last report after installing the local at Columbus, Ohio, I came East, stopped at Schenectady, N. Y., found everything O. K. I then went to Mechanicville, N. Y., and organized a local at this point.

I next stopped at Keene, N. H., got them together and explained why we needed the day's pay assessment. I then proceeded to Fitchburg, Mass., and visited our local there. I then made Boston for their regular meeting. Visited several shops in company with Mr. Ryan. Went and saw our local at Salem—they are small in number but strong in spirit.

I then paid Quincy, Mass., a visit and found No. 338 still in good shape. I then attended the meeting of District Council No. 20 and they had a very fine meeting. They elected Arthur A. C. Robinson, Business Agent, to go over the road once in a while and see that they were all kept straight. I then stopped at Springfield, Mass., saw some of the smiths there and hope to get a local there one of these days. I then came on to Albany, N. Y., and went and visited a lot of smiths who work for the railroads.

The first meeting I called most all of them worked till 9 p. m. I called another meeting for Saturday night. A large number of our men in Schenectady came down to the meeting. Well, the foreman who at one time had the honor of being chairman of the Board of Trustees in this Brotherhood, has been sick for quite a while. However, the men did not come to the meeting, only two (2). I found Mr. Donovan had come to the shop that day, and the men did not come to the meeting. One smith told me that Mr. Donovan told him if the men organized he would lose his job. I did not get a local there. I next came here to Oswego, where I hope to get a local.

All of which I respectfully submit.

Fraternally yours,
W. J. DOUGHERTY,
I. V. P.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

My last report left me in Philadelphia working on several of the large plants in that city along with the representatives of the Metal Crafts, trying to organize them. We have held several meetings and are meeting with success on a small scale, but I am looking for bright prospects within the next six months, as it will take about that time to organize any of our craft in those plants.

As I mentioned in my last report, we are taking a vote on the Business Agent, which we finally finished up by electing Brother John W. Tobin, a very capable man, one who has the good will of our members in Philadelphia, and a man who has the influence that is required of a Business Agent

to conduct his office as it should be along conservative lines. We also formed a District Council in Philadelphia, and they are to meet once a month.

After installing the officers of the District, also the Business Agent, I immediately set about to acquaint the Business Agent with the duties of his office, and I could see the very first day we started out that he was made of the right material and well capable of filling the position he now holds. I believe that in the next six months, if he gets the support of our members as well as the representatives of other crafts that are coming to him, we will surprise our Brotherhood by organizing Philadelphia.

Leaving Philadelphia on October 4, I started West and was instructed to stop off at Columbus, Ohio. I arrived there in the midst of a severe rain storm. I notified Brother Gafney, Secretary of the local there, to meet me at the hotel that evening, which he did, and gave me the exact conditions that existed in the Seagrave Manufacturing Company. He also informed me that several of our members were being laid off. It looks like a case of discrimination on the part of the company, and especially the Boss Blacksmith.

The next morning I called up the manager of the Plant and asked for a conference with the shop committee, himself and the foreman. He consented to meet me at four o'clock that afternoon. I arrived there at the appointed time and when I told him that I wanted a committee from the shop in the office, and also the Foreman Blacksmith, he refused to permit me to have a committee, claiming that that was not the understanding that we had over the 'phone. I disagreed with him on that point. Seeing that I could not get the committee in the office, he goes out and gets his superintendent. I then started to question the manager as to why they laid off our men, when the Superintendent asked me if I was down there to run their business. I told him "No," and that I was not down there to meet him at all, as my appointment was with the manager and not the superintendent, therefore, would advise him not to say too much. My conversation throughout my stay was direct to the Manager. He tried to impress upon my mind that there was no discrimination whatever, but they laid off these men on account of no work, and that they were very slack at the present time and perhaps would have to lay off more men.

This is one place where if the city were organized as it should be, we could make a stand against that firm right now, but I would ask the brothers throughout the country to find out if their city or town officials are figuring on buying any fire

apparatuses, if so, this firm may get the contract, and it is up to you to use your influence with your officials demanding that these apparatuses be built by organized labor.

Now, Brothers, look at the advisability of this, and govern yourselves accordingly, If we would insist on demanding union work done on all fire apparatuses, it would be a question of only a short time when we not only would have that shop unionized, but every other shop in the country that does the same class of work, so it is up to you to investigate and use your influence.

After finishing up with the manager there, it was impossible for me to hold a meeting with our members, as I was informed, on account of the very bad weather—it rained for three days and nights while I was in Columbus. The street car strike was on, but the cars were run by non-union men, and our brothers did not ride on them. Consequently we thought it advisable not to try to hold a meeting, as the members are scattered too far apart from each other.

I then returned to the office, meeting President Kline and Secretary Kramer, reported to them in person of the conditions that confronted me on my last trip. President Kline had to leave for St. Louis owing to the Machinists' strike on the Missouri Pacific, which probably will mean a strike of all crafts before they get through. His being out of the office at this time, I am here in his stead at this writing, but do not know how long I will remain here as there are calls for organizers at several parts of the country and I may get instructions to leave as soon as President Kline returns, which I believe will be in a day or two.

Hoping that I may have some better news to report in the next issue of the Journal, I am,

Fraternally,
C. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

The joint meeting of the delegates representing the C. P. R. Federation, which I referred to in my last report, was successful in every respect, except that our craft was not by any means as well represented as it should have been as far as numerical strength of delegates were concerned, but those that were there did their best to represent our organization.

The causes that might be given as leading up to this lack of attendance on the part of our men, are varied, but they have a very

fimsy foundation, and I do not consider it advisable, for justifiable reasons, to make too public certain conditions that were existing at that time, and undoubtedly have been brewing for some time previous, except to say, that I am just in receipt of information, which proves conclusively that the regrettable situation that then existed is rapidly disappearing, and the various differences of opinion that also existed, are now practically things of the past, so that our ranks are again closing up, and our organization on the C. P. R. has a better outlook now than it has had for several months past.

It is very evident that the new policies adopted, and the revision of the constitution of the by-laws, which is now being submitted to the membership for ratification, has had a great deal to do with clearing up the situation, and justifies the action taken at these meetings, and which will undoubtedly receive the unanimous support of the membership.

The unfortunate mismanagement of the Federation for the past year and a half, has been a serious drawback to the men on Eastern lines and our own craft in particular. I hope now to see some material progress made, and that before many months have passed, we will have a successful conference with the officials that will give us some much needed improvements in our schedule with the Company.

A few nights ago I had the pleasure of again meeting with our C. P. R. local No. 274 here in Montreal, and am pleased to be able to report that this local is building up rapidly; the members were much interested in the report of their president, Brother G. Edwards, who had attended the sessions in Fort William, of the Trades and Labor Congress and also the meetings of the C. P. R. Federation.

Last night I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 412, whose members are employed at the Longue Pointe shops of the American Locomotive Works. There is quite a slump in business at this shop just now, but the prospects are that it will only be of short duration, so that possibly by the time this report reaches the hands of our readers our men in this shop will be again busily employed. For the good and welfare of the Company and the men, some radical changes should be made in the handling of this blacksmith shop, for the men are in a spirit of revolt against the conditions which have existed there for some time and contrary to the agreement with the Company.

I recently received a very encouraging letter from Brother McKay, Secretary of our newly formed Local in Sydney, N. S., in which he stated that new names were be-

ing added to the membership roll, and that the prospects were good of having a permanent and effective organization there.

The situation on the Intercolonial Railroad is moving along at little slower than was at first anticipated—red tape unwinds very slowly—but we are looking forward to getting some valuable and necessary improvements of the schedule at the coming conferences with the management, who have been given the required thirty days' notice.

I am also in touch with the management of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railroad, which is a part of the Canadian Northern Railroad, for the purpose of getting improved conditions for the smiths and helpers. The management informed me that this section of the road is in the hands of a receiver, which complicates matters somewhat. I am informed through the Dominion Labor Department that it is expected the road will be out of the hands of the court shortly, then I hope to succeed in materially improving the conditions of the men which at the present time would be laughable if it were not so pathetic when compared with their fellow craftsmen in other sections of the country.

Before closing my report, I desire to make a few remarks with regard to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which recently held the convention in Fort William, Ont., referred to above, a few sessions of which I had the opportunity of attending.

This Congress is a very similar institution to that of the A. F. of L. It is the legislative mouthpiece of the organized labor of Canada, and of the unorganized too, for that matter, for otherwise they have no way of reaching the lawmakers of the land.

This Congress is composed solely of delegates from the trades unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.; it is annually becoming stronger, numerically and otherwise, and a powerful factor in the welfare of the country, especially the cause of the workers, who would otherwise be ignored and lost sight of in the mad scramble of these modern days for power and wealth.

This convention was attended by two hundred delegates from points as far east as Sydney, N. S., and as far west as Victoria, B. C.

A large number of the organizations represented have their per capita to the Congress paid by their general headquarters, which, in that way, gives the right of representation to every local through a delegate.

I hope that at our next convention of the I. B. of B. & H., we will see that it is to the interest of our organization that our locals in Canada be recognized and represented

in this Congress, through this system referred to. Our organization is becoming more and more effective, and reckoned a power in the labor world, and therefore we should be classed in the same list with those who consider it a business proposition to be represented in this Congress.

Everything possible should be done to stamp out and completely obliterate any germs of exclusive Canadian Unionism that may be in the air. As far as the workers of the United States and Canada are concerned, there should be no such thing known as an international boundary line. Capital is universal, to say nothing of being international, and knows no boundaries; and what is labor but capital in another form? And therefore should be equally unbounded and unfettered from the narrow and restricted and unprogressive system of provincialism which has already been proven, as I stated in my last report, futile and useless.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.
Third Vice-President.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS FLANAGAN.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 13, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Since leaving the Pacific coast my time has been taken up by the locals of North Carolina and those of the M. & O. R. R. from Whistler, Ala., to Murphysboro, Ill.

While attending the meeting of No. 155 of Algiers, I learned that one of their members was somewhat reluctant as to paying his indebtedness to the local. Such fellows as these are always on the job when the increase is being handed out, and I have never heard of one instance where they have refused to take what the organization has got for them, but when it comes to paying their share of the expense of getting the conditions and rates, that of course in their opinions, is another question.

I informed the members of No. 155 that it was a thing of the past for blacksmiths or helpers to enjoy the conditions in any shop that our members had paid for without paying their share, and instructed the shop committee to get busy immediately and collect what was owing to the local, or get ready to refuse to work with those who owe; and I am pleased to say that the committee did not have to go any further than the delinquent himself, as I am told he made good.

Another question—that of laying off one of our men in the S. P. shop, which at first was thought unjust, was taken up by the

shop committee and after a thorough investigation it was decided that the foreman had acted in all fairness, hence no case.

I also attended the meeting of No. 229 and had the pleasure of acting as President during the election of officers. With the exception of Brother Hewer, who was elected to succeed Brother Carey as President, all the old important officers were re-elected. No. 229 does not have quite as large meetings lately as it had some time back, but those who do attend are possessed of the proper spirit and are determined that those who are neglecting their duties as members of the local by allowing themselves to become suspended for non-payment of dues, will some day or other (if not in New Orleans, possibly in some other city) pay their full arrearages in the shape of an initiation fee, and when that time comes what a plea for sympathy will be going on. We all have heard it before in other places and I don't suppose New Orleans will be any exception. But when the time does come, remember our motto is "pay up or get out" and that is all there is to it.

Leaving New Orleans, I stopped at Gulfport and had a meeting of our local there. The G. & S. I. R. R. has greatly reduced its force, particularly is this so in the blacksmith department, and this has had the effect of reducing the membership of the local, its members leaving Gulfport to seek work in other localities, but those who are left are chips of the old block and will continue doing business at the old stand as long as there are enough left to hold the Charter, and it will be many a long day hence before there is not enough smiths in Gulfport to do that.

Our members at Gulfport are somewhat jubilant over the convention being held at Atlanta next fall and intend having a delegate there. Come on, brothers, we will be glad to meet you.

My time being rather limited on account of having to visit all our locals on the M. & O. and report the conditions of the system to General President Kline at St. Louis, October 5th, as per his instructions, it was an utter impossibility at this time to pay Mobile and Hattiesburg locals a visit—as much as I would have liked to do so.

After leaving Gulfport, my first stop was Whistler, Ala., where a meeting was held and almost the entire membership was present.

Several questions affecting our craft on this system was discussed, the most important of which at this time being the failure on the part of the Company to grant the same increase to our helpers as that received by the members of the other organizations on the system. This has caused considerable discussion among our members, the

men not being at all pleased at the stand taken by the officials, as it was generally understood that the increase was to be the same in every department.

Now, I am going to write here what I have talked about in every locality that I have visited (where these conditions exist) since being connected with the General Office, and that is, it is for our smiths to sit up and listen.

It is the opinion of many of our members, myself included, that the blacksmith helper is a very essential part of our organization. This being the case, it behooves every member of our Brotherhood to avail himself of every opportunity and have helpers in the shops who are eligible to membership in our organization. In plain words, I mean to do away with negro helpers and make room for white men who we can trust, and who will be a benefit and not a detriment to our organization. If it were not for the negro helpers on the W. & A. the men who are scabbing on our members in Montgomery would have a hard time of it, and were it not for the negro helpers on the M. & O. the question of the rate for our helpers would never have been raised by the officials. The blacksmiths in other sections of the country can do without this kind of help, why can't our Southern smiths do likewise? I contend that they are the cause of the trouble in the South as regards the rates in general, and until you remove the cause, there can not be any hope of removing the evil.

I also stopped at Meridian, Miss., Jackson, Tenn., and Murphysboro, Ill., where the same questions were discussed as at Whistler, and judging from the sentiments expressed I think the cause will be removed.

In this as in every other question, there is always some one who desires to stand out against the majority. I am not going to mention any names at this time, but if what I heard is true concerning a certain smith in one of the locals I recently visited, he had better line up with the majority instead of advising the foreman to hire negro helpers.

I don't think that the sentiment expressed will meet with the approval of the entire membership of our organization, but in my opinion it is a rather serious question and one that will have to be met sooner or later; and I have taken this method of placing the subject before our members.

The question of our helpers on the M. & O. not having received increase expected was taken up by Brother Kline, with Mr. Finly and the locals will be notified as to the results.

While at St. Louis I also met Fifth Vice-President Horn and Brother Jack Reed

(President of the M. P. D. C., and G. E. B. member), who, with General President Kline and myself attended the meetings of the Machinists General Executive Board relative to the settlement of the machinists trouble on the M. P. System.

After finishing our business relative to our own organization, I was ordered to Montgomery, Ala., where I am at this writing; and I am in hopes of acquainting our members with the true conditions of affairs in this city in my next report.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. FLANAGAN,

Fourth Vice-President.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report, my work has been in the City of St. Louis and vicinity, covering the territory in this District.

Receiving word from the General President to go to Alton, Illinois, and look after Local Union No. 179, I went with Business Manager Hartbeck of District Council No. 32, and we found that the local was not in good standing and notified the firm of Beall Brothers, who employ the members of that Local, that the members of that Local would either have to pay or we would be compelled to take the Charter and Seal away as they were no longer running a union shop. I wish to say that the firm was willing to do anything to straighten the affair out, but some of the men were very unreasonable; and not wishing to take harsh measures if it could be avoided, it took some time to get the case adjusted in the proper way, as it meant the discharge of some of the men if they did not pay up. The firm did not want to break the contract with the I. B. of B. & H. I cannot see how some of the men look upon organized labor as they do and expect to get the best possible conditions and then not wish to pay anything for it. One thing is certain—from now on, every man there is in that Local will have to pay his dues; and as I have the word of the firm of Beal Brothers that they will, we will expect them to see that it is done.

The outcome of the conference was that the firm made arrangements to advance the money that the men owed the General Union and Local No. 179. The men have to pay it back later. This being satisfactory to all, the General Union received for dues and the day's-pay assessment \$54.35 and Local No. 179, \$8.10. As the Local was so much in debt at present we did not force

them to come into District Council No. 31 at present, thinking they should have a little time to get the Local on its feet again, but they must come into this District in a short time for it is some expense for the Business Manager and Vice-President to look after them.

I wish to say, in concluding that case, that if the men are wise enough to get down to business they can get an agreement next year that will satisfy all.

Brother Harbeck and myself also have made a round of the shops at Belleville, Illinois, and I cannot say if we will be able to get a local there, at least not at this writing. I believe there is men enough there, if we can get them out of the old rut they are in, and to forget some of the grievances they have against Labor organizations (some of which date back almost to Adam's time), and look out for the interest of themselves as they should do. I have also been to a lot of shops in the City to help the Business Manager to get different matters adjusted. We have been successful in most shops.

Part of my time has been spent in the different conferences that have been held here in an effort to make a settlement of the Machinists strike on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, together with General President J. W. Kline, Fourth Vice-President Thomas Flanagan and John P. Ried, President of System Council No. 2. At the present time it is not possible to say what the outcome will be, but as the general officers of the Boilermakers and the Sheet Metal Workers are also here, and taking part in the affair, we are hoping to get an honorable settlement.

President Kline, Vice-President Flanagan and Brother Ried, also Brother Harbeck and La Bee, the Secretary of District Council No. 31 and myself, paid a visit to Local No. 159 in East St. Louis, Ill., which is at present the banner Local of this District; and the General President and Vice-President Flanagan each made a good address there. Brother Flanagan also told a banana and pineapple story in Italian style and you who have heard him may know he made a hit (so did the pineapples). Brothers Ried and La Bee also made some good remarks on the good of the order. Brother Flanagan also paid a visit to Local No. 344 while here and made them a good address. He liked St. Louis until he saw the Sunday afternoon ball game and then he left town.

I took the General President to the American Brake Shop, to let him renew his acquaintance there and the Foreman, Mr. Rymehart, showed him around the new addition they are building and invited him to call again.

I want the Boomers who are headed this way to look at their cards before starting, for the Business Agent will land on you as soon as you arrive and if you are looking for work, you had better be paid up when you get here, for we are tired of hard luck artists and we are fast getting rid of the ones we have here. If some of the members would wake up a little and help and not give quite so much good advice we would get along better.

The Missouri Pacific conference is still on at this writing.

Respectfully submitted,
ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER EDWARD TEGTMEYER.

October 16, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report I have been campaigning among the numerous shops in the city and suburbs where the men are not carrying Union cards. I am pleased to say that I had no grievance cases to settle in the last month. Of course, now and then there is a kick, but we do not count that, you know, for we expect them—that is part of the business. If we did not get the regular knocks, kicks and abuse, why, we would get lonesome on the job; therefore we do not mention the kicks.

I have also visited a great many shops where the men are carrying cards—sometimes merely a call and in some for the purpose of getting them to attend their meetings or collecting dues. Even the old timers, the true blue that would stick if they never had seen an organizer or business agent, seem to like some one to show up once in a while. It seems to give them a lift, a new hold. In my travels I find business in our trade a little slow just now, although one of the forge shops that went out of business last spring is opening up again. The Illinois Bolt, Nut & Forge Co. have built a larger shop out on the State line and have two blacksmiths there now and will start to move the bolt machines about November 1. They are going to put in bulldozers, punch press and all machinery required for car building. They are repairing cars there now.

The rolling mill out in Blue Island is starting up again. They also have two blacksmiths working, and it beats all how they manage to get about four non-union to one union man every time, and of course it usually takes time and a lot of work before one can get them all into the Union, and at times when they know that no one can get their jobs for not being affiliated

with us; they need some strong talk to make them take notice, although these men have promised to join us at their next pay day, except one helper. I could not talk to him; anyhow, he is no helper, but is taking a helper's job. He is one of those who want the boss to like him, for he would eat lunch in a hurry, jump up and get wood and waste, tear down the fire and have it nearly built when the half-hour whistle blew, and get no pay for same, nor would he pay any attention to the other men's protests. So I took the lad to task one noon, and what I said to him was plenty. You can bet he did not build the fire that noon. I believe the rascal can understand our language if he wants to. I also have a new shop (automobile building and repairing) in my territory. It has just been built. The boss has promised to inform me when he is ready for a blacksmith, but I will keep an eye on this place, as such promises in Chicago don't count.

I have been successful in getting a number of new and reinstatement members for the various locals here, and as usual I attended some local at every meeting night, and am now preparing for an open meeting for No. 470, October 22. I have asked the general officers to be there and give us a talk, and with their usual courtesy they obligingly gave their consent to do all they could at said meeting, at this or any other time for us.

With deep regret I learned of the death of Brother Herman Luven, of Local No. 494, as he was a fine fellow and a staunch Union man. Too much credit cannot be given the committee for the manner in which they got members to attend the funeral—and the nice set-piece of flowers they presented representing the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Respectfully submitted,
EDW. TEGTMEYER,
Special Organizer.

FROM WILLIAM MILLER, SPECIAL ORGANIZER.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 23, 1910.

Editor Journal—We are still on the ground and gaining every day. The picket line is strong and the men seem to have renewed courage, and are entering the shops in some places. The M. & M. have tried all kinds of tricks to break our ranks, but have failed so far. They are trying to induce men to leave town, and some that are waiting trial have been told that all charges will be dismissed, if they promise to keep off the picket line and leave town. The ordinance is dead, and the foolish M.

& M's are now on the verge of a spasm. They have levied an assessment of 20 per cent on their members to support them in their fight against the strikers. They were going to settle the strike in a month. Three months have gone by, and the odds are in our favor. An immense roar has gone forth from the enemy, and it makes our ranks stronger. The noble assistance that we got from the North is something unsurpassed in the history of labor fights. There has been no let up in the spirit and brotherly feeling. Unionism in Southern California is a fixture and we have got it here to stay. Our aim from this out is to see that it is supported by its members. Do all you can to advocate higher dues, so we can be self-supporting. Don't allow brothers of different crafts to bear the burdens for us. Dig in your pockets and in the meantime open your eyes and hearts and give vent to that spirit which has made man and woman the masters of their destinies. It is time that we did away with these cheap methods. Your organization pays more in return for services rendered than any other institution under the sun. You spend on an average of four hours a month in meetings (and some members think they are doing the officers of the local a favor if they come), and never stop to consider the amount of revenue they receive in an increase of wages. Here in Los Angeles the members (and non-members likewise) receive an increase of 27 cents a day. One month's increase will pay the assessment for committee work, one month's dues, as they are now, and the day's pay assessment nearly, and then they kick. Throw out your small, mean ways and get into the harness and pull—pull hard and steady, and all together. The strikes that the organization has had on its hands ought to learn every one a lesson. Put more energy into the organization of your craft. Stand on the firm ground of solidity. Plead with the weak brother to be firm; inject into the meeting something that will interest them; work, study and make every effort to promote harmony. Then you will see the wonderful effect of your efforts. Walk erect, brothers; don't creep. With best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

WM. MILLER,
Special Organizer.

This is our Official Button.



Every I. B. of B. & M. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

REPORT OF BROTHER GEO. EDWARDS, PRESIDENT OF LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 274.

Delegate to the Trade & Labor Congress of Canada, held in the twin cities of Fort William and Port Arthur.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B and H.

After attending to the Labor Day parade business, I started for Fort William and I arrived there on Tuesday morning of the 8th inst., and to my great surprise did not find any other delegate there from any other point of the system. Well, I had to make the best of it, and it was not long before I met some friends. I dropped into a large bunch of Joint Protective Board of Carmen. They were staying at the same hotel, but they were very busy. They were in session every day, and so were the Machinists, but the Boilermakers were not able to go into session for quite a time, as Brother Hall of Winnipeg was the only delegate for the Boilermakers that had arrived until Friday afternoon, when Brother Quesnel came along, and then I began to feel more at home. We were still placed in an awkward position—neither of us could do much until more delegates arrived, but finally I made up my mind to go around the C. P. R. shops and see how the boys were getting along. I am pleased to say that they are still alive and doing all right, but they said they wanted to be posted more on the work of the Union. They claimed they had been sending their dues to Winnipeg Local, so I thought that the best policy for these men was to try and run a local of their own, and when Brother Powlesland came along I informed him of the condition existing in both the C. P. R. and C. N. R. shops. A good, solid bunch of men such as these are ought, to my mind, to run their own affairs; so Brother Powlesland and I went to the shops and interviewed the men, and finally Brother Powlesland consented to give them an application for a charter. I trust that by now they are working hard to build up a local of their own. Brother Geo. A. Grant will make a fine worker along with Brother Squires of the C. N. P.

On Friday night, the 9th, the machinists of Ft. William Lodge No. 309 welcomed all the delegates representing the C. P. R. to a kind of a banquet. A large crowd attended. There were lots of refreshments provided, also a good program of music and singing was arranged for the occasion. Brother Castell occupied the chair for the evening. The speakers were Brothers Jas. Somerville, J. McLelland and Quesnel of

the Boilermakers. The chief discussion was the work of the System Federation.

On Saturday night a meeting was arranged for all Federation delegates to consider the suggested amendments of the Federation By-Laws. Several other meetings were held during the week, which Brother Powlesland and Brother Quesnel attended.

On Monday, September 12, I attended the Congress, and being the first one I was deeply interested in the work. I should just have been in my glory if the Blacksmiths had been represented on Western lines, but when Brother Powlesland arrived on Tuesday at noon I was all right. I felt that the Blacksmiths were represented more fully. Nothing did me more good than to shake the hands of Brother Powlesland. Fancy for one minute, I met every train that came in, thinking that somebody will surely arrive from some point. Delegates were arriving on almost every train for one craft or another, but not the Blacksmiths. I tell you I felt under the weather for awhile.

Referring again to the blacksmiths in Ft. William, upon learning that they never knew what it was to see a Journal of the Blacksmiths, I promised to keep in touch with them and forward them a few Journals now and again. I have already done so according to my promise. I hope the boys out there will disregard that letter which was sent out from Winnipeg in the same way as the boys of Liberty Local did. They turned it down completely, and when reference was made to me at Ft. William I told them of the step we had taken.

On my return to Montreal the boys were anxious to hear what had transpired at the Congress. I took the photo of the delegates to the shops and everybody was pleased with it, and today it is to be seen at any time in our hall. Proud of it—the Liberty Local boys are because of the fact that they were the first to send a delegate to the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada. I believe that we shall have some good results very soon.

I am pleased to say that Brother Powlesland was at our local on Tuesday night last and we were more than pleased to see him. He said he felt quite satisfied that the C. P. R. boys were making headway towards at least a 90 per cent organization in a very short time.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. EDWARDS,
President Local No. 274.

Keep away from Spokane, Wash., Davenport, Ia., Los Angeles, Cal., and Montgomery, Ala. Strikes on.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

FROM LOCAL NO. 411.

Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 14, 1910.

Editor Journal—Well, we haven't got much to say this time, as everything is rather quiet. Although we are not quite in union, we still continue to prosper. We took in several new members last meeting night and have an application for one more next meeting night, and we will also have another revival. We have to revive the boys up a little now and then by having a blow-out, as they call it. We always have a good attendance when we have a "blow-out," and they all seem to blow out on that night. Brother Gast is again on the sick list, we are sorry to state.

We have our sanitary wash basins now in use in the blacksmith shop, but the ventilation proposition remains unchanged, but it will very likely be done this fall.

Yours fraternally,

MARTIN BART,
President.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 96.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 8, 1910.

Editor Journal—I see that another Journal has come without anything from No. 96. Well, we are still living down here in this land of flowers, and we all have our shoulders to the wheel of our Brotherhood pushing it to the front. We had a good meeting last night and took in one more member, and a good man, too. We are glad to see Bros. John Disney and Oliver out after such a bad spell of sickness. We are getting up something new now in the way of a Thanksgiving picnic. We have had "blow-outs" for ourselves, and nothing has been given for our families in this beautiful land of flowers. I think that nothing nicer could be gotten up than a good, old-fashioned basket picnic for the members and families of No. 96, in some nice quiet place where our children could sport among the flora and all get acquainted with one another. I think that the best way to strengthen our order is for us all to get together, get our families acquainted with one another, and all pull together.

We are sorry to hear of Brother Flanagan, our Fourth Vice-President's, illness,

and all wish for his speedy recovery. Pay us another visit, Brother Flanagan, for we are always glad to see any of the Grand officers.

Another thing I would like to speak of is this: How would it do for us to form an employment bureau, and say the Secretary of each District Council be an agent, and all members that quit a job report same to the Local Secretary at once, and then the Local Secretary report same to the District Secretary, then the report be published in the Journal? Then if a brother gets out of a job he can write to these District Secretaries and find out if there is a job open on his division. I think this could be done with little time and expense, and it would save some of our brothers being fooled into trouble in such places as the Western at Montgomery, Ala. I would like to hear from some of the rest of our brothers.

In conclusion, if you are coming to Jacksonville, bring your card with the Day's Pay stamp and all dues paid and you will be as welcome as the flowers in May.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. CHAMBERS.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 237.

Anaconda, Mont., Oct. 4, 1910.

Editor Journal—It has been some time since we have been heard from, but as we did not have anything particular to write about we let it go.

To begin with, at our meeting on September 13, No. 237 had a visit from our Seventh Vice-President, Brother Evans, and he gave us an entertaining talk on Unions and Unionism and what the outlook was on the West coast. We had a large attendance, almost every member being out to hear him explain things under the head of good of the order.

When the "order of business" was done we had a social session and we gave Brother Evans a rousing good time and he enjoyed it, for he is one of the boys.

The next event was at our last meeting on September 27 at the election of officers, when the following were elected: Brothers Fred Olson, President; Frank Johnson, Vice-President; Arthur Aubertine, Financial Secretary; re-elected, P. F. Fitzpatrick,

Recording Secretary; re-elected, F. J. Kiser. Treasurer; re-elected, Nick Mooney, Conductor, and Harry Sunderland, Sentinel. Those things help to enliven the work of our Union.

I wish to state now that at any time any of the Grand Officers are in this "neck of the woods" our lathstring will always be out and we will give them a rousing welcome.

The only thing we have to complain of is a scarcity of good smiths, as they all seem to be working and don't want to come West.

Brother Jas. P. McDonald met with an accident in the railroad shops here. He had his thumb broken, which will lay him off for a while.

Brother Bob Montgomery was here on his annual migration from East to West or maybe South.

Foreman Dragstadt, of the foundry shop, is back from his vacation and Brother W. R. Clark is glad (maybe).

With best wishes to the Brotherhood, I remain, yours,

OLD WAR HORSE.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 333.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1910.

Editor Journal—Local No. 333 is doing business and is still alive at the same old place.

On Tuesday evening, September 27, we held an election of officers, when the following were elected: President, E. A. Roberts; Vice-President, M. Murray; Recording Secretary, T. P. Powers; Financial Secretary, W. Klawa; Treasurer, M. Moroney; Sentinel, T. Woods; Conductor, C. Koltz. All were installed by Business Manager F. C. Bolam, ably assisted by Brother John Coughlan of Local No. 128.

After installing them into their offices and instructing them in regards to their duties, Brother Bolam spoke on the good of the order; also Brother Coughlan spoke in reference to the officers doing their duty and to the members to attend the meetings and assist the officers in their good work, saying that if the members don't attend the officers can't do justice to their office.

Our Worthy President, F. Funk, was not present. He had other business to attend to. Local No. 333 is getting along fine. We have a few brothers on the sick list—Brothers Martin, Bontempo, Dewees.

At our last meeting, September 27, eighteen brothers paid day's-pay assessment. We attended the last picnic of District Council No. 38 and had a good time.

Our ex-Treasurer, Fred Esmenwein, and Brother Deitz of Sayer, Pa., were present.

Brothers Forderer, Caney, Boalch, Woods, Moroney, Roberts, Klawa, Vought, Bontempo, S. Christopher, Silvey, Obermeyer and Kinny have organized a football team for the season, and will challenge Local No. 128 or Local No. 117 for a game on Thanksgiving Day.

Brother Funk is all smiles. It is a bouncing baby girl. Brother Frank will be good now. Local No. 333 also has sorrows as well as pleasures. Brother Chas. Prout buried his wife on September 4, 1910.

Brothers Powers, Boalch, Roberts, Obermeyer and Forderer of Local No. 333, and Mr. Sterlings of the O. R. C., were the bearers after initiation of officers. Brothers Forderer, Moroney, Bontempo and Murray sang a song entitled "Hi-Lee-Hi-Lo, Hi-Lo-Hi-Lee," which was greatly enjoyed by all.

Brother Powers has returned from Scranton, Pa., where he attended the funeral of his brother, and says that he could not find a union smith or helper there, but he met a few that had the Union in their heart. After spending a few months there he returned only to be forced to accept the office of Recording Secretary, which he has filled for eight years so ably. But Brother John says he will try and do better now and attend to his monthly reports, which were neglected on account of sickness.

We had the pleasure to meet Brother Second Vice-President Glover at the picnic and was sorry that he didn't finish in the race. Brother Funk says that Brother Glover got excited when he saw all the pretty girls there and fell down, but hope that he will do better next time. Brother Beacherer, President of No. 128, says that he will come to our meetings if he sees his name in the Journal. He rouse mit it—sox nix. Frank, come and see us yet once.

At our last meeting the following committee was appointed to make arrangements for an old-time social—Brothers Moroney, Forderer, Woods and Klawa. Thanking the members for the interest shown me,

Fraternally yours,

OLD SOLL.

Brother Funk, of Local No. 333, is all smiles. It is a bouncing baby girl. So smoke up, brothers.

Brother Beacherer, President of Local No. 128, says that he can run a mile faster than Brother Funk of Local No. 333. Brother Funk says that money counts, so get busy, Brother Beacherer.

Brother Hank Dean of Local No. 333, has got a patent on an automobile with one wheel which is run by two electric handles. Run by Brother Moroney.

Brother James Martin of Local No. 333, has just left the hospital after four months with a piece of steel in his eye.

If you meet a man without a card, don't throw him down. Try and get him in the local.

It is unsafe to loan a book to a book-keeper.

Brother Powers, Secretary of Local No. 333, has just returned from Scranton, Pa., after two months there at the funeral of his brother. Couldn't find a union man there.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 77.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19, 1910.

Report of committee appointed to audit accounts of Local No. 77:

Cash on hand beginning of term..\$1,418.47
Receipts of term..... 893.69

Total\$2,312.16
Expenses of term.....\$1,302.78
In the hands of the Treasurer.....\$ 338.46
In the hands of Board of Trustees. 1,405.36

Balance cash on hand.....\$1,743.82
Interest to date on \$1,405.36.... 10.05

Grand total\$1,753.87

EDWARD J. FEHL,
ANDREW PFENNING, JR.,
ALBERT PUTZ.

Board of Trustees' Report.

General fund\$1,415.41
Death benefit fund..... 345.16

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 179.

Alton, Ill., Sept. 21, 1910.

Editor Journal—I will write you a few lines that you may know that Brother Horn came to see us and that he has put us in pretty good shape again. I hope we will succeed now. There were a good many members who were way back in their dues, but Brother Horn made them come to time. He has arranged that dues be kept out by the firm of Beal Brothers and turned over to the Secretary. Our local is not very large in numbers, but we would ask the other unions in our Brotherhood to sit up and take notice that we have paid our assessment for our eighteen members out of our treasury and we are not in a very good financial condition. We are very proud to think that we are in good standing again, but we have to thank Brother Horn for it. We now have to pay 75 cents dues. As I said before, our membership is not large, but they make up in enthusiasm what they lack in numbers.

We are always pleased to have the officers of the general Union visit us, and can assure them a good time as Brother Horn can certify, as he got this Union in good shape again, and he was surprised at it when he came to visit us.

The day's-pay assessment will be sent by the 28th. It has been collected, so will know more when Brother Horn reports, and I hope this will find us in good spirits as we are again in good standing. We were up against it, but Brother Horn straightened us out. There was no other way.

Yours truly,

C. H. BUDDE,
Recording Secretary.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 38.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1910.

Editor Journal—It is a few months since you heard from this district through your Journal. I wish to say that District Council No. 38 is getting along second to none, in our Brotherhood. We are in a better financial condition than any Council in our Brotherhood. A good treasury is a good thing. We have an office at 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara Street, for our Business Manager. You can see him on deck at 8:30 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m. every day. The rest of the time he is going the rounds of the city, getting in new members and also getting after the delinquents, and getting jobs for the unemployed.

District Council No. 38 meets in the office every second and fourth Saturdays of each month. The office is also used for committee meetings for the locals affiliated. The members of the various locals out of work or seeking for information apply between these hours. We have books and other reading matter that are educational to its members on hand at all times. The members that are out of work and have leisure time have a good place to spend their time and get acquainted with each other. We have just added two new locals to our Council—Power City Local No. 425, of Niagara Falls, and Queen City Local No. 192, Forgeworkers, of Buffalo. Local No. 192 is growing every meeting and I think they have a bright future before them.

Power City Local No. 425, of Niagara Falls, was organized August 8, 1910, and five days after they received their Charter sent in a request for raise of pay in Dobbie Foundry Co., the largest shop at the Falls, and received a raise for blacksmiths from 32½ to 35 and 35 to 37½ cents; helpers from 20 cents per hour to 22½ cents, and cutting out building fires before 7 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. This goes to show what organized men can do.

At this writing I understand this company will run its shop nine hours a day hereafter instead of the ten-hour day. Short hours and good conditions is what we want. The money will come.

Local No. 128, the pioneer local of Buffalo, is still holding it position in Buffalo. It is taking in new members at every meeting and gradually raising its members' pay in the contract shops.

Local No. 128 elected their officers for the ensuing term: President, Frank Beacherer; Vice-President, J. C. Bilkey; Recording Secretary, John Connors; Financial Secretary, John Coughlin; Treasurer, F. C. Bolam; Conductor, John Walters; Sentinel, Philip Mandell; Board of Trustees, Daniel Coughlin, Rich. Coole and Chas. Nagel; Executive Board, F. Beacherer, J. C. Bilkey, John Connors, John Coughlin and John Walters. There is no doubt but Local No. 128 will do good business with its new staff of officers.

Local No. 333, the banner helpers local of the East, are lining up its membership to the standard. They are initiating candidates every meeting. They are a progressive local. They initiated two new members last meeting and there are nine applications in the hands of the Investigating Committee for next meeting. They have elected some new officers for the ensuing term. There is no doubt but that they will make good, and I wish to say that the New York Central shops at Depew are thoroughly organized as far as our craft is concerned, and we expect some good results in the near future.

Local No. 117 is progressing as well as can be expected under the conditions that confront them from time to time.

We are after the Polish blacksmiths and helpers of Buffalo and hope to have them pretty well in line. The officers of Local No. 117 are good ones—always on the job at their meetings, and by the assistance of their members and also the other locals, they ought to rank well with Local No. 128 by next spring. The smiths and helpers who don't belong to our Brotherhood should get out of work soon. They will find out that it is better for them to "get on the inside" with the rest of us, as there are ten chances to one they cannot get a job without a card after they get out of the home they have had for a few years.

Locals Nos. 128 and 333 have quite a few members who work in Amherstburg, Ontario, Canada. They are loyal to us. Although many miles from Buffalo they send their dues each month and keep in good standing. They have also paid their day's pay for 1910.

We have a good captain in Brother Joseph Renaud. He was born in Amherst-

burg 64 years ago and knows how to look after the brothers of that town. We appreciate the good work Brother Renaud renders. We had Brothers Carlson and William Roberts from Niagara Falls as delegates to our Council last meeting and hope they will continue to come and connect the Falls with Buffalo. District Council No. 38 will soon begin to run its annual smoker. All members should take notice. There will be something doing every minute.

District Council No. 38 has appointed a Press Committee to correspond with our Journal. With best wishes to all.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 282.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 10, 1910.

Editor Journal.

You no doubt have read about the accident that happened in this city on the night of October 1st, and of the attitude of the merchants and manufacturers and Times owners towards organized labor. They have tried to place the cause at the door of Unionism, and have had the support of some of the ministers, who have uttered terrible maledictions on all organizations for same. Here is an article from the Times, from the oration of Dr. Robert Burdette: "And in the midst of this, men tell us to be calm and suspend judgement. But to most men God gave red blood, instead of ice water for their pulsing veins and human hearts. Go to these mourners here today, whose aching hearts cannot know until the great Judgment Day which casket or grave holds the dust dearer to them than their lives, and ask them to be judicial in their attitude, meting exact justice to all." And this from a man that claims to be a follower of the meek and lowly Christ; a man claiming brotherhood to the great Advocate of Peace. Then they ask workmen to come to them for advice. A mean and inflammatory speech over the remains of the dead.

Another organ of the M. & M., asking men on strike to call off the strike because the Times building burnt up. You may as well ask us to lay down our arms and say we were never in a fight, but that is not our intention. We are going to fight for our rights if it takes all winter and then some. We do not see as the Times disaster has anything to do with our fight for the shorter workday. The tide is turning in our favor, and our ranks are stronger today than ever. The M. & M. thought we could not put up a fight at first, but they have changed their tune.

Men still on the line and doing their duty. We have the support of the entire country, and the brothers in the North are with us,

and sending in help in the shape of cash to continue the fight.

See that all smiths and helpers keep away from Los Angeles as the game is not over. Men have come here stating that they heard the strike was over, but such is not the case.

Fraternally yours,
WM. MILLER.

BECAUSE THEY ARE SCABS.

Cut this out and keep handy for reference. Why? Because they are scabs at Los Angeles: Frank B. Hurst, blacksmith; Joe Krepser, blacksmith; Jim Welsh, jaw maker; Jim Ford, tool maker; John Bissett, blacksmith; Pete Uhlin, blacksmith; Wm. Winkler, ring maker; Sid Aslip, bit maker; Ralph Dinger, jaw maker; Bob Miller, blacksmith; Mike Williams, blacksmith; Merle Wiser, blacksmith; Chas. Romero, blacksmith No. 43093; Morgan Lewis, tool dresser; M. H. Philabaum, blacksmith No. 5743; Ole Johnson, hammerdriver; Jim Withers, hammerdriver; Jerry Blade, heater; Fred Moline, helper; ——— Young, helper; John Linahan, helper; ——— Newberry, helper.

BROTHERS, SEE WHAT WE HAVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Editor Journal—While visiting with Local No. 186 of Philadelphia, some time ago, I had the pleasure of initiating what I believe to be the oldest man we have in our organization; a man who has worked for the Baldwin Locomotive Works for 59 years, and who is still there. He is a man that is respected by all, and while our hustling brothers were working like Trojans to see that every man joined our organization not one of them approached this worthy brother. He soon found out what our committee was doing and he went after them like a lion at a piece of raw beef, and called them down good and plenty for not coming to him and letting him know that they were organizing the shop. So, after our committee apologized to this grand old man, they gave him an application which he filled out immediately and came to our next meeting, which was the following Sunday, and became one of us. Now, to show you that this worthy brother had the spirit of true unionism in him, he absolutely refused to let a non-union helper help him on Monday morning. The result was that his helper had to line up along with the balance, and today we have 95 per cent of every craft in Baldwin's organized. So, brothers, if you know of any blacksmith or helpers that are not in our Brotherhood, show them

these few lines about this grand old man of Baldwin's, Brother Barclay McGlinn, 82 years of age, and if they don't join us then they might just as well be in the land of nowhere.

Hoping we will be able to find more Barney McGlinns in our travels, I am,

Fraternally yours,
C. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

POST, CHEAP MISCHIEF MAKER.

On September 7 the representatives of organized labor who on July 19 at Cincinnati effected an agreement with the Buck's Stove and Range Company met at St. Louis for the adjustment of the long-drawn-out contest between the company and labor, and with the company's representatives applied themselves to the duty of carrying the terms of the agreement into effect. Before so doing, however, they were all confronted with the fact that Mr. C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., the manufacturer of Gripe Nuts and more of that sort of stuff, had sought to obtain an injunction from Federal Judge McPherson, to enjoin the representatives of labor and the company from entering into an agreement or from carrying out the agreement of July 19. Judge McPherson, however, declined to issue the injunction, giving his reasons therefor, the most effective being that the persons sought to be enjoined had not been served with a notice. Other reasons were assigned, to which we shall at some other time refer and perhaps publish in the American Federationist. In addition to the injunction petition came the service of summons to the Circuit Court of the Eastern Division, Judicial District of Missouri, of all the officers of the American Federation of Labor, of about fifty other officers of the international, State, city and local organizations, both individually and collectively, and the organizations as such, jointly with the Buck's Stove and Range Company. The suit is brought by Post as a minority stockholder of the Company under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The damages alleged are \$250,000 and under that law threefold damages claimed. The Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor are made co-defendants.

Under these circumstances and conditions the representatives of the company and of labor met and endeavored as best they could to reach an honorable and mutually advantageous agreement to establish industrial peace and better relations between organized labor and the company.

Here are exposed the true characteristics of the hypocritical, flatulent Post. During the entire period of five years, while the com-

pany and labor were arrayed against each other, Post was too cowardly to admit, much less openly declare, that he had an interest in the company's affairs. He was too parsimonious to take part of the blame for the company's hostile policy toward labor during that time and thereby incur the general indignation and resentment of the people. No; not then, but now when, under the new management of the new policy of the company to express itself as determined hereafter to deal fairly and wisely in agreement with organized labor, he, Post of Gripe Nuts fame, must stealthily rush to the courts, seek an injunction to prevent the accomplishment of what every true, thoughtful American must regard as a praiseworthy purpose.

And now Post's suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is pending, to mulct the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor in the sum of \$750,000! What say we to the result of the suit? We are at a loss for an absolute, definite answer, particularly since the award under the same law of \$222,000 in the Hatter's case. But we have been advised by some of the foremost attorneys that the Post suit can not be successful; that as a minority stockholder of the company he cannot interfere with the judgment, policy and actions of the company so long as the actions are honest, without deception or devoid of fraud, and that inasmuch as the company, under its new management, in good faith entered upon the new policy of agreement and mutual good will with organized labor and agreed "that it will withdraw its attorneys from any case pending in the courts, which have grown out of the disputes between the American Federation of Labor and any of its affiliated organizations on the one hand, and the Buck's Stove and Range Company on the other, and that the said company will not bring any proceedings in the courts against any individuals or organizations growing out of any past controversies between said company and organized labor," the company and organized labor were within their lawful rights, and the minority stockholder Post can not successfully maintain his suit.

If this legal advice given us is founded upon the law, and it certainly seems feasible and logical, both Post and his attorneys must be apprised of it. Then, what is Post's real purpose in bringing first the injunction which was denied and then the suit? Free advertisement, cheap notriety. Having become financially rich by his imposition on the public's credulity, and particularly through his vast and misleading advertising, for which he paid cold cash, he caught the idea that here was a chance to get his "name in de papers" and on the front pages with-

out the expenditure of a cent which he could not buy for a million dollars.

Of course, any one can bring a suit against any other person or company, and the suit must be met and answered regardless of its merit or demerit. To let any case go unanswered, undefended, simply means that judgment will be recorded against the defendant by default and the amount of the damages claimed awarded in full. So, despite the ruthless, unwarranted, and untenable litigation begun by Post of Gripe Nuts fame, both organized labor and the Buck's Stove and Range Company must be defended by attorneys, take such legal action and make such answer as may be necessary to safeguard the rights and interests of all. And in all that time Post and his Potsum and his Gripe Nuts will get more free advertising and more cheap notriety.

And now the question arises, what will labor, its friends and sympathizers do under the circumstances? Let Post wither in the narrowing circle in which he moves, or refuse to give their patronage to this Potsum, Gripe Nuts, and Toatsies? There have been instances when men of the type of Post, bearing other names, have felt the result of the people's wrath against a common-scoold, a malevolent mischief-maker or a public enemy.

Organized labor and the Buck's Stove and Range Company have come to an honorable agreement and propose to do everything within their power to work for their mutual advantage and interests. Labor is confident of the good faith of the company under its new management and feels that time will justify that confidence. On the other hand, labor will justify in every way the confidence placed in our movement and our men. Let us all show by every means within our power that the company will receive the patronage and encouragement of labor, its friends and sympathizers. Let labor demonstrate the real value of agreement of employers with organized labor.

And in the meantime, keep Post in mind. "There's A Reason."

GOT A DOLLAR A WEEK.

Special correspondence of The Chicago Daily News.

London, Oct. 1.—The women chainmakers of Cradley Heath are on strike. They refuse to make chains for 1 penny (2 cents) per yard any longer. An expert at the trade can turn out two hundred-weight of chain in a week, which is paid for at the rate of 3s 3d per hundredweight; out of the 6s 6d (\$1.72) earned 2s 6d must go for fuel and hire of forge, leaving \$1 for a wage for the working week of seventy-two hours.

A visitor to the "black country," in the heart of which Cradley Heath is situated, thus describes chainmaking: "The left hand plies the great bellows—one, two, three. The fire glows at the first stroke. The worker's other hand turns a long iron rod, one end of which, in the flame, is already red. In a moment it is on the anvil, the glowing end shaped with quick-hammered strokes into an unclosed link. The shaped section is then notched and broken off, while the rod goes again into the fire. The incomplete link is fixed to links already made and returns to the fire also. When it is red it comes again to the anvil and is welded, beaten this time with ringing, fullblooded blows.

"So nicely dovetailed are these operations of shaping and notching and welding and blowing the bellows that the worker never rests. She sweats. Her hair falls over her face. She talks to a neighbor, even attempts consolation to the querulous baby—who more likely than not is there kicking and screaming his protest against the narrowness of the wooden box in which he is cradled or against the specks from the forge which light on his face and arms, while the bellows are driven and a myriad sparks are blown into her toilworn face."

The oldest of the Cradley Heath workers is 79. She has worked at chainmaking since she was 10, as she states in her quavering voice. Her children and her children's children are all employed at the forge. Now 800 of these workers have risen and thrown their chains aside. They are demanding the minimum rate of pay—5 cents an hour—fixed by the board of trade on August 17 last, which means to them an increase of from 50 to 150 per cent. From that date the women were legally entitled to the new rates, unless they signed an agreement to the contrary, in which case the old terms would be in force for a further six months.

Advantage, it is claimed, has been taken by the employers of the fact that many of the women can neither read nor write to induce them to affix their "marks" to an agreement binding them under the old rates. Great was their indignation when the alleged fraud was explained to them, especially as their employers are accused of working them at high pressure and accumulating huge stocks against the anticipated rise of wages. E. P. BELL.

JURY CENSURES STEEL CO.

A coroner's jury yesterday during an inquest censured the Illinois Steel Company for carelessness and for employing incompetent help. The inquest was the result of an accident September 2, in which two men were killed and five others were seri-

ously burned when a ladle full of molten metal was precipitated on a crowd of workmen in the plant of the company. The men killed were Thomas Powers, 7750 Coles Avenue, and Samuel Naroncich, 8932 Strand Street.

A new method of harassing the striking miners of the Greensburg and Irwin coal fields is to be used by the deputy sheriffs, a method that will attack the parents through their children. Thousands of shoeless, hatless and scantily clothed little boys and girls are huddled together in the eviction camps. They fear to travel the roads to school because the deputies have repeatedly arrested them for "trespass." Their rags of clothing make them ashamed to be seen in the school room. They will not go to school—they tell their parents so—and in consequence the deputy sheriffs are now preparing to arrest the miners. With the settlement of the strikes in other districts it will be possible for the United Mine Workers to turn the full strength of its resources into the Greensburg and Irwin fields. Not less than \$45,000 a week can be depended upon for the men and women in the eviction camps, is the estimate of Secretary-Treasurer Edwin Perry.

"As far as the miners of the Greensburg and Irwin fields are concerned, this strike is only beginning," was the statement of District Organizer John McCartney.

R. K. Cassat, a son of the late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is an official in one of the largest coal mines in the district, and it is well understood among business men of Pittsburg that the settlement of the strike could be brought about at once if it were not for the determination of this railroad to starve the miners into submission and in this way kill the union.

One of the best reports we have ever heard read from a District Council was read by Secretary Anderson of District No. 25. They took the district not only financially bankrupt but in debt, and with Brother Matek they determined to make it a success, and they have done so, especially financially. The officers should have the applause of every member of the district. While the committee did not get all they expected when they got in conference, they found they had to bear the expenses of the forest fires.

This is our Official Button.



Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plated, 40c; per dozen, \$4.00. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local No. 231.

At the last regular meeting of District Council No. 3 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

MOTHER OF BROTHER JOHNSON M. PARKER

THEREFORE, Be it Resolved, that the members of this local extend to the Brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow; and

BE it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same recorded upon the minutes of our meeting.

A. W. BASKETT,
O. A. MARVIN,
Committee.

From Local No. 43.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman,

ANDREW PETERSON,

a worthy and respected member of our Local Union; be it therefore

Whereas, The life that made our associations with him pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are closed upon our further intercourse. By his ennobling traits of character he has endeared himself to us, and in his career has left an example to his fellow members.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official journal for publication.

A. O. ANDERSON,
I. KROHN,
H. DIXON,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 494

At the last meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Death, the grim reaper, has removed from our midst our beloved brother,

HERMAN LUVEN,

Therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our JOURNAL, also to the family

of the deceased and be recorded in our minutes.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that the same be sent to our Journal for publication.

JOHN LEWIS,
WM. BORDWELL,
RICHARD CHORLEY,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 114

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our beloved fellow craftsman,

JOHN B. PAFFORD,

a worthy and respected member of our Union. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also to our official JOURNAL for publication.

C. GARNER,
V. B. FORD,
A. L. THOMAS,
Committee.

From Local No. 453

At a regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

WIFE OF BRO. DISHINGER;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and family their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sustain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

THOS. HODGE,
GEO. J. HARRIS,
L. R. PORTER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 400.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the relentless hand of death,

there has been removed from our midst, our beloved brother and shopmate,

FRED B. HAVEN,

Resolved, That this Local tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother in this, their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Local and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother and a copy sent to the JOURNAL.

K. A. SWANSON,
J. H. FORMAN,
T. J. RATH,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 128.

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. JACOB STINEBACH,

Whereas, We believe that the family has been bereft of a good wife and mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

FRANK BEACHERER,
JOHN COUGHLIN,
F. C. BOLAM,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 128.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe, to call to himself the

SON OF BROTHER RICHARD COOLE,

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal, also to the family of the deceased, and the same be recorded in our minutes.

FRANK BEACHERER,
JOHN COUGHLIN,
F. C. BOLAM,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 174

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our

midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

EDWARD COFFEY,

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that the same be published in our official Journal.

JOHN B. DUTTEN,
EDWARD H. HOLTHAUZ,
Committee.

From Local No. 13

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

WILLIAM H. SIBES.

WHEREAS, In his death the Blacksmith loses a friend whose memory will be fondly cherished, we, the members of this local, deplore and grieve his death, and in token of the esteem and respect we have for his memory, we do hereby extend to the bereaved family and his relatives our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother, who has been called from his labor to rest.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of our brother; also a copy to the official JOURNAL for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

ROBERT J. CROOM,
WM. P. CARROLL,
Committee.

MIXED LETTERS.

One morning an editor was in receipt of two letters requesting personal replies, one from an anxious mother who wrote touching the proper rearing of twins, the other from a farmer who asked for a method of getting rid of grasshoppers.

The editor, out of the fullness of his knowledge, wrote the two replies, but in the press of business got them in the wrong envelopes. To the mother of the twins went this interesting recommendation: "Cover them carefully with straw and then set fire to it. After jumping in the flames for a few minutes the little pests will be speedily done for."

The man who was troubled with grasshoppers was bidden to, "Give castor oil regularly in moderate doses and rub their gums with a bone."

DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.

General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4214.
- WM. F. KRAMER**, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. DOUGHERTY**, First General Vice President, 509 Brookenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. N. GLOVER**, Second Vice President, 6210 Hermitage ave., Chicago, Ill.
- W. G. POWLESLAND**, Third Vice President, 250 Beatrice St., Toronto, Canada.
- T. FLANAGAN**, Fourth Vice President, 2227 Bralnard st., New Orleans, La.
- ROY HORN**, Fifth Vice President, 3425 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- J. J. GOLDMAN**, Sixth Vice President, 535 W. 57th St., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. EVANS**, Seventh Vice President, 327 N. Montana St., Butte, Mont.
- C. W. KOENIG**, Eighth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 215 E. Williams St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- GEO. PEACOCK**, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 315 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Board.

- D. C. TUCKER**, 321 China Street, Vicksburg, Miss.
- EDWARD J. RYAN**, 14 A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
- G. SANDEMAN**, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- JOHN REID**, 83 South 7th St., Kansas City, Kans.
- WM. THOMPSON**, 644 Otgen Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

General Board of Trustees.

- W. I. McMURRY**, 1921 Albian St., Los Angeles Cal.
- M. DONAGHY**, 1390 Parthenais Ave., Montreal, Can.
- G. VAN DORNES**, 129 Riverside avenue, Little Rock, Ark.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

District Councils

- CHICAGO AND VICINITY**—Meets every third Thursday of each month at Koch's hall, 12 N. Clark st. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec'y, Wm. Zickgraft, 1134 N. Franklin st.; business manager, John J. Barry; special organizer, Edw. Tegtmeyer, 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. Phone Main 4345.
- MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- FRISCO SYSTEM**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell St., Springfield Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 56, Springfield, Mo.
- NEW YORK NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM**—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM**—Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George St., Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 6012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.; B. E. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM**—President, Secretary.
- INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM**—President, Secretary.
- PACIFIC SYSTEM**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; secretary, Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
- NORTHWESTERN**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 787 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coelln, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM**—President, John W. Duff, 405 S. 14th street, Chickasha, Oklahoma; secretary, D. E. Bart, 121 N. Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- CHESAPEAKE & OHIO**—President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1240 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- SOUTHERN SYSTEM**—President, Arthur Gledhill, 731 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- BIG FOUR SYSTEM**—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Mahart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- NORFOLK & WESTERN**—President, Wm. McDermott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- BOSTON & MAINE**—President, George E. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, c/o C. R. Shops, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM**—Pres., W. L. Enlow, 7014 Grand ave.; sec., R. L. Comas, 1622 Kennedy, ave., Parsons, Kan.
- DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT**—Sec.
- DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM**—
- NORTHWEST DISTRICT**—President, R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Bardolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 25 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., E. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WABASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 218 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Wm. Cain, 790 A Euclid Avenue; sec., F. A. LaBee, 1701 North Pendleton avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec., Wm. Grieb, 85 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 730 Park st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Adam Lange, 5967 Madison ave.; sec., Wm. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave. Bus. Agent J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 40 **PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 140½ N. 50th st., West Philadelphia; Sec., Frank S. White, 625 N. 15th st., Bus. Mgr., John M. Tobin, 316 Odd Fellows Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista av.; sec., Frank S. Fechter, 508 Pulliam st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall Pres. J. L. Brown, 686 Penn. ave.; sec., Ira Landrum, 973 Eder avenue; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., A. J. Daroux, E. 2nd ave.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 406, Pine Bluff, Ark.

- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Howard Hall. Pres., Jas. Howard; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John Morrissey, Box 502; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3d Sat. at Old Masonic Temple, Maine st., Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Varley Bauman building, 1410 3d avenue. Pres., Arthur Gladhill, 721 3rd 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., F. W. Dodd, 5320 1st ave., Woodlawn, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Board of Trade Bldg, Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., B. T. Harrison; sec., G. M. Oliver, c/o C. R. B. Shops, Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 912 Rutger street, St. Louis, Mo.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 3d and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., W. D. Williams, 711 S. Campbell ave., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 3d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., B. L. Berris, Windsor Hotel; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREEMPORT**—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Socialist hall. President, Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres. T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Clark st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. E. G. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. W. H. Meyers, Argenta, Ark.; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1416 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Pythian Castle. Pres. E. V. Cecil, 914 Hardy street; sec., W. J. Noonan, 1237 Rutland st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewis, No. 25 B. U.; sec., H. E. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., Ed. Mitchell, 614 Hall st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple. 2704½ Alder street. Pres., L. L. Hamilton, 1721 E. 9th st.; sec., J. L. Burke, 667 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Seeborn, 720 Powell st., Portland, Oregon.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1809 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., John Doyle; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 43 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, P. Hanrahan; 834 Tuscarora st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 48 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Hausel Bldg, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 814 E. Oak st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, box 232, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minnie, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, 23½ 6th street, S. Pres., Otto Brown; sec., Elsa E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., J. F. McGrath, 210 S. Lamine st.; sec., Luther G. Dowd, 1706 S. Ohio st.; fin. sec., W. J. Musick, 1117 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 68 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries, sec., J. S. Ruffin, R. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 66 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. Pres., John Mead, West Waterloo, Iowa; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnaber st., Waterloo, Iowa.
- 68 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Nation Hall, 7th st., and Central ave. President, Frank Whaley, 1204 Cliff st.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodman's Hall. President, J. P. Clark; secretary, S. T. Brownfield, Box 639, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BEAUMONT**—Meets second and fourth Saturday at Union Temple Hall. Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 73 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., C. J. Redlack, 2410 Fillmore st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22d ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Violet st.; sec., John Peikofor 484 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Yorkthiemer's Hall, Union ave. Pres., H. A. Burger, 4721 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6048 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy 1306 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturday at 4126 Lake st. Pres., Henry Collin, 414 N. Lawndale ave.; sec., Wm Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **BATTLE CREEK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tue-days at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st. Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Doll, 4 C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 82 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, George Wise, Thornburn P. O., Esquimaux, B. C.; sec., Frank W. Jeeves, 2649 Graham st., Victoria, B. C.
- 83 **VEHICLE WORRRERS**—Sec., M. B. Zol-lars, 308 N. Pine st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 84 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houston; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 86 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Arthur B. Chapman, 2413 8th ave.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 88 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Brougham sts. Pres., C. I. Richardson, 317 E. Brockett st.; Sec., E. J. Sanders, 505 Evergreen st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **SYDNEY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 333 Charlotte st. Pres., Donald McKenzie, Rockdale ave.; sec., Ira P. McKay, 106 Argyle st., Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every third Tuesday at Carpenters' hall, 1321 Broadway; Pres., A. J. Raef, 1813 Grand avenue; sec., Henry W. Smith, 530 Marions ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., A. J. Raef, 1813 Grand ave.; sec., C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson sts., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., E. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 92 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave. President, E. J. Kearney, P. O. box 545.
- 95 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomburg and Conlar avenues. Pres., Louis Hauth, 733 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 W. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. H. Cates, R. F. D. 1, Box 27 A, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, W. L. Scott, 709 Taswell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, C. Barrett, 1400 10th st.; sec., F. L. Peulecks, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 1st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corkan, 1417 5½ ave.; sec., Geo. Graham, 406 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 103 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. President, W. A. Ryan, 3702 Grove ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., S. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Joe Pierce, 1702 W. 12th st.; sec., T. Donnelly, 516 N. H. st., Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA**.—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Eiceldt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budda hall, cor. 9th and Riddle sts. Pres., William Hatchford, 1728 Madison st.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **FRISCO**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., Arthur McGuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 816 Morgan st.; sec. C. Garner, 516 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 116 **HELENA**.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Pete Jasmon's shop, Main st. Pres., John Howard, 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczynski, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 326 Walden av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**.—Meets first and third Mondays at 2nd Depot st. Pres., F. F. Williams, 204 Jennings ave; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., Patrick H. Gaul, 340 W. Carson st.; sec. pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur av., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WALDING**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams, 1907 West Congress st.; sec. P. W. Mosler, 4432 Princeton ave.; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunis Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; sec., Richard Keelan, 300 E. 24th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Mill-st. President Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **TUBAL CAIN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., C. Phelps, 620 Bart st.; sec., J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, President, Robert Watt, 84 Sherman st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., Geo. Atchison, 10 Mable st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 508 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Laner, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, John Bridger; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 155 **ALGERS**.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renecy hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **SAGINAW**.—Meets 1st and 3rd, Sat., at Labor Union Hall. President August Laesch, 413 North 3rd., ave.; sec., Samuel West, 519 North 4th., st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 302 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 15th st.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A St. Clair ave., East St. Louis Ill.
- 161 **PORT SCOTT**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209 1/2 E. Wall st. Pres., W. E. Bryant, 513 S. Broadway; sec. D. E. Moore, 424 S. Lowman st., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, A. N. Welch; sec., Geo. Chadwick, 1010 W. Mill st., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **HAVELOCK**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., R. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 427 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., Chas. E. McHugh; sec., Frank Woodmaster, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. Pres., Ebert Berkuist, 1017 E. Belmont; sec., Chas. Schultz, 537 S. 7 West, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., J. Czarnecki, 4213 14th st.; sec., Geo. Sandeman, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., F. F. Hamrick; sec. Ruphus Chastang, 325 N. Catoma st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 172 **COALINGA**.—Meets Wednesday nights at 7:30, 123 West E st. Pres., E. A. Roaths, P. O. Box 806; sec. G. T. Rogers, 238 Polk st. Coalinga, Calif.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., I. M. Hind, 1628 G st.; sec., John B. Dutton, 2730 Magdalena ave.; sec. H. W. Plate, 1826 S st., Sacramento, Cal.
- 176 **SAN DIEGO**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 7th and H. sts.; Pres., C. G. Carson, box 68, R. F. D. No. 2; sec., C. W. Rees, R. F. D. No. 2, box 68 B, San Diego Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., J. S. Nummy; sec., S. B. Pippin Teague, Texas.

- 178 BELLEFONTAINE.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 108 Buckingham st.; sec., A. R. Black, 302 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine Ohio.
- 179 ALTON.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, Harry Benson, Beal avenue; sec., A. Budde, 920 E. 6th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 NEW HAVEN.—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 66 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 30 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 183 PARLOR CITY.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 619 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 BAKERSFIELD.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 DES MOINES.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 1636 S. Fourth st.; secretary, protom., Jerry Founy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 PATERSON, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 402 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., James Brown, 10 Park st., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 INDEPENDENCE.—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 932 N. 11th st.; sec., Joe. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 EDDYSTONE.—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., James McGloone, Leipserville, Pa.; sec., Samuel D. Tehton, 610 E. 8th st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 BENTON.—President, Henry Butth, 2807 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at Brick hall, 318 Lion st. Pres., Walter L. Roberts, 418 Central ave.; sec. Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 MARBLE CITY.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. D. Trainer, 1023 Callaway st., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parsons, 337 Oak Hill ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 192 QUEEN CITY.—Pres., John Czarniske, 274 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 193 STAR.—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 207 S. Cottage Grove avenue; sec., C. E. McClara, 114 W. Franklin st., Urbana, Illinois.
- 194 BREMERTON.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at Eagles hall, Pres., O. D. Rue, Box 1093; Act. Pres. Robt. F. Pittack; sec., Jas. H. Ross, Box 685, Bremerton, Washington.
- 195 MONROE.—Meets every Tuesday. Pres., J. L. Buchanan, 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 DROP FORGERS.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay str. Pres. Geo. W. Matthew 442 Ave., A.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 JACKSON CITY.—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 810 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 408 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 SCIOTO.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman hall. Pres., Jerry Dixon, 1306 High st.; secretary, P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 GATE CITY.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, David S. Jenkins, 320 E. 11th st.; sec., D. C. Clifford, No. 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 203 HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS.—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 336 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 208 PADUCAH.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. Pres., J. E. Smith, 1280 Kentucky ave.; sec., J. T. Hutches, 1223 Jackson st. Paducah, Ky.
- 208 LIBERTY.—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leidenkrans hall. Pres., J. Kapwaki, 367 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wieso, 3 Wendell avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 208 GRAND CROSSING.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pussey's Hall, 75th st. and Draxel ave. President, J. S. Osten, 724 Lowe ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 72nd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 CLINTON.—Meets every fourth Tuesday at K. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., G. W. Bales; sec., J. E. Cooper, 1118 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 PRINCETON.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., Elias Sambart, 219 East Spruce st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 BOSTON.—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Elliot st.; sec., James McNally, 108 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 MERIDIAN.—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., R. L. Smith; R. F. D. 3, sec., L. L. Long, 3416 Ray st., Meridian, Minn.
- 212 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Lowery, 1911 E. Main st.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, California.
- 213 SPOKANE.—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane. Pres., M. T. Blanrock, 3123 E. Jackson ave.; sec., C. M. Sanders, 203 East Crown ave., Spokane, Wash.
- 215 SEATTLE.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 1214½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3023 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 BROCKTON.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 18 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 534, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 FORT WAYNE.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., C. Snyder; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 TWIN CITY.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller st. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joe McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.
- 225 NASHUA.—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Dautte, 42 Jefferson street; secretary, Clement Desclin, 115 Chandler st., Nashua, N. H.
- 226 PASUMPSIC VALLEY.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., H. E. Butterfield; sec., W. F. Beauregard, box 340, Lyndonville, Vermont.

- 220 **NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 115-118 Exchange Place. President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 130 N. Genoir st., New Orleans, La.
- 221 **WASHOE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., J. M. Sullivan, Box 93; sec., Robert R. Barber, Sparks, Nevada.
- 222 **DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rohlfelt, 904 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 223 **GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Phelps Block. Central avenue. Pres., R. J. Somers, 313 7th ave. South; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 315 9th st. South, Great Falls, Montana.
- 224 **PROVIDENCE**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Peck's hall, 27 Westminster st. President, Thomas Kelly, 52 Armstrong ave.; secretary, O. E. Jackson, 7 Young ave., Providence, R. I.
- 227 **COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Nesley, Davidson Block; sec., T. F. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 229 **BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 1634 West End av. Trades Assembly hall. Pres. Geo. Currier, Crete, Ill.; sec., J. R. Morris, 1313 Vincennes ave.; fin. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 232 **GOOD WILL**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. President, Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky. Sec., M. D. Pettibone, 120 Mt. Clair ave., Ludlow, Ky.
- 234 **BRADDOCK**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Fords Hall, 215 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry, 523 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton ave., Rankin, Pa.
- 235 **ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 231 **MCCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220 1/2 Main st. President, C. E. Gronstrom; sec., F. W. Smith box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 232 **GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 2d st. Pres., G. A. Schlegel; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 233 **ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1018 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 235 **PLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays at City Federation hall. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 2029 Blanding st., Columbia, S. C.
- 237 **FLORENCE**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilbertson, 308 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 238 **MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040 1/2 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 239 **WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., C. A. Brockway, 1140 Dawson st.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 446 Berwick ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. E.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 530 Spring St., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Friday at the recorder's office. President, C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., H. H. Jones, 309 Congress st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec., Peter Hansen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rossmore ave.; sec., Chris. Keutze, 3514 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **QUEEN CITY**—Meets third Tuesday, at Worman's hall, 1320 Walnut st. Cincinnati, Ohio. Pres., Chas. Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 701 Second st. Pres., F. M. Uter 701 Second st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowls st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall, Main st. President, D. R. Tompkins, 601 Tennessee ave.; sec., J. W. Brightman, 7 Cottage ave., Palestine, Texas.
- 274 **LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1127 Denarontigny st. East; sec., A. Bowie, 1485 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threlkeld, Marion, Ill.
- 277 **LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., J. W. Chilton; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G St., Livingston, Mont.
- 279 **CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 281 **VULCAN**—Pres., John Barnecut; sec., Edward Jackson, 1408 Centre ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 **CONTRACT OF LOS ANGELES**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., G. B. Fisher, 452 E. 43d st.; sec., Wm. Miller, box 292, Station C., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 285 **FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at R. 10, 155 Main st. Pres., W. R. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., James Massee, East Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., J. C. Osborne, Box 147, sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7, Walnut Springs, Tex.

- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Peter J. Miller, box 335, Galeton, Pa.
- 288 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, at 39 Charlotte street. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 44 Cincinnati ave.; sec., B. T. Dillon, 33 Cordova st., St Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 290 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 293 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2114 Mulberry st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavinaugh; secretary, Samuel Darrow P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., C. J. Fries, box 389; sec., Lewis Fries, P. O. box 446, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. B. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 456 S. Acadomey st.; sec., C. E. Eiland, 919 Beecher ave., Galzburg, Ill.
- 297 **ROCK CITY**—Meets on 3d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 299 **JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2315 Pacific ave.; sec., Albert J. Reeve, Jr., 530 17th st.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 **BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 309 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred. Endling, 740 Stewart ave.; sec., Chas. Bowers, 1023 Churchill st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**. Meets 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Eli Van Schaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 306 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2523 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., Chas. F. Hunt, 2963 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 308 **MAPLE LEAF**—
- 309 **HUDSON VALLEY**—Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Charles Nutting, 136 N. 3d st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 3012 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 233 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Joseph Davis, 1833 Franklin ave.; sec., Mike Hannell, 3007 Union Block, St. Louis, Mo.
- 323 **WALSH**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney 5119 Westworth ave.; sec., James Ryle, 6438 Sheilds ave.; fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe 5026 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Pres., M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman, box 267, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 325 **HOMESTEAD**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223 Arthington pl.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 829 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin., sec., Geo. Clark, 3061 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed. King, 9321 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **QUEBEC**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 De Aiguillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., P. J. Lynch, 7 Gardeau st., Quebec, Can.
- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Edw. Perry; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 329 **STERLING**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schultz, 122 East 3d st., South Bethlehem, Pa.
- 332 **HELPERS**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 6 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmiller's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 393 Gold st.; sec., J. W. Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **McCOMB CITY HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 2204 Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James st.; sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block, Central ave. Pres., Chas. Nickels, 207 W. 2nd st.; secretary, Geo. Nagle, 514 Fox street, Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **SAN ANTONIO**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., W. L. Badger; sec., M. A. Wood, 708 Austin st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 338 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets 1st Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in Wilson's hall, Hancock st. Pres., Samuel Butt, 105 S. South st.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **LABOR HOME**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **FOREST CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Viking Hall 527 Seventh st. Pres. Martin Holmstrom, 1521 7th ave.; sec., Richard Carlson, 1521 Seventh ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhombert's hall, cor. Kniest st. and Rhombert ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 886 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer, and, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 348 **BLACKSMITH**—Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 631, Port Arthur, Texas.
- 349 **SACRAMENTO CONTRACT**—Pres., Joe. L. Sayler, 1017 11th st.; sec., A. L. Derman, 2022 Dee, Sacramento, Cal.

- 400 **ZONE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, E. M. Flossell, Gorgona; sec., Thos. G. Roth, Empire, Canal Zone. Box 133, Panama; sec. pro tem., J. C. Stone, box 43, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **COLBERT**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd Fellow's hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., Bruce Garner; sec., Chas. Peterson, box 411, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **WATER VALLEY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., J. E. McCloskey, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **DEVINE**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Hall, N. Broadway ave. Pres., J. W. Taylor, cor. Horace and Wimberly sts. sec., Geo. A. Hewitt, 332 East Line st., Tyler, Tex.
- 407 **KEVELSTOKE**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres., Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **LOOKOUT**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres., W. V. Blanton, 12 Long st.; sec., T. M. Malton, cor. Main and Dodds ave., Ridge Dale, Tenn.
- 409 **PARSONS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., R. L. McAmas, 1612 Kennedy ave.; sec., Wiley Pugh, 1719 Gabriel st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 **ALLIANCE**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres., W. A. Grieb, 43 Stewart st.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 602, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 **LA FAYETTE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Martin Bart, 1920 Pierce st.; sec., H. P. Voght, 1613 Tippecanoe st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **LOCOMOTIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catherine st., Vianville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **CHOCTAW**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrissy hall. Pres., D. A. McDonald, 217 N. Kickapoo st.; sec., G. C. Jenkins, 211 N. University st., Shawnee Okla.
- 415 **FOND DU LAC**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., A. Rohedanz, 509 Minnesota ave.; sec., G. Kropacek, 233 Western av., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **HICKORY**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **DUNDEE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. N. Savoy, Box 45, McAdams Junction New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **MOBILE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Granapa; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **ARCH CITY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 1 1/4 E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1575 S. 3rd st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st., Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **POWER CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Room 289, corner Main and Spruce sts. President, Chas. Mathews, sec., Wm. Roberts, 908 Buffalo ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **PUGET SOUND**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1183 1/2 Commerce street, Central Labor Hall. Pres., Wm. Thompson, 1208 S. Fife st.; sec., Erwin Stolze, 4507 S. Warner st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **TOLEDO**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, at 3030 Chase st. Pres., Dell Moore, 306 Parker ave.; sec., M. J. Nagle, 3030 Chase st., Toledo, Ohio.
- 428 **EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Robt. Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **BINGHAM**—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., L. B. Manes, R. R. 3; sec., Aaron Wilson, R. R. 3, No 6, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **YOAKUM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall. Pres., C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 34 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 32 Columbia ave., Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**—President, F. F. Froncœur, Bradley, Ill.; sec., James Martinson, box 96, R. F. D. 2, Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial street. President, Geo. Pracht, 1004 National blvd.; sec., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **SUNSET**—Meets 2d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., E. W. Thurman; sec., W. P. Self, gen. deliv., Salida, Colo.
- 435 **PANHANDLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, Frank Sanderlin; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Texas.
- 436 **HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls sts., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 **TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Doltan, gen. del.; sec., John J. McKelvy, 1307 Hays st., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 **NORWOOD**—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Barry, 81 Allison st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave.; sec., Jas. O. Dillon, 822 A. Tyler st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 445 **TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at I. O. O. F. hall, Congress st. Pres., Harry Barnes, 627 Russell st.; sec., John Steigler, 720 S. 2d ave.; sec. pro tem., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474 1/2 Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurlbise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **JOHN BROWN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., John Jenison, box 453, Osawatimie, Kans.

- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., John Bassett, 1336 Meyers st.; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at E. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec. John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 183 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. B. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex. Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays. Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2801 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Fred Allen, 417 W. Mercury st.; sec., W. J. Bradley, box 838, Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 808 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., E. E. Tucker, 538 Galapago st.; sec., F. W. Springer, 1833 E. 33d av; fin. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 437 Delaware ave., Denver, Colo.
- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House, Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 98, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Gust. Strand, Box 398, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Chas. McQuarrie; sec., D. J. McGillivray, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, W. M. Cannon, 1913½ Main st.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. B. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Dezell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 135 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **DELAWARE**—Meets every third Thursday at Central Labor hall. South Main st. President, A. A. Given, 186 Park ave.; sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st. Delaware, Ohio.
- 466 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 401 Dakota ave., Chickasha, I. T.
- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John H. Slatery, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 88 4th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets fourth Mondays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 615 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 4515 Eberly Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, W. D. Priest, Box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., W. D. Brown; sec., Geo. Dold, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 523 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., G. W. Groves; sec., Wm. M. Rostock. Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President. R. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevin ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 99 Erickson st.; sec., Tovia Bratsberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., Arthur Strom, general delivery; sec., H. W. Powers, 173 Albany ave., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., P. J. Meyers, R. F. D. 7; sec., L. H. Baker, 246 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **DUQUENSE**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at cor. Grant and Diamond sts. 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Pres., John Tapkin, 406 Island ave.; sec., Benj. McElhiney, 411 Alexander st., McKees Rocks, Pa.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Hugh McCallum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., Alleghany, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore St. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.

493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 401 Wood st., Monroe, La.

494 **LAKE COUNTY**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec. J. W. Kennedy, 69 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.

495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriek's hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.

497 **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.

498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., Geo. Tyacke, Proctor P. O., Minn.

499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.

500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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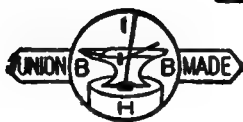
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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Vol. XI

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER, 1910.

No. 12

Christmas Greeting

BY ASSOCIATE EDITOR

THIS is the Happy Christmas Time when each of us should take thought of the other. There is something in the word "Christmas" which breathes the fraternal spirit. To those who are burdened with grief; to those upon whom the hand of sickness and affliction has been laid; upon those who have lost in life's race material blessings, may the tender hand of mercy and consolation rest gently; to our thousands of members who have been blest with an abundance, may they realize the pleasures of giving happiness, relief and sympathy to those in trouble, poverty and affliction, remembering "It is more blessed to give than to receive".

* * * * *

In the spirit of Fraternity let us strive to make this festal time all that the name signifies. This is the Happy Christmas Time, when young and old, rich and poor open their hearts and endeavor by kindly remembrances and good cheer to make those around them happy. The Journal offers its Fraternal Greetings and hopes the coming Christmas will bring to each and every member, the choicest gifts, and the New Year, health, happiness and unlimited prosperity.

AGREEMENTS

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Company; H. M. Atkinson, Receiver.

Agreements Between the Blacksmiths and the Company, Effective November 1, 1910.

1. Nine (9) hours to constitute a day's work; working hours for day forces between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m., for night forces between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

2. One hour and one-half will be allowed for each hour's service in excess of nine hours. If not notified before whistle blows to continue at work, time will be allowed under Rule 4.

3. One hour and a half will be allowed for each hour's service on Sundays, January 1st, February 22nd, Memorial Day, July Fourth, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and December 25th; when legal holiday falls on Sunday, the same will apply to the date observed by the State and Nation.

4. When called back to the shop after having performed their regular day's work, they will be paid for not less than five hours.

5. When sent out on the road they will be allowed time and one-half from time they are called out until they return, they to pay their own expenses.

This does not apply to wrecking forces, or to others regularly assigned to road service.

Road service will be paid for in accordance with first paragraph of this rule.

6. No blacksmith will be laid off during bulletin shop hours to equalize time on account of having worked overtime.

7. When a reduction of expenses becomes necessary, the hours will be first reduced to forty-eight (48) hours per week, and no increase of forces will take place while the shops are working reduced hours. The reduction of bulletin hours in roundhouses and outlying running repair points shall be optional with the Company.

8. There may be one apprentice for each shop and in addition not more than one apprentice for every five blacksmiths. The apprentices at large will be confined to the districts in which the shops to which they are assigned are located. In

computing the number of apprentices to be employed at each individual shop, all of the blacksmiths employed at outlying points under the jurisdiction of that shop shall be counted. Apprentices will not be employed under 16 years of age nor over 21 years of age; they shall serve a period of four years of 300 days each and, at the expiration of the apprenticeship, if retained, shall be paid the minimum rate of their respective shop. If within one year an apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade he shall be dismissed.

Apprentices will not be used on road work except when accompanied by a blacksmith, unless blacksmiths are not available.

No apprentice will be employed at an outlying point where no machine tools are installed.

No apprentice shall be allowed to work overtime, or on night shift for the first three years of his apprenticeship, unless to complete a job started during the day, or in cases of emergency.

9. Rates of pay—Blacksmiths:

Fitzgerald.	
1 man	39 $\frac{1}{4}$ c
	Per hour.
2 men	39 $\frac{1}{4}$ c
4 men	37 $\frac{1}{4}$ c

Manchester.

1 working foreman.....	40c
1 man	37 $\frac{1}{4}$ c

10. When a blacksmith has a grievance, he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with the General Foreman and Master Mechanic; if not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he may place it in the hands of a committee of employees affected by this agreement, who shall try to settle it with the Master Mechanic; failing to do so, the committee may appeal the matter to the General Manager, in which event the chairman shall present a written request for same, furnishing the names of the committee and the shop each represents, when transportation will be fur-

nished, leave of absence arranged for, and a date of conference set.

If an employe considers he has been unjustly discharged, he may appeal to the General Foreman and Master Mechanic within three days after his dismissal; if the matter is not satisfactorily adjusted, he may appeal higher in accordance with the preceding paragraph. If it is decided that he has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he will be reinstated and paid for the time lost.

The company will not in any way discriminate against any employe who shall serve on committees.

When serious grievances arise in a shop on account of an alleged violation of the agreement, the practice complained of shall be discontinued until the shop committee shall have taken the matter up in accordance with the above paragraphs, and the matter has been adjusted.

Blacksmiths quitting their work on account of differences arising locally between officials and themselves, without first endeavoring to settle the matter in accordance with the above paragraphs will be considered as having resigned from the service.

11. When vacancies occur, employes

will be given consideration for promotion, proficiency, character and seniority to prevail.

Blacksmiths working nights will be given preference for day work, when vacancies occur, if they desire the position.

12. Blacksmiths will be given the same privilege in regard to free transportation over this line as other employes.

13. When an employe is discharged or leaves the service, he shall be paid his wages within three days.

14. The sanitary condition of shops and roundhouses shall be given the best possible attention.

The above Rules, Regulations and Rates shall remain in force for one year from date, and thereafter until either party desires a change, giving the other party interested thirty (30) days' notice.

H. M. ATKINSON, Receiver,
For Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co.

By ALEX. BONNYMAN,
General Manager.

Accepted for the Blacksmiths:

R. J. KEARNEY, Chairman.

R. R. BRYAN.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company.

Motive Power and Machinery Department.

Agreement Between the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company and the Black- smiths and Helpers in Its Employ.

Effective October 1, 1910.

Rule 1. This agreement shall be in effect upon its adoption and shall supersede all other agreements and instructions contrary thereto. It shall remain in effect until changed, subject to thirty (30) days' notice in writing from either of the parties that desire to change it. A full statement of changes proposed shall accompany the written notice, and upon the expiration of the thirty (30) days, conferences shall begin.

Rule 2. Any man who has served an

apprenticeship or has had four years' varied experience at the blacksmith trade, and by his skill and experience in his class is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work and with the use of drawings and blue prints carry the work to a successful completion within a reasonable length of time shall be considered a blacksmith. The foreman shall be the judge of competency. Forging, welding, sharpening and tempering of tools shall be done by blacksmiths and apprentices, as far as possible.

Rule 3. Nine hours shall constitute

day's work; all day blacksmiths and helpers to start at the same hour, not later than seven-thirty (7:30) a. m. Blacksmiths and helpers shall be allowed one hour at the close of shop week with pay. All time over the regular nine (9) hours shall be considered overtime and shall be paid for as such; time and one-half to twelve (12:00) midnight, and double time thereafter. Blacksmiths and helpers returning after the regular working hours in force, as per shop bulletin, will receive not less than five (5) hours' pay. Overtime will be confined to emergency cases. When it becomes necessary for an employee to work overtime, he will not be laid off during working hours to equalize time. The same overtime rate to govern night men as well as day men. All helpers will receive one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour per day for building fires. Night men will be allowed ten (10) hours for nine (9) hours on duty, with one (1) hour for midnight lunch.

Rule 4. One apprentice or advanced helper may be employed to every five blacksmiths, and one to the shop. A helper will be permitted to advancement after working two years continuously in the shop where he is employed, seniority and competency to govern such advancement. Advanced helpers shall agree to work for a term of three years; each year he shall receive an increase of three (3) cents per hour; and after the expiration of three years, should the Company wish to retain him, he shall receive the standard rate of pay in his respective shop. After six (6) months' trial, should he prove incompetent, he may be reduced to helping. He shall not be required at one class of work for more than six (6) months, if at all possible, but shall be instructed in all branches of the trade during his apprenticeship. An apprentice shall agree to work for a period of four (4) years, and after the fourth year, should the Company wish to retain him in its service, he shall receive the standard rate of pay of his respective shop.

Rule 5. Sundays and legal holidays, New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day will be considered holidays. Employees working on these days will be paid at the overtime rate. When a holiday falls on a Sunday, the day observed by the State or Nation shall be considered a legal holiday and shall be observed accordingly.

Rule 6. Blacksmiths and helpers sent out on the road to do work shall be allowed straight time while traveling and

waiting for trains, and reasonable expenses allowed. Schedule rates to be paid for all time worked and time men hold themselves in readiness. When it is necessary to transfer blacksmiths and helpers to roundhouses or other shops, they will receive one (1) day's pay for each day of traveling, and reasonable expenses allowed until they arrive at their destination.

Rule 7. Blacksmiths or helpers discharged from the service will be given a clearance setting forth the cause of discharge, and if desired, investigation will be held within five (5) days after receipt by the Company of a written request for the same. If, after investigation has been made, it is found that the blacksmith or helper has been unjustly discharged, he will be reinstated, with full pay for time lost.

Rule 8. Blacksmiths and helpers having grievances will submit them to Shop Foreman or Master Mechanic, and will have the right of appeal to higher officials. Leave of absence and transportation will be furnished to blacksmiths or helpers and committee when grievances cannot be otherwise adjusted.

Rule 9. Blacksmiths and helpers, who by long and faithful service with the Company have become unable to handle heavy work, shall be given preference to such light work as they are able to handle.

Rule 10. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, time shall be reduced to eight (8) hours per day, five (5) days per week; if further reduction is necessary, force may be reduced in order of seniority in service. The hours shall not be increased until all available blacksmiths and helpers laid off are given an opportunity of re-employment.

Rule 11. When filling positions at higher rates, senior men, if competent, will be given preference. When a blacksmith is requested to take a fire, he will receive the rate paid on that fire.

Rule 12. A place will be designated by the proper officer inside all shops and roundhouses where notices of interest to blacksmiths and helpers may be posted.

Rule 13. Rates of pay:

Position.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.
Blacksmiths, general .....	.42	.42
Blacksmiths, 1st heavy fire..	.45	.44
Blacksmiths, 2nd heavy fire..	.43	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spring Maker .....	.43	.43
Tool Dresser .....	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Forging Machine .....	.42	..
Bolt Maker .....	.37	.29
Helpers, 1st heavy fire.....	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Helpers, 2nd heavy fire.....	.28	.27

All other helpers.....	.26	.26
Steam hammer operator.....	.24	..
The pay of apprentices will be:		
First year .....	.12	
Second year .....	.14	
Third year .....	.17	
Fourth year .....	.22	

Approved:

A. W. TRENHOLM,
General Manager.

E. B. THOMPSON,

Superintendent Motive Power and Machinery.

F. R. PECHIN,
General Superintendent.

P. H. HANRAHAN,
F. H. WEIBEL,
E. L. CROGAN,
Blacksmiths' Committee.
LAWRENCE OHL,
ED. MITCHELL,
A. W. SWANSON,
Helpers' Committee.

St. Paul, Minn., October 9, 1910.

International & Great Northern Railroad Company.

Thomas J. Freeman, Receiver.

Schedule of Rules and Rates of Wages for Blacksmiths, Helpers and Apprentices in Shops and Roundhouses of the International & Great Northern Railroad Company, in Effect, May, 1910.

ARTICLE I.

Working Day and Overtime.

The regular working hours will not exceed nine (9) hours per day. All time over regular working hours to be paid for at rate of time and one-half, including Sundays, and the following legal holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. When any holiday falls on Sundays, the day observed by the State or Nation will be recognized as such.

Blacksmiths, helpers or apprentices working after regular hours as per shop bulletin, will receive five (5) hours' pay for three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes or less work provided they have not been notified before fire time; if after fire time, will be considered as call.

ARTICLE II.

Reduction in Hours and Force.

Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, working hours shall first be reduced to eight (8) hours per day, and any further reduction of expenses that may be found necessary shall be made by reducing force, in which case seniority shall prevail; and while working less than (9) hours, force shall not be increased.

Increasing Force.

Before changing working hours back to nine (9) hours, blacksmiths who have been laid off will be given preference of re-employment provided Master Mechanic is advised of men's address and the men report within five days after being notified of increase of force, five days to commence from date letter is mailed.

ARTICLE III.

Discipline.

No employe shall be dismissed or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after investigation, it is found that employe has been unjustly dismissed or suspended, he shall be reinstated and receive full pay for all time lost, such investigation to take place within five (5) days from date of suspension or dismissal.

ARTICLE IV.

Committees Representing Organization Leave of Absence.

The Company will not discriminate against any blacksmith or helper who may from time to time be delegated to serve on committee or represent their organization or who shall be elected to act as a delegate to a convention. When requested to do so, the Company will grant leave of absence and transportation on its own

lines, so far as the law allows, to blacksmiths and helpers who may be delegated to confer with the Company.

ARTICLE V.

Employment of Helpers.

When it is necessary to employ helpers, experienced helpers will be given preference.

ARTICLE VI.

Service Letters.

Blacksmiths or helpers leaving the Company's service will be furnished on request with clearance, signed by proper official, which will indicate cause of leaving the service and period of employment.

ARTICLE VII.

Promotion.

Competent blacksmiths to be given consideration and preference to promotion when vacancies occur, foremanship excepted.

ARTICLE VIII.

Road Time.

Blacksmiths and helpers sent out on road, from shop in which they are regularly employed, will receive straight time for traveling, shop rates while at work, and necessary expenses.

Transfers.

When necessary to transfer blacksmiths and helpers to roundhouses or other shops, they will receive straight time for traveling and expenses until they arrive at their destination.

Blacksmiths and helpers that are laying off on account of reduction of force and are sent to other roundhouses or shops for employment, will not receive expenses or time for traveling.

ARTICLE IX.

Promotion of Helpers.

When helpers are promoted to blacksmiths, they shall receive helper's pay for the first three (3) months and semi-annual increase pro rata so that at the expiration of his four years' apprenticeship he shall equal prevailing rate at point employed. If, in three months' time, such helper does not show ability to become a competent blacksmith, he shall be reduced to helper. A helper who has been promoted will be considered a blacksmith apprentice until he has served the required apprenticeship, the oldest white helper in point of service to be given preference.

ARTICLE X.

Change from Lower to Higher Rate Fires, Etc.

Blacksmiths or helpers promoted to a

fire paying a higher rate than their regular rate, shall receive the rate paid on the fire to which they have been promoted after three (3) days. In emergency cases, if blacksmiths or helpers are placed on lower rate fire, he shall be paid his regular rate of pay regardless of the length of time he is employed on the lower rate fire.

ARTICLE XI.

Employment of Apprentices.

One apprentice shall be employed for each shop and one additional apprentice for every five (5) blacksmiths employed. (This subject to Article 9.)

Qualification of Apprentices.

Hereafter, all apprentices engaging themselves to learn blacksmith's trade must know the first four rules of arithmetic and to be able to read and write the English language. No apprentice will be employed under sixteen (16) years of age and over twenty-one (21) years of age.

Term of Apprentice's Service.

Apprentices shall serve four years of not less than three hundred (300) days per year. They shall in no case leave the service of the Company without just and sufficient cause. They shall receive ten cents per hour for the first six (6) months and semi-annual increase pro rata so that at the expiration of the four years' apprenticeship he shall equal prevailing rate at point employed. A certificate showing that he has served his apprenticeship shall be given him after four years' service. If he leaves the service before he serves his apprenticeship, at his request a letter will be given him showing time of service and cause of leaving.

ARTICLE XII.

Frame Fire Helpers.

The frame fire will be furnished sufficient number of helpers to handle the work upon which engaged.

These rules and rates of pay to become effective on and after the first day of May, 1910. In case the Company or the blacksmiths employed desire to change the foregoing agreement, thirty (30) days' notice in writing will be given.

BLACKSMITH RATES.

Palestine, Texas—Locomotive Department.

	Per hour.
Forge No. 1, first fire.....	.47
Forge No. 2, second fire.....	.45
Forge No. 3, spring fire.....	.44½
Forge No. 4, third fire.....	.44
Six miscellaneous fires.....	.42
Four miscellaneous fires.....	.40½

Forge No. 15, forging machine man.	.35
Forge No. 16 and 17, bolt header man	.25
Car Department.	

Forge No. 1.....	.40½
Forge No. 2.....	.37

BLACKSMITH HELPER'S RATE.

Forge No. 1.....	.25
Forge No. 2.....	.23
Forge No. 3.....	.23
All other helpers	.22½
Shear and punch men.....	.25

Mart, Texas.

Blacksmith's rate .....	.41
Blacksmith's helper's rate.....	.22½

Taylor, Texas.

Blacksmith's rate (locomotive work)	.41
Blacksmith's rate (car work).....	.37
Blacksmith's helper's rate.....	.22½

San Antonio, Texas.

Blacksmith's rate .....	.41
Blacksmith's helper's rate.....	.22½
For the I. & G. N. R. Co.:	

F. S. ANTHONY,
Superintendent Machinery.

H. MARTIN,
Superintendent.

R. A. GARNER,
W. M. DELLIS,
ROBT. BIGGS,
Committee for Blacksmiths.

Approved:

THOMAS J. FREEMAN,
Receiver and General Manager.

POLICE AND BOYCOTT USED TO AID OTIS**Officials Defy Law In Los Angeles, Cal.****Chicago Police Clubbed Society Leaders In Garment Workers' Strike—Request of Union Men for Vacation Shelved.**

(By Pan-American Press.)

A squad of 12 city police have been assigned to guard Harrison Grey Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times, and his various offices in this city. Protest against this uncalled for squandering of public money upon a private individual, who is in nowise threatened with personal harm, is being voiced in the daily press of Los Angeles.

The potent influence of the Merchant and Manufacturers' Association, asserts

President Fred C. Wheeler of the Central Labor Council, is undoubtedly behind this move to impress the public with the idea that the city is in continual danger from organized labor.

Determined to make Los Angeles a "model open-shop city" the Merchant and Manufacturers' Association has fathered a system of boycotts against business men and newspapers friendly to labor; the latest of these being an attempt to put the Los Angeles Record out of business because of its fearless editorials demanding a square deal in the investigation of the Times explosion. The boycott was a dismal failure, for the public rallied to the Record's support, increased its carrier circulation 50 per cent, increased its street sales, and, moreover, 750 of the paper's advertisers declared openly that they would not withdraw their ads.

As a specimen of the Times vituperation, the following editorial utterance can be duplicated in almost every issue of Otis' paper:

"If the labor unions would discard from their leadership the cowardly, murder-inciting, corpse-defacing bullies, then their more cowardly yellow editorial backers, who have for months been engaged in futile efforts to bulldoze Los Angeles employers into an abandonment of the open shop policy, they would illustrate their tardy wisdom."—The Times, September 7, 1910.

The appointment, by District Attorney Fredricks, of Earl Rogers as a special prosecutor before the grand jury that is investigating the destruction of the Los Angeles Times office, has raised a storm of protest from organized labor and the plain people of this city, but also from that portion of the daily press which is not openly partisan to H. G. Otis. Rogers is, and has been, for years, the attorney for the Merchant and Manufacturers' Association which has repeatedly announced its intention of making Los Angeles a "model open shop city."

It was Rogers whom Otis put in charge of all his legal and detective work immediately following the explosion. Rogers' office was the center from which radiated all the multitude of detectives that flocked to this city upon the announcement (afterwards withdrawn) of over a hundred thousand dollars in rewards for the capture of "dynamiters" alleged by Otis to have blown up his plant.

It was Rogers who defended Pat Calhoun in San Francisco, the traction magnate who flooded that city with biggest

band of gun-fighters and strike-breakers that were ever gathered together in this country.

It was Rogers who, with the aid of two detectives, illegally dragged Mrs. C. M. Feider into a private office and put her through the "third degree," merely because she was the wife of a prominent union man and this tool of Otis' thought he could frighten and confuse the woman into any admission that he desired.

The outrageous actions of the District Attorney's office are being closely copied by Chief of Police Galloway, who, without reason or law, refused to allow the labor parade, which was the largest ever seen in this city, to carry banners upon which had been inscribed union and political sentiments to which he personally objected.

The censored inscriptions were as follows:

"Workers, unite." "Join the union. It has made better conditions." "They did it in Milwaukee. We can do it in Los Angeles." "Capital organizes to keep Labor from Organizing." "Los Angeles for the workers in 1911." "Labor united industrially and politically is invincible." "Join the union. Demand the label." "Workers, organize industrially and politically and free yourself."

Disguising themselves as workingwomen and taking their places on the picket line by the side of the striking garment workers in order that they might "see for themselves" the attitude of the authorities towards the strikers, a number of noted Chicago club women, settlement workers and college girls were brutally clubbed by the police who mistook them for working girls. Consternation spread through the police force when the arrested women produced visiting cards proving their identity. Bail was not asked and taxicabs were hurriedly called to take the undesired prisoners to their homes.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, who has given a hospital to Chicago; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen; Miss Jane Addams, of the Hull House; Anna Nicholes, of the Neighborhood House; Harriet Vittum, of the Northwestern University Settlement, and Dr. Rachelle Yarros were all members of this investigating committee along with scores of other noted Chicago women, who are prepared to go on the witness stand and testify as to the brutalities of the police. One woman in particular, whose identity has been kept secret, was so terribly beaten that she was hurried in an automobile to a hospital. This case is causing the police department deep concern.

Mrs. Raymond Robbins, president of the

Women's Trade Union League, has received the pledged assistance of 50 volunteers from among the club women to carry on the fight along this line that so successfully won the victory for the striking shirtwaist makers in New York.

Miss Jennie M. Flint, treasurer of the Garment Workers' District Council, is paying out on an average of \$3,000 a day in strike benefits. Over \$50,000 has been paid out to strikers since the commencement of the struggle.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the biggest mail order house in the world, is completely tied up in its vast tailoring department, Hart, Schaffner & Marx is also still bitterly fighting the Garment Workers' Union, but the unexpected wave of publicity given to the strike by the club women of Chicago can have but one result, assert experienced labor leaders, and that will be a complete victory for the strikers.

President Taft has practically shelved the request of the "per diem" men, at work on the Panama Canal, for a holiday long enough to permit them to visit their homes in the United States. A holiday of 15 days they are allowed now, but this length of time, the committee pointed out to the President, would be entirely consumed on shipboard if the machinists, railroad men, steam shovelers, shop men, or any of the "per diem" wage workers should desire to use their vacation in seeing their folks at home.

On the other hand the "salaried" men, who are not members of trades unions, are allowed six weeks' vacation.

The blackest part of all this, assert members of the committee, is that the men were promised vacations of sufficient length in which they could come home before they ever agreed to go to the Isthmus. But this was a "gentleman's agreement" and not being legally binding is now ignored.

When first seen by the committee President Taft was all smiles and agreed as to the plain justice of the case, but after weeks of waiting for something more tangible than smiles and handshakes the committee pressed for a decided answer and got the final jellyfish evasion that the President must further investigate the case during his proposed trip to Panama.

All the investigating that the President may do cannot shorten the trip between the Isthmus and home, is the unanimous opinion of the disgusted committee who are not backward in asserting that every request of organized labor is being covertly opposed by the administration.

EDITORIALS.

A Day's Work

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

To some, it is the completing of a task—so many bricks laid, so many shoes made, so many articles manufactured. To others, it means a certain number of hours employed, eight, ten, twelve, in occupations in which one's efficiency cannot be determined by a mathematical process. In most cases it actually means that the thought and ingenuity of a century, resulting in ideas and devices which enable one to produce a thousandfold more or better, have been concentrated into a single work day, so that the 'day really stands for a socialized effort, which has become possible only because others in the past have contributed their share to our day's work. To these we owe a debt of gratitude.

How may we repay these pioneers who blazed the way for us, making our lives more human and more comfortable, making our tasks lighter and less irksome? We cannot bring them from their graves, nor even thank them for the sacrifice of by-gone days. But there is a way in which we may pay the debt we owe them—we have the privilege of building upon the foundation laid by our forefathers, so that other millions may be blessed because of our labors. We may pay to future generations what we owe those in the past.

This is the motive which prompts the noblest endeavor. And the heroes of our present-day industrial life are not those whose day's work is done simply so that they, themselves, may live, but those who plan and work so that others still unborn may reap where they have not sown, may garner where they have not strewn.

All this may seem idealistic and impossible for most men. But the law of progress demands this of us, whether we will give this service or not, unless we are content to become parasites, living from the labors of others. And one may become a parasite, even though one may work for himself. In a sense, any man is a parasite who is willing to receive the benefits which have accrued as the result of others' labors, without contributing his share to the common good.

It is a cause of gratitude, also, that a life of service and of altruism may be lived in the daily grind. It is not necessary to go to foreign lands and distant climes to become soldiers of the common weal. Nor is it necessary to leave one's work to become a helper of the human race. For who does more to help mankind than the wives and mothers in our homes? Neither is it needful that we do great things. For life is made up of small deeds. It was the giving of a cup of cold water, and the contribution of the widow's mite which Christ commended. The gifts of the rich were not mentioned. Therein the humblest of us may take courage.

Peace On Earth

(Rev. Gilbert Cleworth.)

It is nearly two thousand years since the angels sang it, and we have not reached the land of Peace yet; rather our's is the battle of the warrior with its "confused noise, and garments rolled in blood." What wrongs to be redressed, what contradictions to harmonize, what problems to solve?

But Earth's weary millions are sick of tumult: industry wants peace, commerce

wants peace, religion wants peace, and it is coming. Yes, peace—blessed, glorious, white-winged peace—is coming. For justice is coming, and after that comes peace.

Men are coming to see that it is not fair for them to revel in rich and luxurious food while those who supply it live on the coarsest, and not enough of that; that it is not fair for them to live in houses of comfort and durability, stateliness and grandeur, while those who build them have scarcely room sufficient to lay their weary toil-worn limbs to rest; that it is not fair for them to wear the most delicate and exquisite textures, while those who spin and weave them wear the roughest and coarsest garb; that it is not fair for them to be warm, while those who supply the coal at the risk of their lives, have black hearths themselves.

It is this awakening to fairness and justice, and the recognition of the intrinsic worth of man, that will bring peace. Not to minimize the sacredness of sacred things, but to recognize that more sacred than the day the church holds sacred or the sacred bread, or the sacred cup, is the altar of the human heart: This is the great awakening, the harbinger of peace!

The Garment Worker's Strike

At this writing, the Garment Workers' strike remains unsettled, and before this issue reaches our readers, Thanksgiving Day of 1910, with all its blessings, will have passed into history. Many people will have enjoyed their turkey dinner, with all that goes with it, and those will be thankful. No doubt Hart, Schaffner & Marx enjoyed it the same. We might go further to say that we would not be surprised to learn that they had possibly brightened the homes of many a poor family by sending them a Thanksgiving dinner.

No doubt, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and other wealthy firms, if asked, would graciously donate to charitable institutions where free soup is offered to the widows and fatherless. In fact, many of our liberal people are employers of a great many men whose wage to him who provides for the family is not sufficient, therefore the wife and children are put to work.

Those who have read the daily papers and read the reports of investigating committees are surprised to learn of the conditions under which the Garment Workers of the City of Chicago have been working. It was not a strike altogether for higher wages, but it was a strike of unorganized men, women, and girls against unsanitary conditions and tyrannical bosses.

Two or three weeks after the inauguration of the strike there was brought to light by investigations the true conditions of affairs. We cannot give the full details until the strike is settled, which does not seem to be in sight at this time, but possibly will run up to Christmas, and the philanthropists will have another chance to bring cheer to the hungry for a day or two, at least.

There is something wrong—radically wrong, wrong politically, wrong morally, wrong spiritually—there is a crash coming, and a day of reckoning.

Special Notice

The Missouri Pacific strike, which was called Oct. 21st, is still on—no settlement in sight; however, every influence known has been brought to bear. The business men along the line of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad held a conference and passed resolutions and suggested a board of arbitration.

The circular sent to our members, we hope, will be received in good spirit and

your financial assistance given promptly. This strike cannot be lost. The Missouri Pacific motive power is in very bad condition, and we are thoroughly convinced that the Missouri Pacific management is attempting to strike a blow directly at union labor.

Chief Stone, of the Locomotive Engineers, has been hobnobbing with Railroad Managers to such an extent that he is getting the habit. Verbatim reports say that in his conferences with Mr. Kendrick, of the Santa Fe Railroad, he stated that the Engineers had assisted the Company in forcing the bonus system on the Machinists and helped them defeat that organization. Mr. Kendrick, in turn, said, "for which we thank you." Mr. Stone remarked: "Don't mention it."

According to these statements, Mr. Stone admits helping Mr. Kendrick force a system of work on an organization that he would not accept himself, and puts up this plaintiff plea that for services rendered, he should not be asked to accept something that he did not want. The writer has read the typewritten reports of this conference, and is not speaking second-handed. We may add here that there will be no strike of the Engineers on the western railroads.

At this writing the A. F. of L. Convention is in session, and we have nothing to report further than that it looks as though it would be a long drawn out session over jurisdictional questions. A meeting of the Executive Boards of the Metal Trades Department and also of the Railroad Department will be held.



A LOYAL TEAM.

Brother Joseph Weber, No. 128 (blacksmith), and Brother John Crowley,
No. 883 (Helper), of District Council No. 38, Buffalo, N. Y.



By pulling together, much will be accomplished.

PROFESSOR JORDAN EXPLAINS.

In the August issue of the Journal there appears an item taken from the Boston Post and commented on by Brother Ryan, and the following letter from Professor David Starr Jordan of the Stanford University fully explains his position. We are pleased to give this the same publicity as we gave the other item:

Stanford University, Cal., Nov. 3, 1910.
The Blacksmiths' Journal,

570 Monon Building, Chicago.

Gentlemen: I find on my return to the University the letter of Mr. A. J. Ryan, published in your Journal on page 31. The reports of my criticisms of football as given in the Boston Post were most slow-

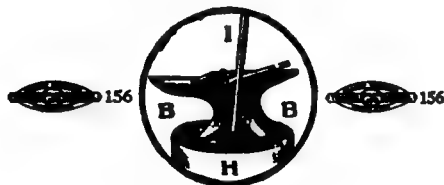
ly and most childishly inaccurate. As an illustration of this, it is stated in the report that Professor Hetherington, of the University of Missouri, "pleaded for an extension in athletics, and called football the greatest of intercollegiate sports." As a matter of fact, Professor Hetherington, who was one of my students, has steadily opposed the game called football in the East, and in his paper had nothing whatever to say about it, the paper being in advocacy of out-of-door life for children. In the alleged quotation from me, there is not a single line that is correct, or anywhere nearly correct, and I said nothing derogatory to blacksmiths or boilermakers.

Very truly yours,

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



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AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
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All communications must be written on one side
of the paper only and must be in the hands of the
editor not later than the 15th to insure publication
the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views
expressed in private communications.

**Items for the Journal should be
placed on separate slips of paper
—not the backs of reports, etc.,
in order to insure prompt publi-
cation, and should reach this
office not later than the 15th of
each month, if intended for cur-
rent publication.**

BY THE WAY.

A Merry Xmas.

If a team of horses pull together they
are sure to accomplish something; and the
same is true of men.

Did you ever stop to wonder what a lot
of mischief you might get into if you
didn't have to work for a living?

The annual convention of the American
Federation of Labor was held at St. Louis,
Mo., last month. The delegates from this

Brotherhood were General President J. W.
Kline, First Vice-President W. J. Dough-
erty and Second Vice-President Chas. N.
Glover.

Keep a sharp watch on O. V. Davis,
card No. 37,276. Advance him no money
or grant him any credit. For further in-
formation write this office.

Advertising matter has been sent to al-
most every local Union in the Brother-
hood, and it is hoped that it will be put
to good use. Do not allow it to find the
waste basket.

District Council No. 9 (Illinois Central
System) held its annual convention No-
vember 4 and 5 at Paducah, Ky., and the
delegates report that it was the most suc-
cessful convention this District ever held.

Brother George VanDornes, member of
the General Board of Trustees, spent a
few days in Chicago recently. He seemed
quite interested in the new systems adopt-
ed at the General Offices and heartily ap-
proves of the method lately installed for
keeping trace of our membership.

Brother Geo. B. Fisher, one of the loyal
members of Local No. 282, Los Angeles,
Cal., was a visitor at the General Office
recently and he gave a vivid description of
the conditions as they exist on the coast.
Brother Fisher is on a visit to his aged
father whom he has not seen in fourteen
years.

A LIVE WIRE.

F. C. Bolam.

Many of our brothers will recognize in
the accompanying cut that of our genial
and hustling Business Manager of Dis-
trict Council No. 38 of Buffalo, N. Y.
Brother Bolam was elected to his present
position June 1, 1908, and has continued
ever since, and has just been re-elected to
another term. Brother Bolam has his Dis-
trict in a fine working condition, and woe
be unto the man who should drop within
the confines of his District without a clean
paid-up card. Brother Bolam holds the
record in the Brotherhood for continued
services as a local officer, having just been
re-elected to the office of Treasurer of
Local No. 128, to which office he has been
elected for the 24th term. Fred is ever
ready to help those who are right, and
certainly goes after them when they are
wrong. It is to be hoped that he will be

retained in his present position for many terms to come, as his past record has proven him a competent officer.



W. F. BOLAM

Business Manager District Council No. 28,
Buffalo, N. Y.

AN APPEAL.

**To the Officers and Members of the
International Brotherhood of
Blacksmiths and Helpers.**

About two years ago Brother Charles Hane, of Local No. 239, lost his position in one of the shops of Chicago Heights, Ill., and being unable to secure employment, and having a family depending upon him, was forced to go elsewhere, and while seeking employment in other parts, met with an accident on the railroad in which he lost both of his legs. When found the only identification was a paid-up card which was found on his person. This accident has incapacitated him from working at his trade, and he has practically become the charge of the good people in and around Chicago Heights, Ill. The bulk of this burden has fallen upon the members of Bloom Local No. 239, who have always responded liberally, but the burden has become so heavy that they are unable to keep up with the support of Brother Hane and his family, and for that reason appeal to the generosity of the rank and file of this Brotherhood. The accom-

panying cut of Brother Hane will show his helpless condition, and it has been decided that if sufficient funds can be raised to start him in some small business in order that he can provide for those depending upon him, that we will do so, and we appeal to you for such aid for this afflicted brother as may be the means of thus as-



WITH ARTIFICIAL LIMBS



WITH ARTIFICIAL LIMBS DETACHED

sisting him. Send all donations to J. R. Morris, Secretary, No. 239, 1318 Vincennes Ave., Chicago Heights, Ill., or to the General Office, remembering, "IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE."

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

Report of John Reid, Special Organizer

From the Firing Line of the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain and Southern Railways.

Kansas City, Kan., Nov. 21, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

This being my first report as a Special Organizer I may be a little light in some parts of my report, but I will humbly ask the indulgence of the Brotherhood to bear with me and overlook any feeble remark I may chance to make.

In the November issue of our Journal the Brotherhood has a splendid explanation by our leader, Brother James W. Kline, as to the reasons the members of our Brotherhood are out on strike on the M. P., I. M. & S., therefore, I will make no comments along that line.

Being placed in charge of the strike on the 20th of October, I left St. Louis for Sedalia to be there at the walkout, and, brothers, it would have done your hearts good to see the promptness with which our brothers obeyed the call of our grand President. He issued the call for Friday, October 21, at 10 o'clock a. m., at every shop and roundhouse where our members were employed—not one man disobeyed the order. I have visited all the places where the large shops are located, namely, St. Louis, where we had thirty-two members of our organization employed; all came out to a man and were given a hearty cheer by the members of the other crafts when they reached the street. They came out in military fashion, headed by Brother Mockler, who is an old hand at the game. They held a joint meeting and elected Brother Mockler as chairman of the joint crafts, and I am pleased to inform our Brotherhood that our interests are being well taken care of at that point, every member of our organization being determined to fight to the last ditch.

At Sedalia, which is one of the largest shops on the System, sixty-eight of our members and eleven non-beneficiary members walked out. I was present at the walkout. As I stated before, it would have done your hearts good, and that is putting

it mildly, to see that body of men walking four deep to the hall where we held a joint meeting. The meeting was addressed by Brother McMahon of the machinists, Brother Hoard of the sheet metal workers, and your humble servant. At this point as well as St. Louis one of our members was chosen chairman of the joint crafts, and he is well worthy of the honor, one in whom every union man in Sedalia has the utmost confidence—one who will stay with a man as long as he is right, and when he is wrong he will leave him. I refer to Brother Walter J. Musick. He is well known in this neck of the woods. On his staff he has such men as Brother Dunn, who is captain of pickets; Brother McGarth, Brother Leable and a host of others who will never say die in this struggle, and nothing will satisfy them but a clean cut victory.

On arriving at Kansas City I also found a clean sweep. We held a joint meeting of all crafts, and Brother W. H. Duggins is the shining light here. He is well able to handle our end of it, and the way "Billy" goes about matters he has all the earmarks of one in whom the boys can look to as a leader who will never flinch from his duty. Thanks to Brother Roy Horn, our Fifth Vice-President, for the yeoman service he rendered while here rounding up the dead ones in Kansas City. Eighteen men, including "Omaha" and "Nevada," walked out, and with the same determination as all others to fight to the last ditch.

My next stop was Atchison, where we have five members belonging to Local No. 201, who are out to stay and are made of the right stuff to win a strike, all willing to do their share of work and none shirking their duty. We held a joint meeting, where your humble servant was in the spotlight, and gave a few words of advice.

I left Atchison for Osawatomie, where we have twenty-six men out, including "Coffeyville," Horace Hosugton and

"Pueblo," all came clean and all are loyal to the common cause. At that point one of our members is chairman of the joint crafts, and he is well able to handle the situation. The brothers of Osawatomie have every confidence in Brother Yeater and in his ability to look out for our interests at that point. We held a joint meeting and had a heart to heart talk with all crafts, where I gave a short talk on the situation at other points that I visited. The brothers were well pleased with the situation as I explained it to them.

My next stop was at Fort Scott. I found Brothers De Lange, Jenkins, Kern and a bunch of others—a can't recall their names, all good men and true. We held a joint meeting of all crafts, where I found one of our members right up in the collar at the secretary's desk with his big pen hard at work. Brother Jenkins is the brother who is doing the writing for the joint body, and every brother in Fort Scott says he is the right man in the right place.

My next stop was at Wichita, where we have two men out; the situation is well in hand. It is a hard place to picket, but the boys are keeping close watch and letting no points of interest slip through their lines that will be beneficial to the strike.

My next point was Coffeyville, where I found a live bunch right up to snuff in everything. The conditions here are first-class and all men out with the grim determination to sink together or swim together. The sentiment at that point is that our cause is just and there is no chance to lose. Brother Park is the man at the helm at Coffeyville. We have four men out there.

My next stopping place was Van Buren, where I arrived in time to see the blacksmiths pulling out for Shawnee. However, the other crafts gave me all information that was needed. We have two men out at Van Buren. On leaving Van Buren I went to Little Rock, and there I found everything in perfect control. I was met at the depot by Brother Funk, who gave me a brief outline of how the pot was boiling in Little Rock, and from what I saw the four days I stayed there I am thoroughly convinced that there is nothing going to waste. We held a meeting of our members, where the roll call showed forty of our members out. Every man came out. They, too, are filled up to the gun walls with the spirit that brings home the banner with one word stamped on it in big letters, and that word is VICTORY. I attended a joint meeting of all crafts, where we had 350 men in attendance. I addressed that body of men and was well received. I worked around Little Rock with the boys for four days, and the way they handle

the situation is very encouraging to the Brotherhood. Every man doing his full duty, not one note of discord; every man working shoulder to shoulder and not one faltering step in that whole army of loyal and true union men marching on to victory. At Little Rock I also found a member of our craft at the helm. Brother Funk is the chief executive of the joint body, also of the joint executive board, which speaks well for our craft. He is ably assisted by such true blues as Brothers Bosshardt, Williams, Blanch, Fair, and in fact our entire membership at that point, all ready and willing to obey orders. It is a pleasure to see the noble manner that they respond to the call when volunteers are needed. I deeply regret to inform our Brotherhood that while I was in Little Rock one of our brother machinists was shot down by one of those disreputable curs we call "scabs." They have him in the penitentiary for safekeeping, and I hope the laws of Arkansas will mete out to him what he richly deserves, and that is justice in full measure.

Bidding that lot of true blue union men good-bye, I made tracks for Desoto, where I was met at the depot by Brother Robertson. We held a meeting of our members. I explained the situation to them as I had found it in my travels, and the boys are all wool and a yard wide at that point. We have such reliable men as Brothers Knapp, Blue, Robertson, Marshall, Mahoney and a lot more who are all willing to do picket duty night and day. We held a joint meeting of all crafts there. I again found one of our members handling the gavel, Brother Tom Robertson, his lieutenant being Brother Charles Knapp, of our Brotherhood, and the way they obey orders in Desoto when issued by those two worthy brothers would put some of the leading military lights in the shade. You can find our men on the picket line at all hours of the night, and no grumbling; no matter how hard the task, they never say no. We have thirty-eight men out at that point and no weaklings amongst them. You can always look for good reports from Desoto.

Leaving Desoto I came to St. Louis, where I attended a joint meeting of all crafts. Brother Mockler presided. I gave the boys the dope on the situation as I found it in places I had visited, all of which was well received at St. Louis as well as all other points. The boys sleep with one eye open all the time and have the situation well in hand and nothing to fear from that point.

Now, brothers, as I have given you the straight dope of our brothers' loyalty to our Brotherhood on the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain and Southern, I will say

in conclusion that the conditions at all points I visited are in first-class shape. The company is hard up for smiths and helpers. They are scouring the East, West, North and South with poor results. They are recruiting some beings from the ranks of the scab machinists. Those men are the professional scabs that would scab on their poor old father, so degraded are they.

There is one thing, brothers, that the General Office and Vice-Presidents of our Brotherhood must be given credit for, and that is their untiring efforts to get all blacksmiths and helpers in our organization. Their efforts all over this fair land of ours have made it a lead-pipe cinch for the brothers of the M. P., I. M. & S. to win. We all know the company will get scabs of some description, and while they are the scum of the earth they are paying dearly for them and getting no results. This is a fight to a finish, and the fate of organized labor in this southwestern country is hanging in the balance. If their heartless General Managers' Association succeeds in putting down and out one of the strongest organized roads in this country, it won't be long until they get the others who have contracts with them. This, my brothers, is a real test of strength and we cannot afford to lose this strike, for if we do you will then be bartering your labor just as the slave owners did with their slaves in slavery days.

The writer presumes the circular letter issued from the Grand Lodge office has reached your local, appealing to our loyal members for aid for the boys on the firing line of the M. P., I. M. & S. R. R. Remember, brothers, this is your fight as well as ours; if we lose this fight it will not be the boys on the firing line's fault; they are ready and willing to a man to do their full duty; but remember, my brothers, it is sad to think about the true hearted union men down on the firing line with empty carbines. Our strike fund has a stone wall around it if you will read your Constitution, and to carry this fight into the ranks of victory we must have funds. It is up to the locals of our Brotherhood to help us win this fight; we have the men if you will donate the ammunition. We will win this fight if you will help us. Remember, we have been out for five weeks, and notwithstanding the fact that our General President is taxing his brain to the fullest extent to devise a plan to finance this strike, without your moral and financial aid, he is helpless. Don't jump onto him, he is just one, the same as you or I, but help him by putting a motion on your minute book to donate a certain amount from your local. There will be an accurate statement published in our Journal of the

donations received. Christmas is coming on, and just give the loved ones of those brave men on the firing line a thought; just give their little ones a thought and think of them passing a cheerless Christmas. It is a serious matter when you come to think of it.

I hope, brothers, that your larders are well filled with all the good things that makes one feel independent, with steady work to boot. If you have been out on strike, look over your books and you will find that the locals that comprise District Council No. 2, have always responded to the call for help. We are putting up the fight of our lives to save organized labor in the Southwest. There is no doubt in the writer's mind that there is a carefully laid plan by the heads of railroads in this section of the country to take one road at a time. So, my brothers, let us all hang together and not one at a time as they want to do with us.

Brothers, you well know that we have a great many low paid men, and especially the helpers, who have families to support, and some have their little homes partly paid for. My brothers, don't be a party to help to lose their little homes, but apply the Golden Rule in all its true meaning.

In conclusion, I will say, don't forget those loyal brothers of the I. B. of B. and H. down on the firing line.

With best wishes and kindest regards to our entire membership of the I. B. of B. and H., I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN REID,
Special Organizer.

MISSOURI PACIFIC STRIKE DONATIONS.

The following donations were received at the General Office at time of going to press. This list will be published each month:

A friend	\$ 1.00
Local No. 494.....	10.00
Local No. 79.....	50.00
Local No. 435.....	5.00
Local No. 442.....	10.00
Local No. 436.....	10.00
Local No. 103.....	5.00
Local No. 186.....	50.00
Local No. 461.....	25.00
Local No. 261.....	5.00
Local No. 122.....	20.00
Local No. 336.....	5.00
Local No. 12.....	20.00
Local No. 26.....	5.00
Local No. 201.....	10.00
Local No. 158.....	5.00

Received to date.....\$236.00

NOTICE.

Mike Spellman, card No. 6279, has been expelled from Omaha Local, No. 50, for scabing at the Missouri & Pacific Round house at Omaha, Neb.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

Since my last report which left me at Oswego where I was trying to organize a local union of our craft, but owing to adverse circumstances I was not able to do at that time. After reaching Buffalo, I received word to go to Boston and assist the men of our craft working for the city and Navy Yard to get more money. I found after getting there, that to get more money from the Government you will have to show them, and with the Business Agent of District Council 33 we went to work and got a lot of affidavits which had to be either sworn to by the employe or employer, showing that men who were working on the outside were getting what we were asking the Navy Yard people to pay. We turned over a bunch of these affidavits with letters and the committee feel certain of winning their point and getting a good increase in the Navy Yard.

With the city employe it was different. I tried for a week to reach the mayor, but he side-stepped me, and then I went before the heads of the different departments and where they admitted the blacksmiths and helpers had not received an increase in years and were entitled to more money, they would not recommend it for fear of the finance commission.

Boston is governed by a finance commission who have the power to block all appointments and all increases for more pay. I tried to see the finance commission but the president being in New York City I was unable to see him, so left it to Brother Guntner to see him and see what could be done. I then started west and stopped at Oswego again and am glad to report that I was able to install a local there which I think will be a credit to our organization.

While at Boston, I attended shop meeting with Brother Guntner and also had a meeting of Carriage and Wagon Smiths and Helpers, and I am glad to say we got enough signers to start a Vehicle Local in Boston which should have several hundred members in a short time. Brother Guntner, who is now the Business Agent

of District Council 33, is on the job all the time and knows the business from A to Z.

Brothers Ryan, McNally and Dave Langry and some more of the old war horses are on deck all the time and will keep the ball rolling.

I am now on my way to St. Louis where I hope we will be able to report that the I. B. of B & H. is the only recognized body having jurisdiction over all blacksmiths and helpers regardless as to what class of work they are doing or where they may be employed.

With best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
W. J. DOUGHERTY,
1st V. P.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

My last report left me in Chicago. Receiving instructions to go to Toledo to attend the Federation Convention of the Wabash crafts and to assist our members in drawing up a contract to present to the company in the very near future, I did so.

After three days' session, I returned to Chicago, stopping at Fort Wayne, Ind. and visited the brothers of No. 222 at their shops. Upon my arrival in Chicago, found President Kline out of town. Awaiting for his return to talk over conditions in general, I was ordered back to Toledo, where I received information from the Business Agent of the machinists, stating that there were several blacksmiths and helpers in Toledo that are unorganized. I engaged a hall to hold a meeting on the following Saturday night, got busy then to visit the unorganized, to present them with organizing literature, and was about to start out to distribute same, when I received a wire from President Kline to go to Paducah, Ky., immediately, to attend a convention of District Council, No. 9. Arriving at Paducah a little late, owing to bad train connections, I got interested then with the delegates, and assisted them in drawing up new laws for their district; also a new agreement, which will be presented in the spring to the company. And I wish to say right here that the delegates assembled at that convention were a credit to the Brotherhood, judging from the manner in which they transacted their business.

Locals Nos. 203 and 328 arranged for an open meeting, inviting all the delegates to be present, which was well attended

by all the members of both locals, also all the delegates of the district.

We also had the honor of having with us that evening Brother Smith, foreman of the Paducah shops.

After remarks from the different visiting delegates and myself, our worthy brothers of Kentucky showed us real Southern hospitality, with refreshments of all descriptions; and I am safe in saying that I am voicing the sentiments of all the visiting brothers, that Locals Nos. 203 and 238 treated us in a manner which we never will forget, and for which we tender our sincere thanks for the hospitality extended us while in their city.

Arriving home on the following Monday, reporting to President Kline and General Secretary Kramer, I was instructed to work my way towards St. Louis, to attend the A. F. of L. Convention. I arrived in Bloomington, Thursday evening, and attended a special meeting of Local No. 79, nearly every member turning out that evening, and had the pleasure of obligating four new candidates. I found a closed shop in Bloomington, and nothing but harmony prevailing amongst the members; and will say that anyone wishing to go there, with the intention of going to work, must be right or he don't land.

My next stop was at Mattoon, and after visiting the Big Four shops and the I. C., the brothers arranged for a special meeting for my benefit, which was well attended by all members.

Having a very enjoyable evening among our worthy brothers there, and I presume that my long talk and advice to them, some of our brothers were rather late in getting home that evening; but they can all blame me for keeping them out so late. I will stand the consequences.

My next stop was at Mt. Carmel, Ill. Arriving there on Saturday afternoon, I immediately went to the shop, but much to my surprise only two fires were working. But I was informed by the brothers whom I met, that they had arranged for a meeting that evening.

Meeting the worthy President and Secretary of our Local there that evening, they escorted me to the hall, where the balance of the members were waiting for our arrival. The meeting being called to order at 8:30 sharp, by their worthy President, I was introduced to the body, and immediately started off to explain to them the object of being organized, as well as keeping their dues paid up, and especially the day's pay. I then gave them a talk of conditions of our Brotherhood in general, and I must say that I talked longer at that meeting than I ever did in my life. But the brothers were well satisfied to have

me keep it up, as they wanted to hear everything that was of any interest to the wellfare of our Brotherhood.

When I finished the local extended a vote of thanks to me, and the meeting was turned into a jollification affair. There were refreshments of all kinds, fit for anybody to enjoy, and I can't help complimenting the members of Mt. Carmel in the manner and spirit in which I was received. I only hope that I will have the opportunity of visiting them more often. They are few in number, but strong in spirit—the same as I found in the members of the other locals that I have visited in different parts of the country.

Leaving Mt. Carmel in the wee small hours Sunday morning, I arrived at St. Louis, where I am attending the A. F. of L. Convention, along with President Kline, and First Vice-President Dougherty, where I am at this writing, and I hope that in my next report I will be able to have something of great importance to give you of business that has transpired while attending this Convention.

I take this means of extending my sincere thanks to the members of Bloomington, Mattoon and Mt. Carmel, in the manner in which they received me while visiting their city.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. N. GLOVER,
2nd Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 14, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

I have just returned home from an extended visit in the interests of our craft, to points as far east as Moncton, N. B., and am pleased to be able to report progress. The work of the representatives of labor in this part of the North American continent has many discouraging features, some of which do not exist south of the imaginary boundary line between the United States and Canada, but we are continually at it in some way or other.

About the first of the month, I requested to become one of a delegation to Ottawa, to interview the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfred Laurier, and the Minister of Labor, the Hon. Mackenzie King, for the purpose of getting legislation enacted along the lines of several resolutions that were adopted at the recent convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, referred to in my last report, the chief of which are the eight hour day for all government employees, increased rates of

for the employes in the government shipyard at Sorel, government inspection of locomotive boilers, a law to compel railway companies to provide sufficient repair sheds for car repairers. The delegation was well received, and the subject matter of the resolutions were carefully considered and favorably commented upon, and will no doubt be heard of on the floor of the Dominion Parliament during the coming sessions.

While in Ottawa, I also had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, accompanied by Mr. Quesnel, Vice-President of the Boilermakers. We desired to discuss with him some matters concerning the men employed on the Intercolonial Railroad. We were received with every courtesy and given the assurance that we could get an interview with Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the Board of Managers, when we desired it. We also called on the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries Department, relative to the conditions existing at the government shipyard in Sorel, and was promised immediate relief from some of the grievances as soon as possible after receiving a petition signed by the men of the yard.

During my stay in Ottawa, I received information through an indirect source, which led me to believe that possibly my services were needed in Moncton, where the main shops of the Intercolonial Railroad are located. After getting in touch by wire with our local executive committee at that point, I decided to proceed there. Mr. Quesnel of the Boilermakers and Mr. Beuloin of the Machinists accompanying me. On our arrival there, we called a joint meeting of the local executive boards of the three crafts, at which we decided to call a massmeeting of the men, to whom we advised that they federate their interests by forming a System Federation, especially when it is taken into consideration that all three of the crafts have at the present time got revised agreements up for consideration before the Board of Managers.

The policy of federation was unanimously approved of by the men, who attended in large numbers filling the large hall in which the meeting was held. A secretary was appointed who was instructed to notify all organizations eligible to federation under the laws of the Railroad Department through their secretaries, of the decision of the meeting, and asking them to appoint three delegates to a joint meeting composed of an equal number of delegates from each organization which would meet at an early date.

The outcome of this federation will be

watched with much interest, especially because of the peculiar situation existing here through the influence of politics. We are all hoping, however, that the coming negotiations will end in a satisfactory manner, which will place the organizations in a stronger position.

I have just received word from our new local in Sydnev, N. S., informing me that they are progressing very nicely, and that prospects were favorable for a large increase in their membership; also word from our locals in the west that they were now in a better condition than they had been for two years.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND,
3rd Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS FLANAGAN.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 13, 1910.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

As promised our readers in my last report, I will endeavor to give the true state of affairs concerning our trouble on the Western of Alabama at Montgomery, Ala.

About June 10th last, a joint committee representing the blacksmiths, boilermakers and machinists employed in the shops of the Western R. R. of Ala., at Montgomery, presented a request for a conference relative to an agreement and an increase in wages for the above-mentioned crafts.

After a delay of some weeks Mr. Cox, superintendent of said company, agreed to grant to the employes of the Western of Alabama, whatever increase the Southeast Tariff Association agreed upon. (The S. E. Tariff Association at this time in session. After the meeting of the S. E. Tariff Association, Mr. Cox agreed to give the employes a 2½¢ per hour increase. The employes knowing that Mr. Wickersham (manager of the W. of A.) was the chairman of the S. E. Tariff Association, took it for granted that the 2½¢ offered by Mr. Cox was the rate fixed by that association, and that rate would govern all the roads in the Southeast district. However, when it became known that such was not the case, and other roads had received 3½¢ per hour the blacksmiths' committee met Mr. Cox and reminded him of his promise. Mr. Cox at this meeting agreed to give the blacksmiths and machinists an additional ½¢ per hour, but refused to grant anything more to the boilermakers, saying that "they were getting enough." As I understand, the three crafts took the matter up with their respective general organizations and on request of our local at Mont-

gomery permission was granted them to go after the same increase on the Western of Alabama as that granted on other roads in the district (namely $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per hr.).

As to what advice the boilermakers received from their general headquarters on the proposition I failed to learn, but I understood that the machinists were informed that while their general office would not sanction a strike for $\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour, it would sanction a strike for the nine hour day. This left it optional with the local whether they would proceed or not.

The blacksmiths' committee again went to Mr. Cox and made it plain to him that the other companies in this district had granted their employes a better increase than he had, and further requested that he live up to his previous promise. Whereupon Cox became rather indignant, accused the blacksmiths with being the agitators, saying that "the others were satisfied and the blacksmiths would have to be."

At this conference Mr. Cox plainly acknowledged that his statement to the committee could not be believed by saying "that he could lie as well as any one else." He not only admitted that he could lie, but proved it, for immediately upon the refusal of our members to work for the company unless the same conditions were granted them as had been granted the employes of other companies, and which was the original agreement between Cox and the committee. Cox voluntarily gave the machinists and boilermakers the $3\frac{1}{2}$ c, saying his reason for so doing was that "they were loyal to the company." He also raised the negro helpers 2c per hour, all of this in face of his statement "that the company could not stand for an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour, as its financial condition would not allow it."

The mayor of Montgomery together with the superintendent of the city water works, made an effort to have Cox come to some settlement with the blacksmiths but failed, Cox insisting that none of the men who left the service of the company could ever work for him again. The same statement has been made before and on one occasion I have heard it was carried out strictly to the letter, for when a settlement was reached the superintendent lost his job and our men never worked for him again. We can't always tell. Mr. Cox is but human, like the rest of us, and who knows? Perhaps some day he might be glad enough to work with these same men, much less have them working for him.

Look out, Mr. Cox, this is a queer old world; reverses might come to you as they have come to others, who were in their time many times higher than you are to-day.

In conclusion as to the Montgomery case, I will say that the men who left the W. of A. shops are perfectly satisfied with the turn of affairs, and not one would work for Cox under the old conditions.

After reporting the Montgomery case to the general office, I was ordered to Fitzgerald, Ga., when I had a talk with the superintendent of A. B. & A. R. R. relative to the agreement with that company.

Mr. Doolittle, the superintendent, promised that just as soon as the rates were settled with the other employes the agreements would be taken up, and as the blacksmiths were first with their agreement they would be given the first hearing. I wish to say that from what I saw of Mr. Doolittle he seemed to be a perfect gentleman, and our men have the utmost confidence in him, believing that when the proper time comes, our committee will be met and a satisfactory agreement reached.

While Fitzgerald local is small in numbers, its members are all fine fellows in every sense of the word, and they realize the true worth of the organization, and are determined that the only way to do business is to do it right. Brother R. J. Kearney has the reins in hands at Fitzgerald and under his able leadership the local is sure to prosper. Many thanks to the members for the treatment received; also to Brother Kearney for the large persimmons.

My next stop was Macon, Ga., where I enjoyed a buggy ride through the city with old, reliable Brother Michael, secretary of No. 13. We visited all the shops, and at the meeting I had the pleasure of addressing one of the finest set of men in our Brotherhood. The members of No. 13 are always on the job, each man doing his share of the local's work, and the result is every smith in Macon who is working at his trade, with one exception, belongs to the local. The exception referred to is the smith employed at the Southern roundhouse, and as he has repeatedly ignored the requests of No. 13 to make good in the local; I placed the case up to Atlanta local No. 1, as they are the nearest local to Macon on the Southern system, and their master mechanic having jurisdiction over Macon shop, I feel satisfied that this man will pay up or make room for one who will.

At Macon I found some brothers whom I had the pleasure of meeting before at other places. Brother Robinson of Montgomery and Brother McGooghan of Waycross, both at the Central shops, looking fine and doing well.

On leaving Macon, Brother Michael accompanied me to Atlanta. Upon arriving there we were met by Brothers Smith, Feather, Lucy and a few others whose names at present I do not recall. After

having a thorough understanding with Brother Smith, President of No. 1, as to the course to pursue relative to the smith at Macon above referred to, Brother Michael and myself enjoyed the rest of the afternoon (Sunday) together taking in the sights around Atlanta.

Next morning, bright and early, I was met by Brother Smith and together we started the rounds of the shops. As Brother Smith had business of a rather pressing nature to attend to, he turned me over to Brother Dressnon of the W. & A. shops (who, by the way, is an auto driver of some ability), and together we finished the rounds. As our time was rather limited (a meeting having been called for same night) and the distance to cover rather great, Brother Dressnon, through the kindness of Brother W. J. Zahn (who willingly furnished us with an auto for the occasion) had the opportunity of his life, at least it seemed so to me, of showing his ability as a driver, as any one who saw us could not help but think that Brother Dressnon was in practice for the auto races that were to take place a few days later.

Brother W. J. Zahn, who not long since was foreman of one of the shops at Atlanta and sacrificed his position as such, rather than heap abuse upon a brother blacksmith just to satisfy the whims of the superintendent, is a man in every sense of the word. During his long career as foreman, he never once forgot his duties to his local and always carried a paid up card. All who know Brother Zahn speak of him in the highest terms and from all accounts he certainly merits their praises. It has been nearly two years since I last visited Atlanta, and the improvement in the local is something wonderful. Every member, old and young alike, are all striving to outdo the other in the matter of building up the local, and by the time the convention meets next October the delegates attending will meet as fine a local of blacksmiths as our organization boasts of anywhere.

I had been expecting a letter from Hattiesburg, Miss., containing information as to the date of a conference in that city between a joint committee of blacksmiths, machinists and boilermakers on the M. C. R. R. and the managers of said company, which I had previously received instructions from the general office to attend, and upon arriving at Birmingham I received the letter referred to which informed me that a satisfactory settlement had been reached.

At Birmingham, I was met by Brother Gledhill and we together visited the shops of the city and vicinity. As No. 9 had met the night previous to my arrival and as everything is in tip-top condition in that

city, the trip above mentioned was all that was deemed necessary.

I next visited Sheffield, Ala., and when I introduced myself to our brothers in the shops, they seemed rather surprised to know that a general officer would visit Sheffield, and immediately turned me over to Brother Partlow, saying "that he had visited Birmingham one time and maybe he might know me," and he did. Brother Partlow then decided that he would lay off and show me around the city and arrange for a meeting.

While visiting the different shops I met a smith, S. H. Graham by name, who at one time belonged to No. 9, but he left Birmingham some years back and neglected to keep up his membership. His case will come under the notice of the District Council on the Southern, if he does not make good, as the Sheffield members have decided that none but paid-up card men can work in their town if they have anything to say about it, and believe me they have. We had quite an enthusiastic meeting at Sheffield and much good has been done by my visit there.

Some of Sheffield members insisted that I should write a full account of how Brother Partlow acted while making the rounds with me, and I promised that I would, but the next day being Sunday, Brother Partlow came to the hotel and insisted that I go to church with him, and when in church he made me promise not to write a word about it and of course I can not break a promise given in church—hence, nothing doing.

My next stop was Columbus, Ga., where I visited the shops and inquired into the conditions of our craft. I called a meetings of our local and pointed out to our members the fact that our agreement was being openly violated by the master mechanic and advised the men to get in closer touch with the other locals on the system (Central of Ga.) and put a stop to these violations immediately. The result of which is causing our men to work eight hours per day and five days per week. I have written Brother Michael of Macon concerning this matter and have also taken the case up with Brother Oliver, President District Council, at Savannah, and I hope our members on this system will see to it in the future that the blacksmiths get all the work that belongs to them, and that the agreement is lived up to.

Leaving Columbus, I stopped at Waycross, where there was much work to be done relative to the reorganizing of the District on the Atlantic Coast Line. As far as our local at Waycross is concerned everything is working lovely, but the most of our members on this system seem to

have the wrong idea concerning the workings of a District Council. The results are that the District Council on this system is dangerously out of order, and I think a trip over the entire system is absolutely necessary to straighten matters out.

After three attempts, I succeeded in getting a meeting of the Waycross local with a sufficient number of members present, and a thorough explanation of matters pertaining to the District Council was given; I am satisfied that the membership of Waycross understand just what is expected of them by the General Union and in the future will do their share of the work on the system. My second attempt at having a meeting at Waycross was frustrated by a rain storm which lasted all through the day, Sunday, Nov. 6. Despite the fact that the weather was such that prevented the ordinary man from venturing out, many of our members braved the storm in hopes of getting a meeting, and while waiting for the rest to come we enjoyed ourselves so much that those who failed to show up were kicking themselves at missing the fun. Brother Stineth, who is a member of Waycross brass band, kindly donated the band's practice hall for this (Sunday) meeting. Many of the musicians had left their instruments at the hall. I don't know whether they intended that the blacksmiths should use them, but they did. And what a time! There were many funny instruments there that the boys said belonged to the band, but no one present seemed to know anything about these particular instruments, not even Brother Stineth himself, and of course they could not play them. We were about to give up in despair when in came Brothers Morgan, Martin and Smith, originally from Portsmouth, Va., local, who, by the way, are working at the shop at Waycross, and when Martin saw these instruments his eyes fairly glistened. He immediately assumed the role of band master and distributed the instruments among those present, with special instructions as to how to play them. The one he called a swinette he gave to Morgan; Smith insisted on playing one called a wing-wang, while Martin led the whole bunch with a rather queer looking instrument he called a phussion, and when they all began blowing such a noise you never heard. Brother Delk took charge of the bass drum and he certainly played it grand. Why, he could beat his way to Chicago and return on that drum. On account of not having enough instruments to go around, Brother Arrington decided that he would do his share of noise-making in what he called a singing act. Arrington stood up in the corner and while the band was playing its best, Arrington's singing could

be heard above it all, which continued until the close of the meeting.

Leaving Waycross I stopped at Savannah, where I am at this writing, trying to instill some of the old-time vigor into our members here, the results of which will appear in our next issue.

I am sure that not only will the locals visited on this trip be benefited by same, but the General Union will receive some remuneration as almost in every locality new members have been added.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. FLANAGAN.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 14, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since I left St. Louis, where I was at the time of my last report, I have reorganized Lovers' Leap Local, No. 278, at Hannibal, Mo., with twenty-three members to start the chapter. I arrived in Hannibal and met with the men at the Burlington shop and asked some of them to meet me that night, which they promised to do, but only one showed up at the hotel, but I appreciated that he came because I would have been lonesome indeed if he had not. I had another meeting at noon the next day and was successful in getting about twenty to show up that night, and as the machinists were meeting in the only available hall in the city I had to ask them to make their meeting short and let me have the hall as it was a cold, rainy night and I was afraid my men would get tired and go home. This they were kind enough to do after I explained to them what my business was, and I found at that meeting there were some good men in Hannibal and arranged to start the local the following night, which was done, and they elected some good men to office, among them Brothers Newman Knight, President; Jno. Christian, Vice-President; and Ernest Hardy, Recording Secretary; and I believe and hope this local will stick this time. There are as good men there as there are anywhere and there is no good reason why they should not have a good local.

I also interviewed the manager of the Hannibal Tool Works, a new concern in Hannibal, and tried to induce him to use the union hot stamp. He informed me he was hardly started and would consider it later on. We have some men employed there now. I received considerable help in Hannibal from Mr. Brown, the manager of the Hannibal Journal and a staunch union man at that, also from the secretary of the Trades Assembly.

After installing the officers and giving

them the instructions how to do business, I proceeded to Moberly on the Wabash R. R. Arriving there, I found the man who has caused no end of hard feeling, F. Boody of St. Louis, who persisted in staying at work there and refusing to straighten up his card, had finally left there, and from reports I heard in Moberly he is not likely to go back there any more, and if anyone in Moberly got the worst of it from him I have no sympathy for them.

There is a whole lot that could be said concerning conditions in that shop and from the corporal's guard that attended the meeting that night it is plain to see that what work is done there is left to a few men to do and has the usual result of not being done at all. The helper question is a bad one there. The wages are so low that a good helper never lights there and the kind they get do not stay long enough to get them into the union, and there are also some who stay there and it appears there is little effort to get them, which is not as it should be to have harmony in the shop. I hope after another contract is secured it will be different. There are a few good men in Moberly and they deserve more support from the rest than they are getting at present. I met Brother Bob Herring and also Harry Fitzgerald, both St. Louis men, in Moberly and they like the place.

Leaving Moberly I proceeded to Kansas City and arrived in time for the meeting of No. 66, which was well attended on account of the Missouri Pacific strike. When I entered the hall I felt at home from the number of old familiar faces I saw of men I formerly knew in St. Louis. There were too many to name all of them. The strike was the question of the hour and a plan of conducting it was outlined to the men by Brother Jno. Reid, President of System Council, No. 2.

Since arriving here I have been in about every shop that it is at all possible to get into and have had Brother Whaley, President of No. 66, and Brother Clifford, Secretary of No. 201, to pilot me around, and my visit here for the purpose of doing organizing work has been hampered somewhat by the strike being on, for if there is anything that will keep a nonunion man out of the blacksmiths' it is to think if he gets in when a strike is on he may have to help the other fellow along a little for he has always been used to having the other fellow help him and him pay nothing for the help he has gotten. No. 201 has already gotten four applications from the result of my visit and will get several more. No. 66 has also received a few and I have succeeded in getting a more fraternal feeling to come about between the two locals. All

the union men in the two cities are at work, except those who are on a strike on the Missouri Pacific, and wages are as good on an average as in any other place. I have also got several men who are working here from other localities to promise me to square up what they owe and come into the locals in this district.

One thing I want to mention here is that if some of the local officers would be a little more prompt in answering the correspondence they would help the general officers somewhat. I have been trying for two weeks to get one secretary not very far from here to give me the standing of a man who is a suspended member and have not received it up to this time. A part of my time here has been devoted to the strike and the men are determined to win, and what scabs they have here are not doing the company much good and it is the same at all points. A joint committee composed of the allied trades has been formed, and an almost perfect system of doing business is in effect here as elsewhere. It would do any union man good to hear the reports as they are read off each week from different points. Each craft has had a man over the road since the strike was inaugurated on October 21st, and everyone is on the job to stay and standing together, for all realize that upon the winning of this strike depends the very existence of decent conditions in the Central West, and any help that you can give will be helping yourself as much as the man on a strike, for your own contract is at stake and we are fighting the general managers and not the Missouri Pacific alone. Several of our men have been fired upon and also cut and slugged, but there is always more to go on the firing line and the company has almost as many scab herders as they have scabs, and with all trains (that are running at all) from five to twelve hours late, it will begin to tell on the system in a short time.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER EDW. TEGTMEYER.

November 15, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me on the job of arranging for an open meeting for Local No. 470. The meeting was held as per agreement, and while it was not much of a success so far as getting new members was concerned, it was a success otherwise. We had the General Officers there to do the speaking, and also some of the visiting members gave us some good talks, all of

which helped to encourage and create more enthusiasm in all who were present. C. N. Glover, our Second Vice-President, was called upon to sing a song or two, after which much story telling was indulged in, also smokes, sure, good ones, too; then we departed feeling that we had accomplished some good and that our efforts had not been in vain. I have been busy trying to get a local formed here of welders—those that weld with acetylene gas—but as most of them are boys, and in case of a strike it not being so hard to fill their places, I am not going to push it too hard now until I can consult with our General President. I can get a local here, all right, but that is not the point. I want to be sure that it is a good move, and that it is all right to take them in, or whether it is best for us to keep our hands off. I have been taking in the suburbs in my travels, which I do every month, and find every place in good condition and look for a busy winter. Some of the outside men have been laid off, and that throws extra men on the market for the shop, but even with them there are not very many out of employment in our trade. I have had a few brothers call at the office looking for work from the Southeast and West, also one from the Canal Zone, but after telling them the situation they thought it useless to wait around for their turn, and moved on.

I was requested to go to the Illinois Bolt, Nut & Forge Co., as there was a non-union man at work there, and that one of the union men refused to pay his dues and was far in arrears with same. I went out and got the new man to join us and the other lad paid up his dues; then Local No. 122 asked me to have a pair of link cuff buttons made with our emblem on the button for one of Local No. 122 members, by name Jos. Paul, as he has been on a committee as delegate or both, and president of the local for years, and never complained, kicked or charged the local one cent. So the members thought they would give him a pair of cuff buttons to show him that they realized what he was doing, and as a token of respect and appreciation for the same he was presented with them, not as pay, for if we paid him what is due him we would be in debt. He is one member that has his shoulder to the wheel at all times, and when sent as a representative he is equal to any occasion at all times, and is always on the job.

I have been instrumental in placing a number of our members in positions that were out of work and have gotten new members for our organization; also had been sent for at Chicago Heights to confer with a firm out there who is making

mining tools, etc., by name Funk Bros. Mfg. Co. I went out and had the preliminary conference for an agreement, and also for the Hot Stamp agreement, and think within a few days will have both signed up, and if I do I will inform you in my next report.

Respectfully submitted,

EDW. TEGTMEYER.

JUSTICE.

B. Taylor.

This is a free and happy land,
At least I have heard say,
Where everything is good and true,
And Justice holds her sway.

But what I daily read and see,
Suffices to a law,
To prove to me, without a doubt,
The differences in Law.

A poor man steals a penny loaf,
The Law no pity shows,
For if he has no friend around
To prison straight he goes.

The rich man, he commits himself,
He really cares not what he does,
He knows that gold, the mighty pelf,
Will make friends and conquer foes.

Could I, the sword of Justice hold,
For only one whole day
To get the balance equalized,
I'd try and find a way.

Let us hope the time will come
When the rich and poor may be
Both equal in the balance sum
Of Yankee Liberty.

Chorus.

Justice in America, this free and happy land,
Justice in America, I cannot understand,
Justice for the rich and poor.
They tell a different tale,
For the rich man always seems to get
The Balance of the scale.

Stay away from Los Angeles, Cal., Spokane, Wash., and Montgomery, Ala. Strike still on.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all
Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

FROM LOCAL UNION No. 299.

Ogden, Nov. 10, 1910.

Editor Journal—Junction City Union No. 299 is still in the ring and is doing business at the same old place. Since my last letter we have had several changes in the way of improvement in our shop. Just installed a large steam hammer. It is a 33-hundred pound hammer and is a very fine one; also had a very large shears installed for cutting all kinds of iron; also had placed on the roof nine ventilators three feet in diameter, which ought to help our shop and help to keep the smoke and gas out of our shop. Our foreman is also going to move some of the fires around a little, so the smiths can work under the large hammer; also installed two large cranes.

We have elected and installed the following officers: President, G. B. Sanborn; Vice-President, J. V. Halligan; Recording Secretary, A. G. Reeve, Jr.; Financial Secretary, Edwin Peake; Treasurer, Edw. Finlay; Sentinel, E. A. Brown; Conductor, W. Jones; Organizer, Robt. Rasmussen. Our meetings are very well attended. We have changed our meeting night from the first and third Friday to the first and third Wednesday night each month, and changed our initiation fee, on November 1, 1910, from \$3.00 to \$5.00, which I think is a very good move. Can say our members have about all paid their day's pay assessment for 1910. We have Brother G. B. Parks back with us again, who left here in 1908 on account of the panic. Brother Gaffney, of Spark, passed through Ogden on his way to Salt Lake, November 7. We are working eight hours a day since November 1, and six days a week. Will say we still have a closed shop. At our last meeting we had a committee appointed to make arrangements to give a grand ball in the near future. We are taking in new members nearly every meeting night. With best wishes to the Brotherhood, I remain, your fraternally,

EDWIN PEAKE,
Financial Secretary.

Keep away from Spokane, Wash.,avenport, Ia., Los Angeles, Cal., and Montgomery, Ala. Strikes on.

FROM LOCAL UNION No. 428.

Everett, Wash., Oct. 25, 1910.

Editor Journal—At our last meeting which was held on October 22, Local No. 428 tried its luck at giving a social, just to see if the inducement of getting a square meal wouldn't have the effect of bringing all our brothers, their wives, sisters and sweethearts together to get acquainted and have a good time, and permit me to state that it was a grand success. Brothers Andy Nichols and George O'Rourke attended to the menu, and I think their wives must have had them in training for at least two weeks, because the way they handled grub around there would have done credit to the slickest member in the Cooks' and Waiters' Union. They looked so good in white aprons that all the ladies were jealous of them. Our worthy President, Brother Cummins, was master of ceremonies, and I tell you he's well onto his job. He talked so much that it must have made him hungry, because when he got to the table Mrs. Cummins had to remind him that she was going to get him some breakfast after a while. We had the best talent in Everett donated to us for a program. Miss Anna McFadden, the most expert teacher in this state on elocution, pantomime and physical culture, gave us a splendid program with about eight or nine of her advanced pupils. It was worth a dollar to see this program alone, but it was free to us just because we were union blacksmiths and helpers; and then music was furnished by Miss Mary McFadden, who teaches that beautiful art on the piano. She is also the most expert in this state at that line of business, and I do not hesitate to say, brothers, if you have a boy or girl you want taught to play the piano, send them to Miss Mary McFadden. She was accompanied by Miss Mary O'Neill on the violin. They gave us some beautiful solos. We shall always remember those young ladies with pride and pleasure who gave their time and talent to entertain Local No. 428 at its first social. We had our venerable city dad, Joe Philipps, who is a member of the Shingle Weavers' Union. He gave us a splendid talk about the great benefit derived from being well organized—and then we in-

stalled our officers. But the most beautiful part of it all was when, with a nice little presentation address, Brother Cummins presented to their humble Secretary the most beautiful fountain pen that America can produce, which he appreciates, I can assure you more than any word can express. By that time it was well into the hours when all honest people are supposed to be in the land of nod, and as there was nothing more to eat, the President ordered us to quit and go home. I am sure the occasion will create a renewed interest in the local and those few brothers who have not yet paid the day's pay assessment will find it is to their best interest to do so at once.

EVERETT.

FROM LOCAL UNION No. 9.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 12, 1910.

Editor Journal—As Local No. 9 has not contributed to the columns of our Journal for some time I think it advisable to write a few lines just to let the crafts in general know that No. 9 is still on top.

It is about 20 years since No. 9 received its charter, and during that period a great many changes have taken place and we have seen a great many ups and down. There are very few of the old heroes left. I happened to meet one of the old standbys the other day and he gave me a little history of the hard knocks No. 9 had to contend with in the dark days of '93 and '94, a time when No. 9 was almost forced to the wall, but a few stout hearts that had unionism in the right place clung to the helm and kept the good ship afloat, and she has been riding the waves successfully ever since. I note with much pleasure and satisfaction the number of agreements signed up with various companys in our November Journal. Such agreements go to show that our craft is advancing the cause of principles that organized labor first started out to obtain, and I think it is much better for both company and workmen that there should be a mutual and fair understanding between employer and employes and it will certainly bring good results to all concerned. It has been my experience this past 25 years that no corporation or company can give good results unless they have the full co-operation of every man employed by them and the better the undersanding that exists between both parties the better the results will be. As the saying is, justice belongs to all men and all men are entitled to due consideration, therefore, let us be conservative and use good judgment in all our dealings with mankind. Ever keep in view that philanthropic principle,

"Peace on earth, good will to man."

Wishing the crafts in general a harmonious and prosperous year,

Faternally yours,

ARTHUR GLEDHILL,
Secretary No. 9.

FROM LOCAL UNION No. 484.

Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 25, 1910.

Editor Journal—Just a few words as a beginning: No. 484 is still hanging out at the same old stand and doing all we can to boost the best order on God's farm.

We initiated forty-two members during the last term, but I am afraid we are going to lose a large number by suspension for non-payment of dues, through the men being out of work, but let us hope for the best.

We have our offices installed for the next turn—all good fellows—and working hard for the good of the order. We put "Old Honesty," Hugh McCullum, in the chair again. Although he is getting a little mouldy on the top-knot, he is as young as any of us, and the right man in the right place.

We had a blow-out last night, under the management of our old guards—the shop committee—and when they got busy something had to give way. When they struck the brewery the proprietor thought they were the directors and the barrels began to fly. Next they visited a cigar factory. There was lots doing there. I don't know where the sandwiches came from, but I think "Old Honesty" is guilty. There was more of everything than we could take care of.

The entertainment was bang up. There was a stump speech from our boy professor, Emil Kilish, and he is one of the boys. A song by Messrs. Kilish and Keys, entitled "The Horseshoe," and the way they banged that old shoe you would think they were shoeing a cavalry regiment.

Next, a recitation from Brother F. Johnson, entitled, "When Old Honesty Was a Boy."

We also had our foreman, Mr. Sharply, and our dispatcher, Mr. Brophy, with us. They spoke of the good feeling existing between them and the men.

Everything went lovely until about 11:30, when they all went to their homes, and not one big head next morning.

That is enough nonsense for one time. Tell us how to collect our dues and that Day assessment, if possible. We don't want to lose any members.

If any of our general officers come this way at any time we would be very pleased to have them give us a talking to and all the advice they could give us.

Wishing success and prosperity to our organization and the brothers everywhere, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

A. BISHOP,

Recording Secretary No. 484.

FROM OUR METAL TRADES COUNCIL.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 9, 1910.

Editor Journal—We are pounding the enemy in the same old place, and he is getting very weak from the effects. We can see victory. There are a number of scabs working, but they are not accomplishing much. One firm has had a lot of work returned, and in the oil fields the tanks that have been erected are leaking and will not hold the oil.

We have had a wonderful fight, and it seems that the harder the M. & M. kick the stronger the men get. Our lines are improving, the accusations made by the enemy are falling on deaf ears, and they are getting the people of Los Angeles sick of them and their tribe.

Our parade on November 3 was a grand success. We had 15,000 men and women in line. It was one of the grandest labor demonstrations in the history of Southern California. The spectators howled themselves hoarse, and the striking division of the metal trades led the parade. It was a silent protest against the unlawful measures adopted by the city council, and it opened the eyes of citizens of Los Angeles to the strength of organized labor. If we, the union men of Los Angeles, called the scabbiest town on the Pacific coast, can turn out 15,000 strong, what will the great organized body of the state do if it is asked to join us in our fight against the common enemy.

Last night the general laborers of Los Angeles went into a permanent organization and we expect to have 600 or more in a month.

The spirit is fine here. The workers here, craftsmen and laborers, see the need of organization, and we are making wonderful progress. There has been a few men who have had cards in other sections who have come here and gone to scabbing, thinking they could slip through unnoticed, but I would like to warn all such characters that we are on the job early and late, and as sure as the sun goes down, we will advertise them from coast to coast and from Canada to South America. We have not got any time to spend on such cattle, but we have a wonderful lot of ink and patience, and Uncle Sam has fast mail and trains at his service, so warn the scabby-inclined to stay away from Los Angeles.

The hopes of winning are more favor-

able at present than ever. The shops are nearly all tied up and those that are going are running at a great loss. We would like the brothers to help us by making sure to notify all blacksmiths and helpers to stay away. There is a great deal of trouble with smiths and helpers coming here and giving a hard luck story of being on the tramp and up against it and all such nonsense. Now we are up against it here; don't think that there is no hardships here; remember we have been fighting since June 1 and suffering from bad laws and a corrupt council. Our men have been thrown in jail and suffered the indignities of being mauled and insulted and placed in a dirty, filthy prison, built to hold about fifty men, and 250 men were placed in that small place.

Brother Harry Finn was sick when released on \$50.00 bonds; Brother Ed Lynch was in forty-nine days, and is in bed at this writing from an attack of pleurisy brought about by being confined in a poorly ventilated place. Your American freedom is strong here—if you don't want anything. Not only our members, but the other members of the metal trades suffered.

We have, as union men, been accused of a crime that no man ever committed, and the union men of this country can show that their fight has been a clean and manly one, and they have not dipped in the slime and vile deeds the M. & M.s are making. The strikers have stood their ground under heavy odds, and at times the men faltered a little, but that unconquerable spirit that prevails in the breast of men has stood by them and will stand by until we have every man that works for wages on our side and fighting with us. The days of single craft fights is over and the sooner we realize it the sooner we will win better conditions.

Fraternally yours,

WM. MILLER.

FROM LOCAL No. 147.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 11, 1910.

Editor Journal—In the November issue of our Journal a letter appears, over the signature of Geo. Edwards, president Local 274, in which he states, in part: "Upon learning the blacksmiths at Fort William didn't know what it was to receive a Journal, I promised to keep in touch with them and forward them a few now and again."

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to take particular exception to that statement, knowing the statement was not correct, and to confirm my knowledge of affairs, I immediately wrote Fort William, inclosing Brother Edwards' letter for confirmation,

and received reply, as I expected, in part, as follows:

"Brother Powlesland and Edwards visited the shops and we spent a few minutes in useful conversation. Brother Powlesland, in the presence of Brothers Edwards, and Watts, another blacksmith, asked me if I received the Journals regularly. My reply was we did and had not missed an issue for several years.

"As Brother Edwards points out, he and Brother Powlesland were at Fort William together, and he gets this information without Brother Powlesland hearing anything about it. I take this for granted, as had he known this he would have notified either the secretary or president of the Winnipeg locals regarding their neglect of duty."

Now, Mr. Editor, I should just like to ask if this is justifiable matter to issue and send all over the continent without any investigation whatever. A great deal is said in our Journals about "knocking and knockers," but here Brother Edwards takes it into his head to, I suppose, give the people at Winnipeg a knock, and our editor, knowing the honesty of the local officers is at stake, publishes it broadcast in the Journal, bearing weight, as it does, by the fact that the writer was accompanied by a Grand Lodge officer. It may be a hard matter to contradict, and even after due contradiction, the onus remains and is hard to remove.

I have no desire to stir up strife between local officers. We have quite enough to do promoting harmony, but in a matter of this kind there must be some explanation. Who is responsible for a statement like this appearing in the Journal? Where did it originate, and who is responsible for its origination? I have an unqualified denial from my correspondent at Fort William. I claim "and can prove absolutely" that Journals are sent to every point on the road where there are members belonging to our local.

Brother Edwards claims he got this story in Fort William, and Brother Powlesland, who was with him, presumably never heard it, and our editor prints it unqualified.

Now a word to Brother Edwards: Do not allow your better judgment to be carried away by your enthusiasm. I have no doubt your intentions were good, but, if you believe all you hear and rush to print with all the late gossip which some one may care to tell you, without any attempt at investigation, sooner or later you will come to grief.

As I said before, I do not want to create trouble, but matter such as this must be

contradicted and publicity given the denial.

Yours fraternally,

R. ANDERSEN,

Record Secretary No. 147.

[We take it that our correspondents are telling the truth. We cannot look up every statement they make. If we did we would have a splendid time. Possibly Brother Edwards can explain his statement in the next issue.—EDITOR.]

METAL TRADES COUNCIL UNIONS AFFILIATED.

Attempt of Board of Commerce to Glut the Market with Non-Union Labor.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 21, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Metal Trades Council Affiliated with the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and all Members of Organized Labor: Greeting: The Board of Commerce of the city of Detroit is advertising for skilled labor for all branches of trade in the papers of your city, and that the workingmen to whom this glittering prospect of remunerative employment may not be deceived and disappointed, we therefore beg to enlighten you as to the real situation as far as it applies to the local industrial conditions here in Detroit.

We do not care to scrutinize the motives which may actuate the employers of labor organized in the Board of Commerce to glut the local labor market with labor, but this much is a fact: The supply far exceeds the demand, and for every job offered in no matter what industry, or no matter what kind of work, there are scores of anxious applicants.

Fully 18,000 to 20,000 skilled mechanics are walking the streets of Detroit looking for work day after day. A man out of work here has a hard time indeed to find employment.

The arrival of fellow men from other cities therefore will only increase the ranks of the unemployed, and have a tendency of lowering the wages of those who are working. Men who are lured into this city by the glowing advertisements of the Board of Commerce and the different manufacturers, are certain to be disappointed in their hopes and expectations. You can readily make a test of the truth of this statement, by demanding from the Board of Commerce or other manufacturers a guarantee of work, should one of your number desire to come here.

No such assurance will be given you, and then you can draw your inference as to the motives of these high-sounding advertisements.

Brothers, we are trying to organize Detroit, and this is one of the pains of the manufacturers have adopted to keep us from being successful.

Detroit is the lowest paid metal trades center in the United States.

In your own interest in the meantime you will kindly see that this note of warning reaches all the laboring people of your city, and kindly read this circular in all your meetings, and do all you can to assist us by giving it all the publicity you can.

Kindly let us hear from you as to the conditions of the metal crafts in your city.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. H. HARRIS, President.

OTTO GERSABECK, JR., Secretary.

1525 Belvidere Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2, 1910.

To the Editor:

The Brotherhood of Leather Workers, while unsuccessful in their effort to gain the universal eight-hour day for their craft, have demonstrated the power of organized effort by establishing the nine-hour day throughout the United States, and while the manufacturers, most hostile to our organization, disclaim any influence whatever of the Brotherhood having caused them to grant the reduction in hours to their employes, yet the fact remains, and if not, why at this time should they experience a sudden change of heart when they have for all time past worked their employes long hours and at low wages?

The facts are the men would be working ten hours and in the busy season twelve and fourteen hours if there was no organization to stand in the way.

Undaunted, and with a determination to secure the eight-hour day, the Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods will meet in convention at Chicago, November 15, 1910, for the first time in a period of six years and outline a policy to be pursued not only in furtherance of this purpose, but to make such constitutional changes to combat the methods of the employers as may seem advisable.

No other cause than the influence of the Leather Workers in the granting of the nine-hour work day can be made tenable, and we submit to the readers for their decision, to give credit where credit is due.

Despite the efforts of employers in our line, to disrupt and destroy the organization, we are still on the job and far from being dead; in fact we will demonstrate that we are very much alive, and shall assert our right to consideration in the selling of our labor, which belongs solely

to our members to give or withhold as they see fit. Fraternaly,

W. E. BRYAN,

General President, International Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

District Councils.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 38.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1910.

Editor Journal—District Council No. 38 is taking a great deal of interest in the metal trades of Buffalo. The following delegates were elected to the Metal Trades: John Walter, F. C. Bolan, Chas. F. Nagel, Thos. Woods, Albert Purvis and John Micheals. Since the Metal Trades Council started under the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., we have had an up-hill fight to bring the different crafts in line, but by the perseverance of Secretary Walters and others of the Metal Trades they have been the cause of bringing the other organizations in line. Since the Metal Trades have got busy they are well recognized in the Central Body, but only by the energy of the delegates from the Metal Trades Council have we secured officers in the Central Body, and intend to keep up the good work until we secure an equal standing.

We have had another movement launched in Buffalo, called the "Label Trades Section of the United Trades and Labor Council." This section is something different than the old label section. All trades can be affiliated with this movement for the purpose of getting all trades' products before the public. This section meets on the last Friday of each month, and all presidents and secretaries of all trades unions of Buffalo are delegated there to further this movement. Since this section went into effect it has done wonders of good in our great movement. Polish Local No. 117 are getting alive. They will hold a ball at Polish Falcon's Hall, Playter Street, December 31, 1910. The committee in charge will not leave a stone unturned to make this a big success.

We are pleased to report that Local No. 333 initiated seven new members last meeting from the New York Central shops at Depew. This makes the Depew shop solid, as Local No. 128 has the application and fee from the last blacksmith. When Depew shop gets their shop committee working there will be something done.

Election is over and we will be able to

do something for the betterment of some of our brothers.

We received circular letters from the General Office to send out to the non-members of our organization. We have gone over the latest city directory from stem to stern, and located all of the non-union men of our craft in Buffalo. We are going to call an open meeting at the same time we send out circulars and expect to meet with big success. We are initiating members at every meeting of our locals, but this don't seem to suit the business manager of No. 38. He wants to get them all quick.

District Council expects to run their annual smoker in February, 1911, and there will be something doing every minute, as the committee that are generally elected are men that always get things in apple pie order for affairs of this kind.

District Council No. 38 wishes to notify its members of the locals affiliated that Brother Chas. F. Nagel of Local No. 128, won the prize of \$5.00 for selling the most admission tickets for the District Council picnic, held July 31, 1910.

With best wishes to the Brotherhood, we remain, fraternally yours,

PRESS COMMITTEE.

MINERS' CHILDREN WIN SCHOOL STRIKE.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 30.—The children of the striking miners in Springhill have refused to sit in the school beside the children of the strikebreakers imported to work in the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company's mines.

For fourteen months the coal miners have been on strike and on the first day of school the teachers were stupified with surprise to see three-fourths of their children leave the school room in a body because the strikebreakers' children were also in attendance.

"We won't sit with 'em—they're blacklegs," cried out the departing youngsters. Arguments had no effect, the teachers were helpless, and the children not only went out but stayed out.

Attorney General MacLean was finally sent for to come to Springhill and reconcile the differences that were blocking all school work. It was thought that he could influence the striking miners to send their children back. He came, but to his astonishment he found that the main obstacle lay not with the miners but with their children—nothing could persuade the little ones to associate with what they called "blacklegs."

As the children of the striking miners are in the large majority the school authorities are in a quandry and have finally de-

cided to ask the children of the strikebreakers to stay at home.

This strike of the children made such an impression upon the Attorney General that it is said he has since privately urged the company to settle with their men.

From Allied Railway Trades M. P.,
I. M. & S. Rys.

At the last regular meeting of this Local, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother,
R. C. WERLICH,

came to his death at the hands of a strike breaker, Nov. 5th; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Executive Board of the Allied Railroad Trades, deplore the tragic circumstances under which our brother worker met his death, and that we extend to the bereaved family and loved ones our most sincere sympathy in their bereavement, trusting that they will look to Him for comfort in their afflictions, for He, alone is able to cast out all grief and pain. And be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family and a copy to the official Journal of each craft in allied Trades, and that same shall be spread on our minutes.

C. J. DEAN,
R. S. TAYLOR,
Com. A. R. T.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.

This is our Official Button.



Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

TO AVOID delays and a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, the local secretaries should exercise great care in sending to the General Office for renewals and for *withdrawal* cards. Any due book received and found to be improperly stamped or not having sufficient stamps pasted in the book will be held until such time as the proper stamps or money to cover shortage is received by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Members wishing withdrawal cards and making application for the same since January 1, 1910, will have to pay the DAY'S PAY assessment before a clean withdrawal card can be issued. See Article X, Section V, Page 42.

FROM LOCAL NO. 51.

Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 29, 1910.

Officers and Members, Greeting:

We are doing some fine stunts here. We have been gaining members every month and if we keep up our good work we will have them all. We got a couple of new ones last month, also four or five reinstatements and five or six new ones again this month. We had a nice social time last month on a meeting night and this month we had a very nice time. We have got the boys interested in the union.

In September we held our installation of officers and we have mostly all young people taking hold now and we are going to keep our good work up from now on. It has been a long time since you heard from Local No. 51, so I thought I would drop a few lines and hope they will be in our next Journal, so that the other locals will see that we are alive and doing well.

With best wishes to all locals, we remain, friends to all.

FROM LOCAL NO. 481.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Nov. 21, 1910.

Editor Journal—No. 481 had the pleasure of having Brother C. N. Glover, second vice-president, with them Nov. 12. We called a meeting for Brother Glover and

had a smoker, with the necessary goods in connection with the meeting. Brother Glover gave us a very interesting and instructive talk of about an hour's length. His talk was enjoyed by every one and No. 481 extended him a vote of thanks for his untiring efforts to please us. He is all O. K. Come again, old boy, No. 481 will be glad to have you.

Yours fraternally,

O. M. MILLER,

Recording Secretary No. 481.

TAFT TURNS TAIL ON CANAL ZONE STRIKE.

President Willing to "Investigate" Everything on the Isthmus but Conditions of Labor.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19.—Advised that 143 boiler makers had gone on strike in the Panama Canal zone because President Taft had refused to listen to their grievances, J. A. Franklin, president of the International Boiler Makers' Union, who is attending the A. F. of L. convention, said that men from the States would not take the places of the strikers, and that the demand of the boiler makers was not alone for a fair increase in wages, but also a holiday such as is enjoyed by the civil service employees.

"It was queer," continued Franklin, "that the President should have refused to see the boiler makers when he went to Panama for purposes of investigation.

"A cabinet meeting was held for the discussion of the workmen's conditions. A decision was withheld until President Taft could obtain first-hand knowledge by a visit to the canal. When he got there he said he was compelled to 'hurry on.'"

It is not alone the boiler makers that are demanding a holiday of sufficient length to visit their families in the United States, for all of the "per diem" men, machinists, steam shovelers and shop men are ready to walk out if they do not receive the same length of holiday as is granted to the "salaried men." The men assert that the administration played them a dirty trick in allowing only two weeks for a holiday as that time would be entirely consumed on the steamer going and returning from the States.

Buy only
Union-Made
Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label
Protects the
Home...

WOMANLY WISDOM.

She that will eat her breakfast in her bed,
And spend the morn in dressing of her
head,
And sit at dinner like a maiden bride,
And talk of nothing all day but of pride;
God in His mercy may do much to save
her,
But what a case is he in that shall have
her.

—Poor Richard.

Boiling clothes before washing sets the
dirt in them. Do your boiling after the
washboard has done its best.

Look out for the fret and the worry that
so often rub the smile off. Keep your face
bright and cheery for your husband and
the little folks.

Little chores are good for the boys and
girls, and they like to do them if you let
them know how much they are helping
you. They all like to help.

To prevent the losing of hair ribbons
from the ends of the braids, braid the rib-
bon in with the three last turns of the
strand. It cannot then slip off.

Clip from the newspapers interesting ar-
ticles you want to read but have no time
for at the present. Slip them into a large
envelope, and when you make a journey
put this in your bag. You can then enjoy
them leisurely.

Few homes but have a good many old
garments hanging away in the closets, do-
ing no one any good. How much better it
would be to give these to some poor fam-
ily to be used! Have you thought that
you might help somebody in this way?

A home-made lard press is made of two
planed boards, hinged together at the lower
end with stout wire and shaped off at the
upper end in a strip narrow enough to be

grasped as handles. Put the boiling hot
suet in a strong bag and squeeze it be-
tween these boards.

If you happen to have sheets that are
too short and pull from the foot of the
bed, sew three buttons on the foot of the
mattress and make three strong button-
holes in the lower hem of the sheets to
correspond with the buttons, then button
down and you will have no further trouble.

Potatoes will bake more quickly if there
is a fire in the stove. To keep lettuce fresh
and crisp place it in the ice-chest and
don't eat it. To tell when a pie is done
hold it upside down over the sink. If
baked sufficiently it will fall out of the
tin. To keep the soup from boiling over
remove the kettle from the stove. Butter
will last longer if sprayed with kerosene
before serving. To keep the dust from
flying don't disturb it with broom or cloth.
Mere Man says it.

—From November Farm Journal.

CLANGS FROM THE ANVIL.

By Josh Work-em.

It is all right to talk unionism, but when
a man makes that an excuse for not living
it, he has reached the limit.

Talk is cheap, but it never got a man a
good job yet. Plenty of elbow grease and
a Union card takes the trick, or my name
ain't Josh.

When a man's opinions change with the
weather it makes a fellow wish he'd take
a bottle and raise himself over again.

Some men have no ambition; they want
someone else to do their work, their busi-
ness and even their fighting—but I notice
they are always on hand when it comes to
drawin' their pay.

The man who is always knockin' with other people's hammers had better get one of his own and go into business for himself.

Don't talk about tomorrow. Hump yourself today. You'll make more money this way—sleep better nights and feel better daytimes.

Shakespeare says, "Assume a virtue if you have it not," and it looks as if a lot of folks had taken his advice, and that's all there is to 'em.

A grumbler never tells so many of his troubles that he runs out of 'em—there's always some more where the others come from.

The man who gossips never tells anything on himself—that's his one sound spot—but that's all there is to a rotten apple worth mentioning.

The man "too meechin" to earn a living, may be called good-natured by his friends, but in plain English he's lazy.

Tell some people the truth and they will kick you down stairs. The effect of truth on some dispositions is like the sting of a hornet—hard to describe.

Lie for others and you'll get a life job and all the turkey and cranberry sass you can eat. You can't lose this job, for the laugh's on them.

The man who mistrusts all humanity needs "fixin'," while the one that trusts everybody he sees is a fool—he's beyond help.

"It is more blessed to give than receive" when it comes to a black eye. This is a present most folks is willin' to forego.

Many a rich man hain't got an ounce of sense, but as long as he carries the dollar sign, he's the pet of the whole community.

It is nice to be popular, but I've seen false brothers in a labor organization lead a dance that strained their popularity to the bustin' pint. I'd rather be obscure and unknown.

"He who steals my purse steals trash," says William S.; but that was a long while ago when folks talked like that. Let somebody steal a pocketbook now and see how that sentiment works.

Some folks ain't got any confidence in themselves, and nobody has any in 'em unless they're near-sighted or a stranger in their locality.

You can talk about your virtues so much you almost believe 'em yourself. Can you blame other people for not knowin' the difference?

THE CRAFT OF THE SMITH.

Listen! You mad whirling world,

To the tale of men in a plane

That filled space before flags were unfurled;

Before man had absorbed the spirit of gain.

They belong to the craft of the Smith.

From Nature's Store on which we tread,

By Fire, Muscle, and Brain, the smith creates,

The fibres and sinews which together wed,
The structures of abode and motion; such feats

Belong to the Craft of the Smith.

The Anvil belongs to a royal trade,

The soldier's sword, the plough's shear,
And the Reaper's scythe on its face are made.

Civilization was born there.

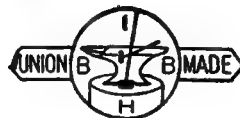
Such is the craft of the Smith.

—P. C.



This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Gold, \$1.25.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

DO YOU KNOW HIM?

Beware of the fellow who insinuates, but does not make an honest charge; he is not only dishonest, but is a coward at heart, with a perverted mind as well. The church, fraternal, social and labor organizations are frequently rent asunder by the miserable pervert who casts insinuations against the character or motive of another, without any reason or foundation, except personal spite or aggrandizement. He is a moral degenerate who seeks to create discord, bad blood and finally dissension and disruption. Fortunately the best elements in organized labor have become accustomed to these people, and their influence is largely destroyed. Good men, however, are frequently driven out of organizations simply because they are so constituted that they can not or will not stand slanderous abuse. The movement needs all the best and ablest minds, and above all needs honest men as officers. The honest man is not afraid of an honest, straightforward charge against him, but no one is safe from the miserable, contemptible, back-biting character assassin. This moral pervert is always making insinuations and usually without any foundation upon which to base them, and has done more to retard progress than any other agency employed or in operation.—Teamsters' Journal.

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local Union No. 457.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

FATHER OF BROTHER FRANK,

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good Things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to Brother Zahner and a copy to our JOURNAL for publication.

H. L. ASHBAUGH,
A. N. GORDON,
F. W. SPIENGER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 285.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe, to call to himself the

SON OF BROTHER AMABLE THRUDEAU,

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal, also to the family of the deceased, and the same be recorded in our minutes.

EUSTACHE BERGEVIN,
PETER MCGUIRE,
JAMES MASEY,
Committee.

From Local No. 274

At a regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

FATHER AND MOTHER OF BROTHER A. F. WILLIAMSON,

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and family their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sus-

tain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

G. W. EDWARDS,
W. DONAGHY
A. BOWIE,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 337.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the relentless hand of death, there has been removed from our midst, our beloved brother and shopmate,

JOHN D. LAWRENCE,

Whereas, Those qualifications which he possessed influence us in a sincere desire to testify to our appreciation of his life among us.

Resolved, That this Local tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother in this, their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Local and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother and a copy sent to the JOURNAL.

A. J. SCHEDLER,
W. L. HADGER,
J. H. STEVENS,
P. J. BRADY,
Committee.

From Local No. 213.

At the last regular meeting of District Council No. 3 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to Himself the

MOTHER OF BROS. OWEN AND MASON REED

THEREFORE, Be it Resolved, that the members of this local extend to the Brothers and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow; and

BE it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same recorded upon the minutes of our meeting.

C. M. SANDER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 400.

At the last regular meeting of this union, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst the
BELOVED SON OF BROTHER EDWARD

A. MCINERNEY,

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and also be recorded in our minutes.

GEO. F. WRIGHT,
S. E. CALVIT,
J. FORMAN,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 212

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

H. CLENDENING,

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that the same be published in our official Journal.

JOHN J. REESE,
FRED GABER,
GEO. A. HENRY,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 274

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst

SON OF BRO. KUMCHANSKY

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of this Union.

GEO. EDWARDS,
WM. DONAGHY,
ALEX. BOWIE,

Committee.

From Local No. 222

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler

of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the

FATHER OF BRO. LOUIS KILNZLE;

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother our sympathy in his time of sorrow, and trust that God will give him fortitude to bear the loss he has sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of our brother; also a copy to the official JOURNAL for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

CHAS. KORNIG,
AUG. ROEMER,
JOHN UEBER,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 79.

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. HERMAN MILLER;

Whereas, We believe that the family has been bereft of a good wife and mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

E. CHRISMAN,
S. HONDWICK,
J. KENNEDY,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 201

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly to her heavenly and eternal home the beloved

DAUGHTER OF BRO. MARTIN HANSON:

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction. And we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

D. J. CLIFFORD
A. G. KINNEY,
D. L. JENKINS,

Committee.

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DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

**General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.**

General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4274.
- WM. F. KRAMER**, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. DOUGHERTY**, First General Vice President, 309 Brockenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. N. GLOVER**, Second Vice President, 6210 Hermitage ave., Chicago, Ill.
- W. G. POWLESLAND**, Third Vice President, 250 Beatrice St., Toronto, Canada.
- T. FLANAGAN**, Fourth Vice President, 2227 Brainard st., New Orleans, La.
- ROY HOEN**, Fifth Vice President, 3425 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- J. J. GOLDMAN**, Sixth Vice President, 535 W. 57th St., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. EVANS**, Seventh Vice President, 827 N. Montana St., Butte, Mont.
- C. W. KOENIG**, Eighth Vice Pres., (Reserve). 215 E. Williams St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- GEO. PEACOCK**, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve). 318 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Board.

- D. C. TUCKER**, 821 China Street, Vicksburg, Miss.
- EDWARD J. RYAN**, 14 A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
- G. SANDEMAN**, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- JOHN REID**, 82 South 7th St., Kansas City, Kans.
- WM. THOMPSON**, 644 Otgen Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

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- W. I. McMURRY**, 1921 Alban St. Los Angeles Cal.
- M. DONAGHY**, 1390 Parthenais Ave., Montreal, Can.
- G. VAN DORNES**, 139 Riverside avenue, Little Rock, Ark.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

District Councils

- 1 **CHICAGO AND VICINITY**—Special organizer, Edw. Tegtmeyer, office 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. Phone Main 4345.
- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 198, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **FRISCO SYSTEM**.—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell St., Springfield Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 1, box 38, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM**.—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 30 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM**.—Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George St., Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.; B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM**.—President, —; Secretary, —.
- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM**.—President, —; Secretary, —.
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM**.—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; secretary, Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 14 **NORTHWESTERN**.—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 787 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coellin, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM**.—President, John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th street, Chickasha, Oklahoma; secretary, D. E. Burt, 121 Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO**.—President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM**.—President, Arthur Giedhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM**.—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NORFOLK & WESTERN**.—President, Wm. McDoumott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **BOSTON & MAINE**.—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL**.—Pres., G. M. Oliver, c/o C. R. Shops, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM**.—Pres., W. L. Eulow, 2014 Grand ave.; sec., R. L. Comas, 1622 Kennedy, ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT**.—Sec., —.
- 24 **DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM**.—
- 25 **NORTHWEST DISTRICT**.—President, R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 380 Bardolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecks, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., E. L. Jernigan, 500 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WABASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 218 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 1025 Franklin ave. Pres. Wm. Cain, 790 A Euclid Avenue; sec., Frank A. LaBeo, 3915 E. Palmer Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 48 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 86 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres. Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 730 Park st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beachner, 213 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Mackinaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave.; sec., Wm. Kagera, 2523 Wylie ave. Bus. Agent, J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 40 **PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1403 N. 59th st., West Philadelphia; Sec., Frank S. White, 625 N. 15th st.; Bus. Mgr., John M. Tobin, 316 Odd Fellows Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista av.; sec., Frank S. Fechter, 508 Pulliam st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres. J. L. Brown, 695 Penn. ave.; sec., Ira Landrum, 973 Edner avenue; fin. sec., J. L. Schmaeker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 4 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 306½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Barraquest; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 5 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Howard Hall. Pres., E. C. Britt; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John Morrissey, Box 502; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Eagle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Varley Bauman building, 1410 3d avenue. Pres., Wm. Lawson, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Board of Trade Bldg, Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., B. T. Harrison; sec., G. M. Oliver, c/o C. R. E. Shops, Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 912 Rutger street, St. Louis, Mo.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweeney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., W. D. Williams, 711 S. Campbell ave., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., B. L. Bertris, Windsor Hotel; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREEMPORT**—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Socialist hall. President, Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; secretary, Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres. T. G. Lowery, 211 S. Clark st.; secretary, T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. R. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. W. H. Meyers, Argenta, Ark.; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1416 W. 18th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Carpenter's Hall. Pres., B. V. Cecil, 914 Hardy street; sec., W. J. Noonan, 1237 Rutland st., Houston Texas.
- 33 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewas, No. 25 B. U.; sec., H. H. Gerrish, 231 Onelda st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., James J. Murphy, 918 Court st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 2704 Alder street. Pres., L. Weber, 913 Albina avenue; sec., J. L. Burke, 667 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Seeborn, 720 Powell st., Portland, Oregon.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., John Doyle; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 43 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, P. Hanrahan; 534 Tuscarora st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 46 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Hansel Bldg, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 814 E. Oak st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, 648 E. Market st., Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minzies, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, 22½ 6th street, S. Pres., Otto Brown; sec., Elsa E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., John Abney; secretary, M. E. Dowd, 222 E. Sixteenth Street; fin. sec., W. J. Musick, 1117 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 68 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 51 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 54 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, R. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 55 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. President, G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Frank Mitchell, 318 Iowa st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 55 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 5th st. and State ave. Pres., Frank Whaley, 5503 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 55 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodman's Hall. President, J. P. Clark; secretary S. T. Brownfield, Box 639, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BEAUMONT**—Meets second and fourth Saturday, at Union Temple Hall. Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 73 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., C. J. Redlack, 2410 Fillmore st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22d ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Villet st.; sec., John Pelkofer 494 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Yorkthiemer's Hall, Union ave. Pres., H. A. Burger, 4721 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6045 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy 1308 West Locust st. Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., Henry Coelin, 414 N. Lawndale ave.; sec., Wm Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **BATTLE CREEK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at James Breslin's residence, 254 Marshall st. Pres., James Breslin, 254 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Dell, 4 C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 83 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, George Wise, Thoburn P. O., Esquimalt, B. C.; sec., Frank W. Jeeves, 2549 Graham st., Victoria, B. C.
- 83 **VEHICLE WORKERS**—Sec., M. B. Zollars, 308 N. Pine st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 84 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Jos. W. Miller, 520 18th st.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 85 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Broughton sts. Pres., C. C. Bullock; sec., L. C. Korf, 1103 Willow st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **SYDNEY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 333 Charlotte st. Pres., Donald McKenzie, Rockdale ave.; sec., Ira P. McKay, 105 Argyle st., Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every third Tuesday at Carpenters' hall, 1321 Broadway; Pres., A. J. Raef, 1815 Grand avenue; sec., Henry W. Smith, 325 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 3rd Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., A. O. Meyer, E. Grand ave.; sec., C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson sts., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., R. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 93 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave President, R. J. Kearney, P. O. box 545.
- 95 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhombeg and Conler avenues. Pres., Louis Hauth, 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 95 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 W. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, W. L. Scott, 709 Tazwell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, C. Barrett, 1409 10th st.; sec., F. L. Peuleoka, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corken, 1417 5½ ave.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 103 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. President, W. A. Ryan, 3702 Grove ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., B. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 BEDFORD LOCAL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Lewis Lundy, 1223 cor. 6th and M. sts.; sec., Fred Cornwell, 1620 8th and Q. sts., Bedford Ind.
- 108 WINONA.—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 2d st. President, C. W. Eifelalt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 GOOD WILL.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budda hall, cor. 9th and Riddle sts. Pres., William Hatchford, 1728 Madisonst.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 112 FRISCO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., C. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 LONE STAR.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 Morgan st.; sec. C. Garner, 510 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 116 HELENA.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Pete Jasmon's shop, Main st. Pres., John Howard, 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walcynski, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 SALEM.—Meets first and third Mondays at 224 Depot street. President, Jessie Bonsall; secretary, Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 GATE CITY.—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., Patrick H. Gaul, 340 W. Carson st.; sec. pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 312 N. Arthur av., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 WELDING.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., — sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 ENERGY.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams, 1907 West Congress st.; sec. P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton ave.; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 DUNKIRK.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 SPRINGFIELD.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunis Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 127 CHEYENNE.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; sec., Richard Keelan, 800 E. 24th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 BUFFALO.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President Frank Beacher, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Mackinaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 129 TURAL CAIN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 PORTSMOUTH.—Meets second and fourth Friday at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., C. Phelps, 620 Hart st.; sec., J. W. Jolliff, Prantic Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 167 RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, President Robert Watt, 84 Sherman st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 143 ST. THOMAS.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., Geo. Atchison, 10 Mable st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 PORT ARTHUR.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres., J. A. Dickerson, 508 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Laner, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg Kan.
- 151 VANCOUVER.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, John Bridger; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 155 ALGIERS.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renssely hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 687 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 SAGINAW.—Meets 1st and 3rd. Sat., at Labor Union Hall. President, August Laesch 417 North 3rd., ave.; sec., Samuel West, 519 North 4th., st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS.—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 302 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 EAST ST. LOUIS.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 18th st.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A St. Clair ave., East St. Louis Ill.
- 161 FORT SCOTT.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 200% E. Wall st. Pres., C. Kern 322 W. Pine st. sec., T. Jenkins, 743 Burk st., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 OTTUMWA.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, A. N. Welch; sec., Geo. Chadwick, 1010 W. Mill st., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 HAVELock.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., E. C. Garrison; sec., John McKinney, box 284 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., Chas. E. McHugh; sec., Frank Woodmaster, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 SALT LAKE CITY.—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. Pres., Ebert Berkuist, 1017 E. Belmont; sec., Chas. Schultz, 557 S. 7 West, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 MUSKOGEE.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres. Alf. Growney, 49 Carmelita st.; sec., J. P. McCabe, 2754 21st st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 MONTGOMERY.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., P. F. Hamrick; sec. Ruphus Chastang, 325 V. Catoma st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 172 COALINGA.—Meets Wednesday nights at 7:30, 128 West E st. Pres., E. A. Roetha, P. O. Box 805; sec. G. T. Rogers, 238 Polk st. Coalinga, Calif.
- 174 SACRAMENTO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., I. M. Hind, 1623 G st.; sec., John B. Dutton, 2730 Magdalena ave.; sec. H. W. Platte, 1826 S st., Sacramento, Cal.
- 176 SAN DIEGO.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 7th and H. sts.; Pres., C. G. Carson, box 63, R. F. D. No. 2; sec., C. W. Rees, R. F. D. No. 2, box 63 B, San Diego Cal.
- 177 BRAZOS VALLEY.—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., H. C. Symank; sec., S. B. Pippin, Teague, Texas.

- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 108 Buckingham st.; sec., A. E. Black, 302 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine Ohio.
- 179 **ALTON**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, Harry Benson, Beal avenue; sec., A. Budde, 920 E. 6th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **NEW HAVEN**.—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Egan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 183 **PARLOR CITY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **BAKERSFIELD**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 923 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 **DES MOINES**.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 1686 S. Fourth st.; secretary, pro tem., Jerry Fouby, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 **PATERSON. BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**.—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 25 Manchester ave.; sec., James Brown, 10 Park st., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **INDEPENDENCE**.—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 577 N. Douglas st.; sec., Joe Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **EDDYSTONE**.—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., John Peterson, box 22 Crum Lynn, Pa.; sec., Samuel D. Tehton, 610 E. 8th st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **BENTON**.—President, Henry Butth, 2807 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock, 315 Lion st. Pres., Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec. Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **MARBLE CITY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parsons, 337 Oak Hill ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 193 **STAR**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 207 S. Cottage Grove avenue; sec., C. E. McClara, 114 W. Franklin st., Urbana, Illinois.
- 194 **BREMERTON**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month at Eagles Hall, Pres., O. D. Rue, Box 1093; Act. Pres. Robt. F. Pittack; sec., Jas. H. Ross, Box 635, Bremerton, Washington.
- 195 **MONROE**.—Meets every Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall, Pres., J. L. Buchanan, 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 **DROP FORGERS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay str. Pres. Geo. W. Matthew 442 Ave., A.; sec., Wm. Bunkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **JACKSON CITY**.—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **SCIOTO**.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman hall. President, V. R. Barrell; secretary, P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **GATE CITY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, David L. Jenkins, 520 Madison av.; sec., D. J. Clifford, 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 **HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**.—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 586 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **PADUCAH**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. Pres., John G. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2; sec., J. T. Hutchen, 1228 Jackson st. Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **LIBERTY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Loiderkrans hall. Pres., J. Kapwaski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wiese, 8 Wendell avenue., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **GRAND CROSSING**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. President, J. S. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave.; sec., J. E. Burns, 750 E. 72nd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **CLINTON**.—Meets every fourth Tuesday at C. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., G. W. Bales; sec., J. E. Cooper, 1118 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **PRINCETON**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., Elias Sambert 210 East Spruce st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **BOSTON**.—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Elliot st.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 310 **MERIDIAN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at E. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., C. L. Biggs 411 41st ave.; sec., L. L. Long, 3416 Ray st., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Lowery, 1911 E. Main st.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **SPOKANE**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane. Pres., J. P. Sander, 3018 E. Indiana ave.; sec., Carl Olson, 406 N. Place, box 87, Hilliard, Wash.
- 215 **SEATTLE**.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 1314½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3023 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **BROCKTON**.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 **FORT WAYNE**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., C. Snyder; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **TWIN CITY**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., John McCabe, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Joe McCabe, 720 Peoria st., Peru, Ill.
- 225 **NASHUA**.—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jefferson street; secretary, Clement Despenes, 5 Morgan st., Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **PASUMPSIC VALLEY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., H. H. Butterfield; sec., W. F. Beauregard, box 340, Lyndonville, Vermont.

- 220 NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 130 N. Genoir st., New Orleans, La.
- 221 WASHOE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., J. M. Sullivan, Box 98; sec., Rob Barber, Sparks, Nevada.
- 222 DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfeld, 904 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 223 GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Phelps Block, Central avenue. President, H. Webber, 118 4th st.; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 815 9th st. South, Great Falls, Montana.
- 227 COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Nesley, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 229 BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 1634 West End av. Trodes Assembly hall. Pres. William McAvoy; sec., J. R. Morris, 1218 Vincennes ave.; fin. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 GOOD WILL**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. President, Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky. Sec., Wesley Hoffmeier, 162 W. Linden st., Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 BRADDOCK**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Fords Hall, 215 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry, 528 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton ave., Rankin, Pa.
- 248 ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 MCCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220½ Main st. President, C. E. Gronstrom; sec., F. W. Smith box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., G. A. Schleorai; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays at City Federation Hall. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 2029 Blanding st., Columbia, S. C.
- 257 FLORENCE**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 18 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilberson, 308 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040½ 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., C. A. Brockway, 1140 Dawson st.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 446 Berwick ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring St., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Friday at the recorder's office. President, C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., H. H. Jones, 309 Congress st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec. Peter Henson, 1223 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosmore ave.; sec., Chris. Keutzie, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 QUEEN CITY**—Meets third Tuesday, at Worman's hall, 1520 Walnut st. Cincinnati, Ohio. Pres., Chas. Graham, 4171 Dane st.; sec., Joseph Speier, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 701 Second st. Pres., F. M. Uter, 701 Second st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall, Main st. President, D. R. Tompkins, 601 Tennessee ave.; sec., J. W. Brightman, 7 Cottage ave., Palestine, Texas.
- 274 LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 734 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1127 Denontigny st. East; sec., A. Bowie, 1485 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threlkeld, Marion, Ill.
- 277 LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., J. W. Chilton; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G St., Livingston, Mont.
- 278 LOVERS LEAP**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Main and Broadway sts. Pres., Newman Knight, 528 Chestnut st.; sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Ext., Hannibal, Mo.
- 279 CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres. W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 280 ONTARIO**—Pres. Guy C. Gregg, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. E. Knopp, 193 W. 8th st., Oswego, N. Y.
- 281 VULCAN**—Pres., John Barneut; sec., Edward Jackson, 1408 Centre ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 CONTRACT OF LOS ANGELES**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., G. B. Fisher, 452 E. 43d st.; sec., Wm. Miller, box 292, Station C., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 285 FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. President, W. R. Botting, 35 Nothing st.; sec., James Massee, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., J. C. Osborne, Box 147, sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7, Walnut Springs, Tex.

- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Peter J. Miller, box 335, Galeton, Pa.
- 288 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, at 39 Charlotte street. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 44 Cincinnati ave.; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordova st., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station 1, Middletown, N. Y.
- 293 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavinaugh; secretary, Samuel Darrow P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Rodmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., Newton Ulrick; sec., Lewis Fries, P. O. box 446, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Acadomey st.; sec., C. E. Effland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **ROCK CITY**—Meets on 3d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 299 **JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2318 Pacific ave.; sec., Albert J. Reeve, Jr., 530 17th st.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden Utah.
- 300 **BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred. Endling, 740 Stewart ave.; sec., Chas. Bowers, 1023 Churchill st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Eli Van Schaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 306 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., Chas. F. Hunt, 2963 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 308 **MAPLE LEAF**—
- 309 **HUDSON VALLEY**—Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Charles Nutting, 136 N. 3d st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 3013 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 263 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Joseph Davis, 1533 Franklin ave.; sec., Mike Hannell, 3007 Union Block, St. Louis, Mo.
- 323 **WALSH**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney, 5119 Wentworth av.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 3422 LaSalle st. Fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 5026 Union ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Pres., M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman, box 267, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 325 **HOMESTEAD**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1006 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223, Arthington pl.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 623 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3961 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed. King, 9321 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **QUEBEC**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 DeAlguillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., P. J. Lynch, 7 Gardeau st., Quebec, Can.
- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Edw. Perry; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st., Paducah, Ky.
- 329 **STERLING**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schultz, 122 East 3d st., South Bethlehem, Pa.
- 332 **HELPERS**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave. Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartsmaier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 353 Gold st.; sec., J. W. Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **MCComb CITY HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220 1/2 Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James st.; sec., M. Younger, ox 923, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block, Central ave. Pres., Chas. Nickels, 207 W. 2nd st.; secretary, Geo. Nagle, 514 Fox street, Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **SAN ANTONIO**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., W. L. Badger, 101 N. Pine st.; sec., A. J. Schedler, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 338 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets 1st Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in Wilson's hall, Hancock st. Pres., Samuel Butt, 106 S. South st.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **LABOR HOME**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **FOREST CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Viking Hall 527 Seventh st. Pres., Martin Holmstrom, 1521 7th ave.; sec., Richard Carlson, 1521 Seventh ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhomburg's hall, cor. Knieset st. and Rhomburg ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer, 1877 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 348 **BLACKSMITH** Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 631, Port Arthur, Texas
- 349 **SACRAMENTO CONTRACT**—Pres., Joe. L. Sayle, 1017 11th st.; sec., A. L. Derman, 2022 Dec, Sacramento, Cal.

- 400 **ZONE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, E. M. Flossell, Gorgona; sec., Thos. G. Roth, Empire, Canal Zone. Box 133, Panama; sec. pro tem., J. C. Stone, box 43, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **COLBERT**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd Fellow's hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., Bruce Garner; sec., Chas. Peterson, box 411, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **WATER VALLEY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMullan; sec., Lesslie Wilkie, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **DEVINE**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Hall, N. Broadway ave. Pres., J. W. Taylor, cor. Horace and Wimberly sts.; sec., Geo. A. Hewitt, 332 East Line st., Tyler, Tex.
- 407 **REVELSTOKE**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres., Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **LOOKOUT**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres., W. V. Blanton, 12 Long st.; sec., T. M. Melton, cor. Main and Dodds ave., Ridge Dale, Tenn.
- 409 **PARSONS**—Meets second and fourth Wed. nights at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., J. E. Copes, 1613 Gabriel ave.; sec., V. P. John 3105 Main st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 **ALLIANCE**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 43 Stewart st., sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 **LA FAYETTE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Martin Bart, 1920 Pierce st.; sec., Geo. Weidlich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **LOCOMOTIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catherine st., Viauville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **CHOCTAW**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrissy hall. Pres., D. A. McDonald, 217 N. Kickapoo st.; sec., G. C. Jenkins, 211 N. University st., Shawnee Okla.
- 415 **FOND DU LAC**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., A. Bohedans, 509 Minnesota ave.; sec., G. Kropacek, 233 Western av., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **HICKORY**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 278 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **DUNDEE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. N. Savoy, Box 45, McAdams Junction New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **MOBILE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Granspa; sec., John L. Bourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **ARCH CITY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 17½ E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1515 S. 3rd st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st., Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **POWER CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Room 230, corner Main and Spruce sts. President, Chas. Mathews, sec., Wm. Roberts, 326 Niagara st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **PUGET SOUND**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1133½ Commerce street, Central Labor Hall. Pres., Wm. Thompson, 1206 S. Fife st.; sec., Erwin Stolze, 4307 S. Warner st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **TOLEDO**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, at 3030 Chase st. Pres., Dell Moore, 306 Parker ave.; sec., M. J. Nagle, 3030 Chase st., Toledo, Ohio.
- 428 **EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Robt. Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **BINGHAM**—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., L. B. Manes, R. R. 3; sec., Aaron Wilson, R. R. 3, No 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **YOAKUM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall. Pres., C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 36 Trumble Place, Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**—President, F. F. Froncœur, Bradley, Ill.; sec., James Martinson, box 96, R. F. D. 2, Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial street. President, Daniel Williby, 2355 Pine st.; sec., Chas. Chumley, 706 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **SUNSET**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., E. W. Thurman; sec., W. P. Self, gen. deliv., Salida, Colo.
- 435 **PANHANDLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, J. C. Russell; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Texas.
- 436 **HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 **TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Dolton, gen. del.; sec., John J. McKelvy, 1307 Hays st., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 **NORWOOD**—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 2d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Barry, 81 Allison st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Feury, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregar ave.; sec., Jas. O. Dillon, 822 A. Tyler st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 445 **TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 916 So Third avenue. President, Harry arnes, Gen. Deliv.; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 173 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurlibise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **JOHN BROWN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., John Jenison, box 453, Osawatimie, Kans.

- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., Theodore Buckley; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec. John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 183 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, E. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex. Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 88 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Fred Allen, 417 W. Mercury st.; sec., W. J. Bradley, box 838, Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1781 Arapahoe st. Pres., E. E. Tucker, 638 Galapago st.; sec., F. W. Springer, 1833 E. 33d av; fin. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 437 Delaware ave., Denver, Colo.
- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 98, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Gust. Strand, Box 398, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres. Chas. McQuarrie; sec., D. J. McGillivray, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. President, W. M. Cannon, 1913½ Main st.; sec., Geo. Ganser, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutcheson, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Desell, 38 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 138 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 403 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **DELAWARE**—Meets every third Thursday at Central Labor hall, South Main st. President, A. A. Given, 198 Park ave.; sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, Ohio.
- 466 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Okla.
- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John H. Slattery, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 88 4th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets fourth Mondays at Pjeltstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 615 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 4518 Eberly Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. E. Maxwell; secretary, W. D. Priest, Box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., W. D. Brown; sec., Geo. Dold, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 528 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., G. W. Groves; sec., Wm. M. Roosteck, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, R. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevin ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 108 Erickson st.; sec., Torvis Bratsberg, 90 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., Arthur Strom, general delivery; sec., H. W. Powers, 173 Albany ave., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1185 Boonville st. Pres., P. J. Meyers, R. F. D. 7; sec., L. H. Baker, 846 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Hugh McCallum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1313 Junita st., Alleghany, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barred st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore St. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 401 Wood st., Monroe, La.

494 LAKE COUNTY—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec. J. W. Kennedy, 69 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.

495 ALAMOSA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriek's hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.

496 BREWSTER—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., John W. Welde, 1415 E. 4th st., Canton, Ohio.

497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 480 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., Geo. Tyacke, Proctor P. O., Minn.

499 ESSEX—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.

500 MURPHYSBORO—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 609 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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Whistler 61

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Tucson 445

Arkansas

Little Rock 30
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San Diego 176
San Francisco 168
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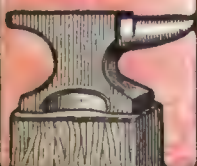
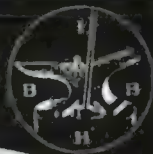
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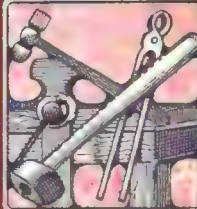


JANUARY 1911

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS



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Wm. F. Kramer,

Secretary-Treasurer
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers,
570 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. XII

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY, 1911.

No. 1

SETTLEMENT OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC AND IRON MOUNTAIN STRIKE

According to the papers, the public would take it that in the joint strike of the Metal Crafts on the Missouri Pacific System, just settled, the strikers conceded all to Mr. Sullivan, the General Manager of that system. However, such is not the case, but as usual, the capitalists' press color up the reports to suit their masters.

The facts are these: The lap shift and apprentice clause of the Chicago General Managers' agreement has been changed so materially that it is no further offensive to the machinists, and the question of the gang foreman is conceded by the management as the joint crafts proposed on October 20th.

I am not here arguing the question of the Chicago General Managers' agreement, but will say that so far as that is concerned the machinists have adopted only that part of it that is beneficial to their organization, and the apprentice clause has been so modified that it will not prove harmful to the crafts.

The machinists struck against conditions on the second of last May, and on October 21st the three other metal trades that have signed this agreement went on strike in sympathy with the machinists, and on December 20th the settlement of this strike finds the motive power on the Missouri Pacific System in such a condition that a settlement was imperative if the Missouri Pacific System wanted to continue business. The business along the lines, especially in Kansas, was in such a deplorable condition

that the Commissioner of Kansas was sent to St. Louis to complain of the service. Business interests along the other lines suffered, and while the wages lost was something like a million dollars, the four crafts involved in this strike are not shedding tears over that. We are willing to pay the price, if there is no other way to solve the problem.

The Associated Press has garbled the terms of the settlement in such a way that we feel it our duty to make this statement: The slate has been cleaned off, the sore spots have all healed, and we now are going to try to work in the interests of the company, as was done before the strike, and try to bring about peace and harmony as soon as possible. At the present time chaos reigns in the shops of the Missouri Pacific System, as is always the case at the wind-up of a strike where men have been employed for no other purpose than to fill up shops to make a showing in numbers and not in quality.

The following is the agreement entered into by the four crafts and the company:

MEMORANDUM of Agreement for the settlement of the strike of the Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths, and Tanners of the Missouri Pacific Railway System.

First, Boilermakers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths and tanners, with their apprentices and helpers, who went on strike October 21st, 1910, or who have since left the service for cause directly due to the strike,

shall, upon application, be reinstated to their former positions within one week from the date of settlement.

Second. The agreements of the boiler-makers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths and tinners in effect October 21st, 1910, to be in effect immediately upon adjustment of the strike.

Third. The seniority of all such former employes reinstated May 2nd, 1910, shall, upon application, be reinstated from date of settlement as follows:

400 1st week,

200 2nd week,

100 3rd week,

Balance within thirty days.

Fifth. Machinist foremen, upon applications, to be reinstated as machinists at point where formerly employed.

Sixth. The seniority of machinists, apprentices and helpers reinstated to be continuous, dating from time last employed prior to the strike of May 2nd, 1910.

Seventh. Former employes on the ground shall be the first men to return to work; this applies to all crafts.

Eighth. If any other points are left unprotected the men youngest in service who are competent, may be transferred to fill such vacancies.

Ninth. Men who have destroyed or damaged the property of the Company will not be reinstated or re-employed. Consideration of these cases to be taken up by the parties to this agreement at the end of thirty days.

Tenth. The standard working day to be:

9 hours in back shops,

10 hours in engine houses.

Eleventh. A new agreement based upon the rules of the Chicago Conference of March, 1910, to be made effective from the date of this settlement.

Twelfth. This settlement shall become effective Wednesday, December 21st, 1910.

GEO. A. SMITH,

Superintendent Machinery Missouri Pacific Railway System.

A. W. SULLIVAN,
General Manager Missouri Pacific Railway System.

JAS. O'CONNELL,
President International Association of Machinists.

J. A. FRANKLIN,
President International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Helpers.

J. W. KLINE,
President International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

JOHN E. BRAY,
Secretary-Treasurer International Association of Sheet Metal Workers.
St. Louis, Mo., December 19, 1910.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD DONATIONS.

Reported in December Journal.....	\$236.00
Local No. 1.....	10.00
Local No. 467.....	7.75
Local No. 70.....	5.00
Local No. 326.....	10.00
Local No. 193.....	5.00
Local No. 437.....	10.00
Local No. 262.....	5.00
Local No. 433.....	10.00
Local No. 210.....	10.00
Local No. 182.....	5.00
Local No. 407.....	20.00
Local No. 124.....	6.00
Local No. 78.....	20.00
Local No. 43.....	10.00
Local No. 482.....	4.75
Local No. 237.....	10.00
Local No. 317.....	20.00
Local No. 444.....	10.00
Local No. 9.....	10.00
Local No. 149.....	10.00
Local No. 148.....	5.00
Local No. 203.....	5.25
Local No. 108.....	5.00
Local No. 482.....	5.75
Local No. 16.....	10.00
Local No. 90.....	20.00
Local No. 202.....	10.00
J. W. Kline.....	5.00
W. F. Kramer.....	5.00

Received to date.....\$ 505.50

AGREEMENTS

Schedule of Rules and Wages of Blacksmiths and Apprentices on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway.

Rule 1. A blacksmith shall be considered a competent man who, being able to take a piece of work and, with the use of drawings and blueprints, prosecute the same to a successful completion within reasonable time.

All blacksmith work, such as welding, forging, dressing and tempering tools, shall be done by blacksmiths. All blacksmithing sent to blacksmith shop shall be done by blacksmiths and apprentices.

Rule 2. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work. All blacksmiths and apprentices to start at same hour, not later than 7:30 A. M. Blacksmiths and apprentices will be allowed one hour at the close of the week with pay, and all time worked over the regular bulletin hours shall be considered overtime and shall be paid for as such.

Rule 3. All time over the regular bulletin hours, including Sunday and legal holidays as follows: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day shall be paid time and one-half time. If any of the holidays mentioned in the schedule fall on Sunday, then the day to be observed by the State, Nation, or by proclamation shall be considered a holiday and paid for as such.

Rule 4. Blacksmiths called after regular bulletin hours shall be allowed five (5) hours for three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes or fraction thereof. If more than three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes, time and one-half will be allowed up to one (1:00) o'clock, double time thereafter will be allowed up to seven (7:00) o'clock. Overtime shall be confined to emergency cases. When it becomes necessary for blacksmiths to work overtime he will not be laid off during the regular working hours to equalize time, and general overtime will be equally divided.

Rule 5. Shall it become necessary to reduce expenses the time may be reduced to not less than forty (40) hours per week. If the reduction of hours is not sufficient further reduction of expenses may be made by reducing the force, in which case senior

proficient married men (and single men with families dependent upon them) shall be given preference. Men laid off will be re-employed in the order they were laid off, if available. Hours will not be increased until all available blacksmiths laid off are given an opportunity for re-employment if available in five days. This rule not to apply to roundhouses. At shop points no blacksmiths will be employed while forces are working less than nine hours.

Rule 6. When a blacksmith is discharged he will be given the true cause of his dismissal, and if after an investigation it is found that he has been unjustly dismissed he will be reinstated.

Blacksmiths having grievances will submit them in writing to Blacksmith Foreman, General Foreman, or Master Mechanic, and will have the right of appeal to higher officials. Leave of absence and transportation will be furnished to blacksmiths and committee when grievances cannot be otherwise adjusted.

Rule 7. The Company will not discriminate against any blacksmith who may from time to time be delegated to serve on committee or represent his organization, or who shall be elected as a delegate to a committee.

Rule 8. The following rules shall concern apprentices:

One apprentice may be employed for each shop, and one additional for every five (5) blacksmiths employed.

Applicants for apprenticeship shall not be less than sixteen (16) nor more than twenty-one (21) years of age and must have a grammar school education. Apprentices shall serve four (4) years and shall not in any case leave the service of the Company without good and just cause, except, however, that should he prove unqualified during the first six months he may quit or the Company may transfer or dismiss him, if found unsatisfactory by smith foreman and shop committee.

The Company shall furnish all opportunity possible for the apprentice to secure a complete knowledge of the blacksmith trade during his apprenticeship. He shall

not serve more than six months on any special job. An apprentice having finished his apprenticeship shall receive journeyman's pay if retained in the Company's service.

The rate for an apprentice shall be: For the first year twelve (12) cents per hour; second year fifteen (15) cents per hour; third year nineteen (19) cents per hour; and for the fourth year twenty-two (22) cents per hour. An apprentice will not be expected to work over the regular bulletin hours, except in emergency cases.

Rule 9. Blacksmiths sent out on the road shall receive pay for the time from which they are called until they return as follows: Overtime rates for all overtime hours, whether waiting, traveling or working, and straight time for what are straight time hours at home stations, whether waiting, traveling or working. If, during the time on the road, there be an opportunity to go to bed for five hours or more, such time shall not be paid for. Reasonable expenses will be allowed.

Rule 10. Blacksmiths wishing to be absent two days or more from the service must obtain leave of absence from the foreman.

Note—In a spirit of fairness, men expecting to lay off should, when possible, notify their foreman.

Blacksmiths will enjoy the same privilege in regard to passes as other employees of the Company.

Rule 11. The bulletin hours shall be posted in a conspicuous place in all shops and roundhouses, and the starting and quitting time shall not be changed without twenty-four (24) hours' notice.

Rule 12. A blacksmith placed on a fire which does a higher grade of work and for which a higher rate is paid shall, if kept on such work and fire for a half month or more, receive the higher rate for same for the entire month. If less than half a month, no change to be made in the rate.

Rule 13. The following hourly wages will be paid blacksmiths on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway:

Station.	Rate per Hour.
Mobridge	\$.41
Marmarth .....	.41
Miles City—	
Big fireman.....	.47½
Miscellaneous fires.....	.44
Miscellaneous fires.....	.42
Miscellaneous fires.....	.40
Bolt machine man.....	.34
Harlowton .....	.41
Three Forks.....	.40½
Deer Lodge—	
Big fireman.....	.47½
Miscellaneous fires.....	.44
Miscellaneous fires.....	.42
Bolt machine man.....	.34
Alberton .....	.40½
Avery .....	.41
Malden .....	.40½
Othello .....	.41
Cle-Elum .....	.40½
Seattle .....	.40½
Tacoma—	
Big fireman.....	.47½
Miscellaneous fires.....	.44
Miscellaneous fires.....	.42
Miscellaneous fires.....	.40
Bolt machine man.....	.34

The forty-seven and one-half (47½) cent rate on the big fire is given with the understanding that when it becomes necessary to put on a regular furnace man at the three-shop plants, viz.: Miles City, Deer Lodge and Tacoma, that the rate will be changed to forty-five and one-half (45½) cents per hour on the big fire.

Rule 14. This schedule shall be in effect October 28, 1910, and will remain in effect until such time as either party desires change, in which case thirty (30) days' notice of change desired will be given to the other party and a conference be held.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET
SOUND RAILWAY CO.

By N. M. MAINE,

General Master Mechanic.

BLACKSMITHS' COMMITTEE.

By CLYDE HENDERSON

WM. THOMSON

R. C. SHERMAN

E. C. BRITT

Agreement Between the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. and the Hudson Car Shop Blacksmiths and Helpers in Its Employ.

Effective October 1, 1910.

Rule 1. This agreement will be in effect upon its adoption, and shall supersede all other agreements and instructions contrary thereto. It shall remain in effect until changed, subject to thirty (30) days' notice

in writing from either of the parties that desire to change it. A full statement of changes proposed shall accompany the written notices, and upon the expiration of thirty (30) days, conferences shall begin.

Rule 2. Any man who has served an ap-

prenticeship or has had four years' varied experience at the blacksmith trade, and by his skill and experience in his class is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work and with the use of drawings and blueprints carry the work to a successful completion within a reasonable length of time shall be considered a blacksmith. The foreman shall be the judge of competency. Forging, welding, sharpening and tempering of tools shall be done by blacksmiths and apprentices only.

Rule 3. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work; all day blacksmiths and helpers to start at the same hour, as per rule of the shop. Blacksmiths and helpers shall be allowed one hour at the close of shop week. All time over the regular ten (10) hours shall be considered overtime and shall be paid for as such, time and one-half to twelve (12:00) midnight, and double time thereafter. Blacksmiths and helpers returning after regular working hours in force, as per shop bulletin, will receive not less than five (5) hours' pay.

Rule 4. Overtime will be confined to emergency cases. When it becomes necessary for an employee to work overtime, he will not be laid off during working hours to equalize time. The same overtime rate to govern night men as well as day men. All helpers will receive one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour per day for building fires.

Rule 5. Sundays and legal holidays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day will be considered holidays. Employees working on these days will be paid at overtime rate. When the holiday falls on a Sunday, the day observed by the State and Nation shall be considered a legal holiday and shall be observed accordingly, except Lincoln's Birthday at Hudson Shops.

Rule 6. Blacksmiths and helpers sent out on the road to do work shall be allowed straight time while traveling and waiting for trains, and reasonable expenses allowed. Schedule rates to be paid for all time worked and time men hold themselves in readiness; when it is necessary to transfer blacksmiths and helpers to roundhouses or other shops, they will receive one day's pay for each day of traveling, and reasonable expenses allowed until they arrive at their destination.

Rule 7. Blacksmiths or helpers discharged from the service will be given a clearance setting forth the cause of the discharge and if desired, investigation will be held within five (5) days after receipt by the Company of a written request for the same. If, after investigation has been made, it is found that the blacksmith or helper has been unjustly discharged, he will be reinstated with full pay for time lost.

Rule 8. Blacksmiths and helpers having

grievances will submit them to Shop Foreman or Master Mechanic, and will have the right of appeal to higher officials. Leave of absence and transportation will be furnished to blacksmiths or helpers and committee when grievances cannot otherwise be adjusted.

Rule 9. Blacksmiths who, by long and faithful service with the Company, have become unable to handle heavy work, shall be given preference to such light work as they are able to handle.

Rule 10. When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, time shall be reduced to nine or eight hours per day, five days per week; if further reduction is necessary, force may be reduced in order of seniority in service. The hours shall not be increased until all available blacksmiths and helpers laid off are given an opportunity of re-employment.

Rule 11. When filling positions at higher rates, senior men, if competent, will be given preference. When a blacksmith is requested to take a fire, he shall receive the rate paid on that fire.

Rule 12. A place will be designated by the proper officer inside all shops and roundhouses where proper notices of interest to blacksmiths and helpers may be posted.

Rule 13. Rates of pay:

Position.	Rate.
Blacksmith, first heavy fire.....	\$.37
Blacksmith, second heavy fire.....	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tool dresser.....	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Track tool dresser.....	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Light Coach work.....	.30
Spring maker.....	.30
All other blacksmiths.....	.29
Bull-dozer operator.....	.29
Shear and punch man.....	.25
Forging machine.....	.29
Bolt maker.....	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steam hammer operator.....	.22
Helper, first heavy fire.....	.23
All other helpers.....	.22
Helper, second heavy fire.....	.23

Sioux City Shops.

Blacksmiths	\$.40
Blacksmiths .....	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$

Approved:

A. W. TRENHOLM,
General Manager.

G. LARSON,

Master Car Builder,
F. R. PECHIN,

General Superintendent.

P. H. HANRAHAN,

F. H. WEIBEL,

E. L. CROGAN,

Blacksmiths' Committee.

LAWRENCE OHL,

ED. MITCHELL,

A. W. SWANSON,

Helpers' Committee.

St. Paul, Minn., October 6, 1910.

TAFT KNIFES EIGHT-HOUR LAW IN MESSAGE.

Meyer Shifts Work to Ten-Hour Shops.

(By Pan American Press.)

The eight-hour law as he would have it is described by President Taft in his message to Congress at considerable length. With many preliminary high-sounding phrases he solemnly affirms his desire to make the law effective.

All goes well until the tail end of his recommendations are reached and then the following weakening list of exceptions are pointed out by members of the labor lobby as practically nullifying all that has gone before. Here are the President's words:

"To require, however, that every small contract of manufacture entered into by the Government should be carried out by the contractor with men working at eight hours would be to impose an intolerable burden upon the Government by limiting its sources of supply and excluding altogether the great majority of those who would otherwise compete for its business.

"The proposed act recognizes this in the exceptions which it makes to contracts 'for transportation by land or water, for the transmission of intelligence, and for such material or articles as may usually be bought in the open market whether made to conform to particular specifications or not, or for the purchase of supplies by the Government, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not.'"

That these deftly inserted "exceptions" to the eight-hour law are such as will allow a mass of evasions by government contractors is the firm belief of labor leaders in Washington. A law with a leak is as fatal to wage workers as no law at all, and the Department of Justice is working overtime to find the holes which will turn the construction of navy vessels, machinery and material for the Panama Canal over to shops that work their men ten and twelve hours a day.

George von Lengerke Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, has ordered that all of the construction of machinery for the big battleship to be known as "New York," now building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, be transferred to the shops at Schenectady.

Schenectady is a ten-hour shop.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard is an eight-hour shop.

Machinists now working in the Brook-

lyn Navy Yard have sent a strong protest to their union officials in Washington asking that action be taken to stop von Meyer in his continuous attempts at union-wrecking.

Under von Meyer's plans the Brooklyn Navy Yard will become merely a station in which machinery made in other shops—always ten-hour shops—is assembled.

That the Secretary of the Navy is systematically undermining legislation favorable to union labor is confidently affirmed by machinists who know the real purport of his voluminous report calling for "economy."

Hand in hand with von Meyer and his plans, works the Department of Justice which, in an opinion delivered by Attorney-General William R. Harr, delivered a stunning blow at the eight-hour law in the following words:

"I have therefore to advise you that the provisions in regard to the eight-hour law in the Act of June 24, 1910, does not apply to the construction of the four submarine boats and the six torpedo-boat destroyers."

From Panama to Brooklyn, point out union machinists, the underhanded blows that have been delivered at organized labor by the Taft administration are ominous.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

The San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, on Friday evening, October 28, 1910, enacts the following resolutions:

"Whereas, A deplorable industrial condition exists in the City of Tampa, Florida, in the cigar-making industry, and,

"Whereas, The Cigar Makers' International Union of America, representing over fifty thousand cigar makers throughout the United States of America, is organized for the betterment of the craft, and,

"Whereas, On the sixteenth day of September, 1910, Castenzio Ficcarotta and Angelico Albano were arrested for the crime of asking their fellow craftsmen to join them in a strike that was on, and,

"Whereas, The said Castenzio Ficcarotta and Angelico Albano were taken to the city jail, and late that night under pretense of being transferred from one jail to another jail, the above men were handcuffed and placed in an automobile in charge of the city police officers, and driven in a

round about way down the county road, where they were met by persons coming in the opposite direction in automobiles, and the two prisoners were taken from the automobile and taken to the woods near by and lynched to a tree, and,

"Whereas, The Constitution of the United States of America, and the Constitution of the State of Florida guarantee to every person the right to be secure in his or her person, home and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures, and that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without the due process of law, and,

"Whereas, The above crimes were committed within the State of Florida, therefore be it,

"Resolved, That we, the members of the San Francisco Labor Council, the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, Local No. 228, and the people in general of the State of California, do hereby petition the Honorable Wm. Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, the Attorney-General of the United States of America, the Attorney-General of the State of Florida, to the Members of Congress from the State of California, and the State of Florida, to immediately investigate this most atrocious crime, and to punish to the full extent of the law the guilty parties; and, be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this petition be sent to our official publications, to the press, to the publications of all International and National labor papers, and to our delegate to the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"Done under our hand and seal this twenty-eight day of October, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Respectfully submitted,

"F. RIZZO, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America,

"E. A. TREMBLY, United Garment Workers of America,

R. BAKER, Barbers' Union,

"C. I. MCKINNEY, Cigar Makers' Union No. 228,

"PETER FITZGERALD, Press Feeders and Assistants,

"C. SCHORNFELT, Cigar Makers' Union No. 228,

"BENJ. SCHONHOFF, Typographical Union No. 21,

"JAS. A. HIMMEL, Electrical Workers No. 151,

"FRANK A. O'BRIEN, Shoe Clerks No. 410,

"FRED'K F. BEBERGALL, Typographical Union No. 21,

"E. J. ROBINSON, Broom Makers' Union No. 58,

"O. E. RUDQUIST, Cigar Makers' Union No. 228,

"D. J. BOKER, Cigar Makers' Union No. 228,

"Committee on Resolutions, Label Section, San Francisco Labor Council."

A BLACKSMITH'S DREAM.

I had a dream the other night
And never will forget the sight;
I dreamed that I was down in Hell
The place where all the wicked dwell.
The Devil met me at the Gate—
I thought I sure had met my Fate.
He said, "What was your trade, old Pard?"
"A Smith," I said, "With a good clean Card."

He said, "No Card Smiths have been here,
For nearly fifteen thousand years,
We have some Smiths that are not good,
But these are used for kindling wood.
Through some mistake you've been sent here,
You are safe with me, so have no fear.
But now you have the time and space
I'll show you all around the Place.

I saw a Big Furnace, Marked Number One,
Where they burned all the Scabs—for fun,
Such blood curdling screams and groans
Would freeze the marrow in your bones.
A hot Old Furnace, was Number Two
For roasting men behind with their dues.
I saw some men from our local down here
Whose Due Books have not been kept clear.

Another Big Furnace was Number Three
For men who would not pay the D. P.
I stopped and looked in at the door
And saw a Brother from Four-Seventy-Four
It tickled me to see his plight;
For I yelled at him with all my might.
"Nine months you had to pay the money,
Now, this roasting you get, My Sonny."

His Majesty laughed loud with glee
And all the Imps enjoyed the spree,
Said he "My man, it seems quite clear,
A good Card man should not be here,
Come follow me and I'll put you wise
To find the Road to Paradise."
I bade the Devil and his Imps adieu,
And woke up as the clock struck two.

WILLIAM FLEMING,

Financial Secretary.

Local 474, Panama.

SIXTY-FOUR PICKETING CASES DISMISSED.

Only Five of Many Men Arrested Under Anti-Picketing Ordinance to be Tried.

Sixty-four of the sixty-nine picket cases set for trial in Judge Rose's court of the police department at Chicago, were dismissed Monday morning. This leaves only five of the large number of picketing cases that were to have been tried before Judge Rose.

The five cases to be tried are those against M. M. Pratt, J. Eagen and J. Coffey, three messengers, who were arrested on November 13, charged with picketing in front of the Third Street office of the A. D. T., by the "Gopher Tooth Kid," the notorious strikebreaker.

The cases against H. A. Hewes, arrested November 16th, and L. Van Houten, arrested November 15th, are also to be tried. Here is the calendar for the trials of the men:

M. M. Pratt, January 3rd, at 10 o'clock.
J. Eagen, January 5th, at 10 o'clock.
J. Coffey, January 9th, at 10 o'clock.
H. A. Hewes, January 12th at 10 o'clock.
L. Van Houten, January 23rd, at 10 o'clock.

That the cases against the majority of the men were dismissed was not a great surprise, as there has been strong rumors to this effect for some time. Most of the men were arrested either during the latter part of July and during August, when the union brewery men went on strike.

For a time during August several were arrested every day and it seemed that about whenever an officer saw a union man standing on the street, he was arrested for picketing.

The banner day for arrests was on August 5th, when twenty-two union men were arrested for picketing. Every one of the cases against the men arrested on that day were dismissed Monday morning. The next largest day was August 22d, when fourteen were arrested and the fourteen complaints dismissed Monday morning. The remainder of the arrests were pretty well scattered.

Sidney N. Reeve, assistant city prosecuting attorney, who has been handling all of the picketing cases, explained the dismissal of the charges against the men Monday morning as follows:

Witnesses Gone.

"Many of the witnesses in these cases are now out of town. We cannot locate

many of them. Then, too, the arrests were so long ago that the witnesses cannot identify most of the men as pickets.

"It would be utterly useless to bring these cases to trial for there would be no chance whatever of gaining a conviction in any one of the cases."

The whole trouble of the arrests was that the men were hurriedly arrested without any real case against them.

THE REFORMER.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

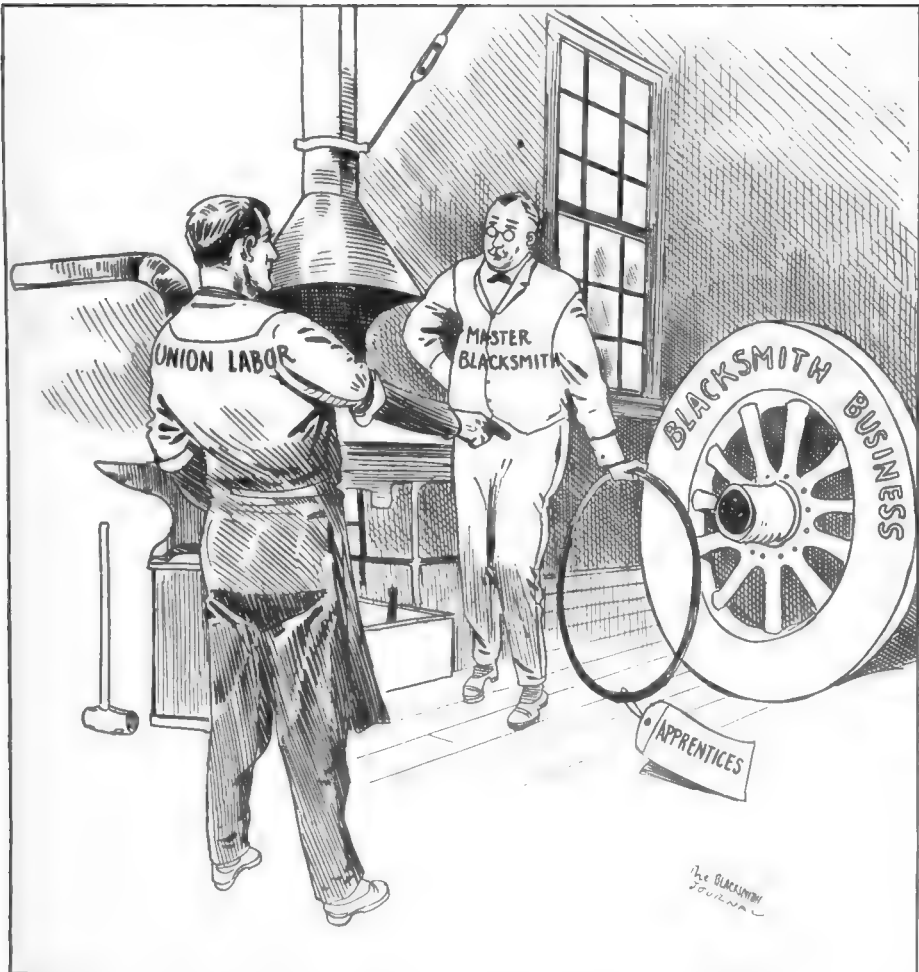
From the man who takes himself too seriously, and from him who thinks that other people do—deliver us! The first must be a burden to himself, while the latter is a bore to others. You have met both types—the man with a "mission," and he who imagines the world is determined that he shall not carry it out. Both are usually narrow, bitter, censorious. Your average reformer can see only one thing. Everything else to him is painfully distorted, and inadequate. He cannot believe that there is another viewpoint, and that each new vision presents a new outlook. He is an individualist of the rankest kind. It is absolutely impossible to get him "lined up" with the rest of us, who, in the nature of things, must have had other experiences which give us other ideas. These ideas may not be as good as his, but they have come to us as a part of our mental equipment. And because they form so large a part of a real, vital human experience, they must, of necessity, be a factor in determining how all the needs of men are to be met. If all men were run through molds made from the same pattern and of the same material then the problem would be simple. Or, if human nature could be eliminated, then the solution might come easier to hand. But every man is a problem by himself and requires individual treatment. You cannot handle men in the mass. God never intended that this should be so. What might suffice for the man of sluggish temperament, who is never disturbed by a single new idea, will not answer for that throbbing human engine, who, with red blood in his veins, is fired with a rush of thought that arouses the deepest passions.

It isn't that we object to the man who has a mission. We need him. But sometimes a sense of humor would save him and us from serious embarrassment. As for the poor fellow who thinks that every-

body is set against him on account of jealousy or ignorance—he is to be pitied. He is his own worst enemy. People do not think about him nearly as much as his self-consciousness leads him to suppose. Neither do they oppose him quite as much as he foolishly imagines.

In giving directions for the cure of rheumatism, Dr. Reeder, of Indiana, says: "Just stop eating until the poor stomach, in fact the whole alimentary canal, can unload and get cleaned up, so to speak. Just drink water, lots of it; gallons of it; wash out the whole tract; get it clean. You will not starve nor suffer if you do not eat a

mouthful of solid food for three or four days; but as soon as the tongue clears, begin to eat. Yes, eat buttermilk, a half pint every two hours; you won't need anything else for a week—five days, anyhow—and by that time there won't be a particle of rheumatism about you. After that, if you will just remember that your teeth were made to chew your food with, and use them, cut out all liquids while eating, eat reasonably and work reasonably, you won't again be troubled with rheumatism." It won't cost you anything to try this unless, in some cases, and at this season of feasting, it be a pretty severe self-denial, but a little doing without will be wholesome and beneficial in other ailments.



UNION LABOR—"Pay better wages and you will get enough material in the tire to go around the wheel."

Wasted Time

(Thoughts for the New Year.)

"Backward, turn backward, O Time, in thy flight."

Make use of the opportunities knocking at your door, for we will never pass this way again.

"Linger, O gentle Time; linger, O radiant grace of bright Today! Let not the hour's chime call thee away, but linger near me still with fond delay."—Proctor.

"Time destroys the calculations of man, but confirms the judgment of nature."—Cicero.

"Lost wealth may be regained by industry—the wreck of health restored by temperance—forgotten knowledge by study—alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulness—even forfeited reputation won by penitence and virtue. But whoever looked upon his vanished hours—recalled his slighted years, stamped them with wisdom, or effaced from heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted time."—Sigourney.

"'Tis time new hopes should animate the world, new light should dawn from new revealings."—Browning.

EDITORIALS.

Edison on Immortality

Mr. Edison, a few weeks ago declared his disbelief in the immortality of the soul. Immediately Doctors of Divinity rushed into print and in the pulpit made a defense of that great fundamental doctrine of Christianity (as though Mr. Edison was going to change the current of religious thought.) There are no reasons why the clergymen should get hysterical over Mr. Edison's attack on one of the principal tenets of the church. If the pulpit is so fearful that Mr. Edison's arguments are going to weaken the structure, surely the foundations thereof are weak. No, no, Brethren, be not fearful. A greater than Mr. Edison has settled that question, but we might venture a suggestion that, while most people believe in the immortality of the soul, there are a good many of us yet on earth to be considered and there is a great deal to be done to lighten the burdens of the people before they shuffle off this mortal coil.

At the time Mr. Edison made this declaration and the pulpits were discussing his theory, the streets were swarming with men, women and children desperate on account of hunger and cold. Forty thousand garment workers were out on strike—not for an advance in wages, but against a reduction in wages, unsanitary conditions and the tyranny of petty bosses. It is said that up to Christmas time, five hundred babies had been born into the families of the strikers and one-third of these had died from exposure and lack of nourishment. What a record! And this in a country and in this year of our Lord, 1910, with its unparalleled crops.

The immortality of the soul is a mighty interesting theme, but we are up against mortality right now, and we believe that if the ministers would talk less about things we do not understand and more about things of which we do know something, there would undoubtedly be a better feeling between the church and the wage earners. We do not question a majority of the individual ministers. Their hearts are right on this question, but we very seriously ask the question—Why this silence when a question of such moment awaits settlement? If the clergy question the right or wrong of the garment workers' strike, we believe they should investigate, and if they are wrong, condemn them; if they are right, indorse them; but to remain neutral is both unjust, unpolitic, shows a desire to evade the issue and avoids the Master's commands. If the conditions in the shops were so bad that it drove them to the streets to face starvation, we believe that the heavy guns of the pulpit should be trained on the cause. Why the silence of the church press? It seems to treat the subject rather lightly. One of the editors in Chicago deals with it as follows:

"In the Garment Workers' strike in Chicago, one of the irritating elements is a labor agitator who in resentment at being ignored by the mediating committee is warning the strikers that mediation is just a smooth way devised by capital for the more bitter enslavement of wage-earners. The agitator in question is discredited everywhere as a professional troublemaker; but he acquires and maintains power by adroit appeals to class prejudice, which is all powerful in a people who are ignorant alike of our language and of our industrial traditions. Labor leaders owe it to themselves and to their cause to retire such a man to prompt and permanent obscurity.

"Two associations employing garment workers complicated the settlement of the prolonged and misery-producing strike in Chicago by claiming, under the rules of the

organization, that recognition of the unions in any form was forbidden them. Articles of agreement had been proposed to and accepted by Messrs. Hart, Schaffner & Marx and the representatives of the striking workers. Then came the action of the two associations, who declined participation on the ground that they had nothing to arbitrate. At the same time the temper of the strikers was being inflamed against any settlement by a professional agitator, so that conditions all around were worse at the end of the week than at the beginning. And all the while suffering and want multiply; women are driven to despair and children die from exposure to cold and hunger. To think that such things should be in a land dedicated to liberty, equality, fraternity! And to think that it should happen in a community avowedly civilized and Christian! What, indeed, would Christ think if He should come to Chicago!"

One of the grievances the wage earners have against the press, both church and secular, is that they do not get a square deal. The employer, with but few exceptions, gets the favors. If you will notice in this first statement, the labor agitator is arraigned quite severely. We agree with the good editor and here state that such men should be given a back seat.

Now notice in the second statement of the editor in regard to the two associations which will not agree to any propositions coming from the union. Which is worse? The labor agitator trying to prohibit a settlement or these two employing associations who decline to enter into an agreement because they are being asked to deal with the union, thereby keeping thousands of people on strike, while the women and children, exposed to cold and hunger, die. I ask again, which is worse?

The editor above referred to asks what Christ would do if he should come to Chicago. We frankly admit that we do not know, but we might venture a guess that He might appear in some of our minister's meetings and ask the question—What influence commands this silence to prevail when such momentous social problems are awaiting a solution, and your influence is so necessary.

A great deal is said nowadays about graft in labor unions and politics and sin in high places. We are not writing from the bitterness of our hearts, but we seriously ask the question — What if Christ should come to Chicago now? Would He use the lash again? Would He use the same language? Would He cast his eyes out over the masses and say they are as sheep without shepherds? The writer has always claimed to be an optimist and believes that a great many of the grievances against the church are imaginary, and still continues to think so, but let us look the question squarely in the face. The American wage-earner can not be fooled longer. He is now thinking for himself, and if the pulpit expects to get the working man in love with the church, they must lend their ear to the appeals of the down-trodden and with a clarion voice, strike at sin in high places as well as in low places. The labor question is a social question. The church cannot dodge the issue. The despised Samaritan succored the wounded Hebrew who was neglected by his own church, who should have cared for him at once. The labor question will be solved the same as all other problems. What position will the church take? It is time to get off the fence!

Thoughts for 1911

Bleak, cold December, with its forests denuded of leaves, with its frozen waters and snow-clad hills, are but reminders of the tenor of our fellow-craftsmen's lives, who, after years of toil, deprivation, and self-sacrifice for the betterment of their conditions as wage earners, find themselves upon the waters of adversity, disparaged and discouraged.

The chilly winds of adversity blow as cold as the northern blasts from the far, far

north; the apathy of the non-affiliated brothers is like the chill winding sheet of the earth. And yet, and yet amid this scene of dreary winter, when the very dying gasps of the old year are as the gurgling of the brooklet, there dawns upon our eastern horizon a ray of hope, of future sunshine and of wonderful joy and prosperity.

Today, in the full manhood of fraternity, charity and loyalty, our ranks stand as firm as adamant, as strong as the everlasting hills, and notwithstanding many fall by the way the ranks close up, our Brotherhood advances, and, like the proverbial snowball, increases in size and power until, like an avalanche, it sweeps its way to the level of equal rights to all, where it shall erect a monument to the "faithful few" who inaugurated the movement that today stands out as the most powerful force for equal opportunities, equal privileges, and a full right to enjoy the emoluments of its labors.

"The Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man!" Who shall stand before them? Who would dare to retard their progress? Victory perches upon the banner of organized labor. Faith in God and in our fellow man shall win the world.

Sons of toil, join the ranks of organization. Become a unit in the great problem of human effort for righteousness! Put in practice the Golden Rule and the chilly winds of December will be as mild as the southern breeze. The leafless trees will don their habits of green, and the snows will melt away; and the dews will assemble upon the rose leaves. The crickets will sing their lullaby, and the millennium will have been anticipated if not fully realized. Consecrate your lives to the welfare of your fellow-men, and you will be rewarded here and hereafter.

THE TIME TO PAY THE DAY'S PAY ASSESSMENT

FOR **1911** WILL

BEGIN JANUARY 1, 1911

AND

END SEPTEMBER 30, 1911

DON'T FORGET—PAY IT NOW
AND GET IT OFF YOUR MIND

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

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All communications must be written on one side
of the paper only and must be in the hands of the
editor not later than the 15th to insure publication
the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views
expressed in private communications.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc., in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 15th of each month, if intended for current publication.

BY THE WAY.

A Happy New Year.

The season for resolutions.

Make one this year that will be of use to you.

The end of an argument is better than either end of it.

Resolve to be a Booster, and let the Knocker knock.

Keep away from Los Angeles for there is still something on.

A sense of humor is useful to a man, but a sense of honor will get him much farther.

Resolve to bring a new member into the Brotherhood during the next year and watch us grow.

The days are shortest in December, and so are a good many men—say, along about the twenty-fifth.—*Farm Journal*.

The Day's Pay Assessment for the year of 1911 is due, beginning January 1st. Many have not yet paid the 1910 assessment.

Three barley corns make an inch, so the table says, and three drinks of barley juice sometimes make a riot.—*Farm Journal*.

The new local organized by Bro. Tobin at Camden, N. J., promises to be a hummer from all accounts. Here is hoping you make good.

While you are busy looking about for the Union Label, give another look for the Hot Stamp on the tools that you buy. In-sist upon having it.

Mike Gillespie scabbed at Nevada, Mo. He formerly worked at St. Joe, Mo. He also "did the act" during the Santa Fe strike. What a record!

Brother John M. Tobin, the genial business manager of District Council No. 40, is hustling things up in Philadelphia. Be sure your book is right before you call on him for assistance.

Since our last issue charters have been issued to new locals at Escanaba, Mich., Peru, Ind., and Oneonta, N. Y., and the locals at Carbondale, Pa., and Lima, Ohio, have been re-organized.

C. W. Koenig, eighth vice-president, stopped in at the general office long enough to say, "Howdy," on his way home from Springfield, Ill., where he attended the Wabash railroad conference. Charley looked quite natural, and one would believe from his actions that the Wabash boys have a surprise in store for those employed on that system.

A man by the name of Meyers, five feet, four inches, stocky build, smooth shaven, supposed to hail from Bakersfield, Cal. Gales is supposed to have brought men from Finkl's, Chicago, and Meyers is supposed to have worked there. When the strike was settled, they ducked and will now no doubt want to associate with respectable mechanics.

Veni, vidi, vici a la Gould System.

There is nothing wrong with the Golden Rule; therefore, don't ask a man to do something for you that you wouldn't want him to ask you to do for him.

If you do not contribute to a general or public charity fund, see that your neighbor, who may be in destitute circumstances, receives your mite. As you give so shall you receive.

Special Organizer Edw. Tegtmeier of Chicago and vicinity has organized a local of acetylene welders, which promises to become one of the largest locals in Chicago. Quite a number of these plants have opened up here lately and all seem very busy.

A man by the name of Gales scabbed at Little Rock. Also at Finkl's in Chicago and Allis-Chalmers, so we are told by our reporter. Description—about five feet, eight inches; weight, 160 pounds; light hair and mustache. Has an eagle, stars and stripes tattooed on right arm. He is a Swede.

We wish to thank all those locals on the Gould Roads who so promptly responded to the strike vote. There were some of our members who wanted us to call a strike without taking the strike vote; this could not be done, and we adopted the very quickest method we knew. However, before the votes were all in the strike was settled, thanks to the good work of our Brothers on the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain System. They have fought a good fight, they have won the laurels, and we take this opportunity to tender our congratulations for their victory. Brother John Reid, who was employed by the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City, and a member of the General Executive Board, was placed in charge of the strike as Special Organizer, and he has kept in touch with all points, as you will see by his report in this issue. He makes it very clear and to the point, and we wish to call your attention to it. John is also president of District Council No. 2, which comprises all of the members on strike, and he had them all up in good shape before they were asked to come out, and the trained soldier is always the best soldier. District Council No. 2 has made a record for herself of which others might well take notice.

Official notice to the Brotherhood is hereby given that President Kline has revoked the charter of District Council No. 1 of Chicago, and that Special Organizer Tegtmeier is in charge of the office at No. 10 Clark St.

DAY'S PAY FOR 1911 NOW DUE.

Some local secretaries insist on sending in due books for renewal without the 1910 DAYS PAY stamp. Be sure the stamp is in the book, or the required amount to pay for the same. It will save delays and a great deal of correspondence.

TO LOCAL 212.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 16, 1910.

We wish to express our heartfelt appreciation and sincere gratitude to our brother members of Southern California Lodge, Local No. 212 of the I. T. B. of B. & H. for their loving kindness during our recent bereavement of our beloved mother, also for the beautiful floral offering of sympathy.

J. L. POWELL,
L. H. HARRIS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to save a great deal of unnecessary correspondence and delay in properly transacting the business of the Brotherhood, it would be well for the local secretaries to note the following: To obtain "Out of Work" stamps, secretaries should see to it that members report to the local of their unemployment, and, if entitled to stamps, the request should be properly signed by the officers of the local, with the seal of the local attached. Stamps should be applied for each month, otherwise they will not be granted.

The DAY'S PAY ASSESSMENT for the year of 1911 is due, beginning with January 1st. Secretaries in sending this assessment to the General Office will kindly forward the member's name and register number and the amount paid for each member. Stamps and receipt will be issued for the same, as heretofore.

Local Financial Secretaries should not allow their stock of blank reports to run too low. Make application for them in plenty of time. They will be furnished to you upon application without cost.

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. E. Foster, card No. 47905, has been expelled for scabbing on the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Alexandria, La.

Notice is hereby served on this little coterie of disturbers who are trying to run things in Chicago, that it will not be tolerated. We propose to follow the constitution, and if necessary we will apply the penalties of the constitution. This is not the first time *some of them* have tried to destroy the organization. This plan of going from one local to another trying to poison the members against the general organization, will have to stop or we will stop them. A word to the wise is sufficient.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

Troy, N. Y.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

Since my last report I have attended the A. F. of L. Convention at St. Louis, my co-delegate being the president and C. N. Glover. We found the Carriage and Wagon Workers International President on deck—Mr. Mier—who seems to be a pretty good sort of a fellow. He was there with a resolution asking the convention to give him jurisdiction over all blacksmiths in the carriage, wagon and automobile industries; also claiming the woodworker, painter and all connected with the vehicle business. On our part, we then put in a counter resolution asking for full jurisdiction. Both resolutions went to the committee on adjustment, where we appeared and spoke in behalf of our resolution. Well, our jurisdictional question was only one of many—the elevator constructors vs. machinists, the carpenters, electricians, Miners Western Federation, and dozens of others.

The committee recommended that the General Executive Council of the A. F. of L. take up these grievances within ninety days and settle them, calling all parties in dispute into conference.

I wish to say that I believe the convention would be still in session if they attempted to settle these grievances on the floor of the convention, so we hope that the Gen-

eral Executive Council of the A. F. of L. will grant us what we ask for, and have every reason to believe we will get what rightfully belongs to us.

While at St. Louis I had the pleasure of visiting three of our locals, and I found a good bunch of loyal union men and a business agent in Bro. Hartbeck, who not only is doing grand work for the local in his district, but he is doing good work for the M. P. & I. M. men who are out on a strike. He is a hustler at all times and judging from what I could learn St. Louis is a good place for a non-union man to stay away from.

I was sorry to have to leave without being able to grasp the hand of a man who has been a blacksmith as long as I can remember and who twenty-eight years ago used to warn me not to put my name on the iron with the face of the sledge. I am sorry I did not have the time to meet my old friend Pat Crowe, but hope to have the pleasure some future time.

Coming east, I stopped a few days at Cleveland and I hope before long we will have a local there. I then got on the D & H. line and visited Carbondale, Pa., and found them organized to a man and getting along in fine shape.

I then went to Oneonta, N. Y., and am glad to say I organized a new local and installed their officers at that place. I then came on to Troy, N. Y., and I am trying to get them lined up here and hope to be able to report in my next that Troy is O. K.

I have written a good many locals in regard to donating to the M. P. & I. M. strikers. We must not forget that these men are fighting a battle that will determine either the life or death of our unions in the south and southwest and west. If Gould can beat organized labor on the M. P. & I. M., he and the other magnates will have all the incentive they wish to carry on the fight. They cannot get scabs, and it's up to all locals to see our men or their families do not want while they are fighting for our rights as well as theirs. The day-pay assessment cannot be touched according to the constitution till it reaches over fifty thousand dollars; so, brothers, do not let the constitution keep our brothers' children from getting enough to eat. We can donate and no matter how small, remember every five cents is a loaf of

bread and a blow struck for our rights. Hoping the men will receive the support needed and that the M. P. & I. M. boys will all go back with banners flying, and with best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

M. J. DOUGHERTY.

P. S.—I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Roy Horn and also Jack Reid. The latter is as full of fight and as brave as a lion. I also had the pleasure of meeting some of the old delegates to our former conventions and I was pleased to see Bro. J. J. Mockler and to know he is still carrying on the good fight, being chairman of the Joint Executive Board of the strikers. I also stopped at Columbus, Ohio, where I installed a new local in September, and I found that some of the leading men of the local who work for Seagrave Co., who manufacture fire engines, hook and ladders, etc., were discharged. Bro. Glover waited on the manager some time ago and was informed they were laid off on account of slack work, but when the oldest men and best smiths are let go and cannot get a job in town, I think it about time we put this company on the unfair list and get the A. F. of L. to do likewise, and perhaps when there is no call for non-union made fire apparatus they will wake up and treat their men as union men should be treated. I do not think there is a city in the United States that would want to purchase fire apparatus from a firm who were fighting organized labor. These men are all good and true workmen and union men and deserve a square deal.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 15, 1910.

J. W. Kline, *General President I. B. of B. & H.*

My last report left me in St. Louis attending the A. F. of L. Convention together with First Vice-President Dougherty, where I remained a week, assisting Bro. Dougherty, and trying to settle the jurisdictional dispute with the Carriage and Wagon Workers, where we appeared before the Adjustment Committee in answer to our resolution, claiming jurisdiction over all blacksmiths and helpers.

Receiving instructions from Pres. Kline on Monday, the 21st, to go to Springfield, Ill., immediately, and assist our craft in their conference with the Wabash Railroad, I remained there a week, where our

men were asking for three cents an hour increase for blacksmiths and helpers, the company refusing to grant same, and offered us two cents for mechanics and one cent for helpers. We finally came back at them with a proposition of two and one-half cents flat. This being our ultimatum, they refusing to change their offer of the two and one proposition. We then saw that we were agreeing only to disagree, and we arranged to meet General Manager Miller. This being Saturday night, delegates were returning to their homes, awaiting a reply from the superintendent setting a date as to when we would meet the General Manager. Leaving Springfield for Davenport, as per instructions, to investigate conditions of the Davenport locomotive workers, I arrived there Monday morning. I immediately went to strike headquarters and found just two boilermakers still on picket duty. They informed me that the machinists were anxious to call the strike off, believing it no use at this time to do so, as the situation looked more favorable now, to a satisfactory settlement than at any time during the strike, as the company is about to move into a new shop with new machinery, and they have stated that they intend to have first-class mechanics to handle the new machinery, which they will not be able to get unless they settle with the men on strike. Our organization had one man left on strike duty along with the two boilermakers, up until one week before I arrived there.

After receiving this information, I met Bro. Graham at the hotel, and explained the exact situation to him, so that he could report to his local at their next meeting.

I also informed Pres. Kline of the exact situation, also recommended to him not to call off the strike.

Leaving Davenport I arrived at Peoria and looked over the situation of our craft here to ascertain what the prospects would be in the way of organizing the city of Peoria. Receiving some very encouraging remarks, I deemed it advisable to lay plans to return to Peoria and try and organize it.

I have had only two days at a time to try and do any business with our craft, as I was called back to Springfield, remaining there in conference with the Wabash for four days, where we finally came to a satisfactory settlement. We got two cents an hour flat increase for blacksmiths and helpers; also got one cent addition to the general increase, and one cent increase in six months for our furnace helpers, and first and second fire helpers.

We also got one cent over our general

increase and two cents for our first and second fire heaters in six months.

We also established a prevailing rate of 33 cents for our furnace heater, and received two cents additional increase for our big fire blacksmith at Decatur. In fact, we got the best agreement this time that we have ever had on the Wabash, but we did not get it without a hard struggle, as heretofore it has been a very hard road to get any concessions from.

Receiving a letter from Pres. Kline telling me to be in St. Louis on Sunday, December 11, to meet the representatives of the carmen, machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths from Fort Smith and western railway, who were to meet the vice-president of that road, as they had been unable to come to a settlement with the general manager. After a day and a half deliberations with the vice-president, we succeeded in getting a signed agreement for a nine hour day, something that was never known before on that road, along with several rules that are a great help to men on that road, but as far as money was concerned, owing to the financial condition on that road, and with a thorough explanation of the same from the officials to the committee, we were unable at this time to get any concessions along that line; that only two out of the three blacksmiths employed were being underpaid and their rates will be adjusted as soon as the committee returns home.

I wish to state that we got a 30 day agreement and in less than six months time we will be in a position to get money from that road through the understanding that we had with the officials.

I then returned to Springfield where I expected to settle up the Wabash affair, as I was informed that the committee was to return on Friday to sign up the agreement. Receiving a wire from Pres. Kline to meet him in St. Louis I arrived there at 7:30 Wednesday evening and left with instructions to go to Springfield and to Peoria, arriving here Saturday evening, December 17th, very much under the weather, with a very severe cold. I used Sunday to recuperate, so as to be in good condition on Monday morning to use my best efforts to line up the city of Peoria. While I may not be able to do much at this time on account of the holidays, I believe I will set them thinking at once in the right direction, and I will do all I can.

Wishing the Brotherhood a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. N. GLOVER.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

After sending in my report for the December Journal I started east as per instructions from the General president, with Philadelphia as my ultimate destination, but through developments that took place later I did not reach that city. My services being required elsewhere other arrangements were made to take care of our interests in the Quaker City.

The first place I stopped was Bangor, Me., to see if it were possible to reorganize our former local at that place. On my arrival I proceeded at once to size up the locality and get in touch with the smiths and helpers. I found there was not much material to work on, the few eligible smiths and helpers being scattered around in groups of twos and threes. There being no large shops in the town the men did not take very well to the idea of organization, using the old time-worn argument that it was no use to them as there is only one or two of us here, and what can we do with a union, and so on. However, I set about to call a meeting, but the results were practically nil. There is only one railroad smith in the town, and he was the only one that took any real interest, and especially so after he had read the Journal I gave him, and saw the schedules published in it. He is only getting straight time for holidays. I happened to be there Thanksgiving Day. He was working that day, and to my surprise, he told me he was only getting straight time for it, and that it was the same with several other holidays. I thought, well, here is a good sample of unorganized blacksmiths, and if only some of our kickers against paying dues would stop and think of the conditions they used to have they would gladly pay the trifle it costs to get and to keep their improved conditions and increased wages.

After leaving Bangor I went to Waterville, Me. There I got into a shop of about a dozen fires belonging to the Maine Central R. R. Those men are unorganized, and in their ignorance thought they were as well off as the fellows who are paying dues, for they told me that the management had told them some time ago that they would get the same pay as other roads in the locality were paying where the men are organized. I happened to have the evidence to prove that they were not getting these promised rates, for the men on this road are from three cents to six and one-half

cents per hour below the rate paid on the Boston & Maine. What better argument can you get to show the difference between an organized and an unorganized shop? I found the same conditions prevailing in the Maine Central shops in Portland where I next stopped. I called meetings of these men, but up to the present time without results, but I believe that we will eventually get them, for we have not given them up yet, as I have succeeded in getting the brothers in Concord, N. H., interested in them, especially Bros. Robinson and Sawyer, the officers of the Boston and Maine district.

While in Portland I also went to the Grand Trunk shop where there are a half dozen smiths employed, and there I found the conditions still worse, as far as wages are concerned, and that is undoubtedly the most essential matter in these days of increased cost of corn plasters etc. The highest pay for blacksmiths in this Grand Trunk Railroad is 27 cents per hour, so it keeps up its reputation for issuing small pay checks both in the United States and Canada. There's another sample of unorganized conditions, and still we meet with people that say "the union didn't do me no good."

Having received an invitation to visit Concord local No. 442, I arrived there on their regular meeting night, having previously got in touch with them by wiring to District Secretary Robinson for a copy of the Boston & Maine schedule which I received very promptly. I found a goodly number of loyal union men in Concord, and also discovered that there were others who think they are union men, because they happen to work in a shop where they get union wages, but don't care how they got it, and are perfectly satisfied to let the other fellow get it for them, and not only that, but to retain them. These are the deadheads we find in many places on the free list and accepting charity at the hands of their shopmates, only a part of whom pay the fiddler, while all want to dance, which is something no self-respecting man would do. However, there are a number of good ones there, whose names are too numerous to mention, and they have a District Council No. 20 that is doing good work, and is now working jointly with District No. 8 of the N. Y., N. H. & H., which combination will no doubt bring about some good results. Just before leaving Portland for Concord, I received word from Bro. McGillivray, secretary of local No. 460, Moncton, N. B., informing me that the schedule committee were to meet the board of managers of the Inter-Colonial Railroad in Montreal in a few days, and

requesting that I be there to assist them. I immediately wired for information to General President Kline and received the reply that it was not necessary to go to Philadelphia, so I returned to Montreal, and a few days after my arrival the committee consisting of Bros. McGillivray, McQuarrie and Cormie arrived from Moncton. The next afternoon we met the board of managers who, from their attitude and the drift of their remarks, seemed to object to my being there. However, I persuaded them that it was the wish of our membership that I present their case, with the result that I staid on the job.

Considerable progress was made during the negotiations, after which the machinists' committee met with them, and we were advised that our proposition would be considered and a reply given us at the next meeting of the board, which will be in the early part of January, when it is expected they will meet in Moncton, so I hope to be able to report further progress in my next report, and possibly a satisfactory settlement.

During the month I have also been in communication with the men employed at the government shipyard in Sorel, with regard to the proposition started there for better conditions referred to in my last report. They have sent me a petition to be presented to the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, containing a request for shorter hours, and the establishment of a minimum wage scale for mechanics and their helpers. The request is signed by 35 blacksmiths, 139 boilermakers, 85 machinists, 22 steamfitters, and 45 carpenters, including their helpers. I am getting in touch with the representatives of the other crafts, and when the time is opportune for all we will form a joint deputation and take the case up to Mr. Brodeur.

This is about the only way that this outfit can be organized; ninety-nine per cent of these men are French Canadians, and cannot understand much but the French Canadian lingo, which is beyond my linguistic ability. They are inclined to look for immediate results if they join a labor organization. In fact, it looks as though they want the results first, and even then we are taking long chances of their showing their appreciation by becoming organized, but perhaps tell us, well, we would have got it anyhow. That's the kind of material we labor skates have to work with frequently.

Wishing the entire Brotherhood a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. G. POWLESAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS FLANAGAN.

Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 13, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

My last report left me trying to instill some of the old time vigor into our members at Savannah, Ga. On account of both the Central of Georgia and the A. C. L. R. R. Companies having removed the greater part of their force from Savannah to other parts of their systems, Local No. 11 has been greatly reduced in membership. However, our members who are left at Savannah are determined to keep things going. Brothers East, Harrison, Oliver and Woods are still on the job and with such men as these handling the business of the Local, No. 11 can be counted on for many years to come.

In company with Brothers East and Oliver, I visited the shops of the city for the purpose of having some of our contract smiths attend to their duties as they should; and I believe the results of these visits will be rather beneficial, as many of the men have promised to line up and devote a little of their spare time to the Local's business.

My next stop was Jacksonville, Fla., to attend the meeting of the federated trades on the Seaboard Air Line. That this meeting was a success in every particular goes without saying. Questions of every character pertaining to the welfare of the members of the different crafts were thrashed out in a manner that would do credit to any convention of men, regardless of their calling. The Seaboard Federation has established a record in this section of the country that its members may well be proud of. Its officers in my opinion rank among the best men in the movement, and are always ready and willing to take up the business of the Federation whenever called upon.

At Jacksonville I attended a jollification meeting of our Local, every member being in attendance. No. 96 enjoys the reputation of being one of the best conducted Locals in the Southeast, the reason of this being that each member recognizes that he has a certain duty to perform as a member and does it willingly.

As our District Council on the A. C. L. needed some looking after, I decided to visit the Locals and shops in Southern Florida for the purpose of having our men understand the true worth of their District Council and get them to give it their proper attention.

Leaving Jacksonville I stopped at St. Au-

gustine, Fla., where I was met by Brothers Miller, Dillon and Ganter, who escorted me to one of the popular restaurants of the city, where an exceptionally fine dinner was in waiting. After satisfying our appetites, we called on Brother Walsh and went over the situation in the city. St. Augustine Local has just a few members, but they are all on the job. I had hardly started to talk before Brother Dillon apprised me of this fact by showing me a letter he had written to Brother Kline, in answer to the appeal for our members on the M. P. Brother Dillon received Brother Kline's letter on Saturday evening and on Sunday morning the answer was written containing a money order for \$15 and a promise that the Local would be heard from regularly as long as the trouble lasted on the M. P. This is a true union spirit, brothers, and it would do well for other Locals to follow this example.

My next stop was at Sanford, Fla., where the members were more than glad to see some one from the General Union. I had a meeting with the members, gave them the advice and instructions required and left Sanford for Tampa, Fla., where I had understood there was a chance to get a Local. But upon arriving at Tampa, I soon learned that the idea of getting a Local there at that time was all wrong. The cigar makers' strike was on at Tampa and from what I learned any one who talked unionism was liable to be run out of town, put in prison, or strung up. I could not find a single smith who would take the chance.

To give our readers an idea of how things were conducted in Tampa, I will state that the Trades Council Hall was closed by orders of the mayor and no labor meetings of any kind allowed for some time. Brother Johnson, the general organizer of the cigar makers, was ordered or advised to leave town and the citizens' committee acted just as they pleased. After looking on these conditions for two days I left Tampa for High Springs, Fla., where I had my first open meeting, blacksmiths, boiler makers and machinists attending in full numbers, as also did the car workers. This meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a Federation on the A. C. L. and was a success in every particular. Our members at High Springs belong to Waycross Local, but as this Local is so far away, they have decided to have a Local of their own at High Springs and the general office may expect an order for a charter and supplies for High Springs in the near future.

Leaving High Springs, I next stopped at Charleston, S. C. Besides a meeting with

our Local I addressed an open meeting of A. C. L. employes relative to the Federation which, like High Springs, was also a success.

At Charleston my attention was given to two grievances, one on the Southern railway, which was handled by Brother Gledhill, president of the Southern District Council, and the other at the Consolidated Street Railroad. This company is altogether opposed to labor organizations and of course would not settle with our committee. I left the case in the hands of some prominent people of Charleston and from their opinion I think things will be settled satisfactorily and our member re-instated.

Leaving Charleston my next stop was Florence, S. C., where I had quite a talk with the members of our Local concerning our trade in general and the District Council in particular, the members all agreeing that the advice given was for the good of the trade and are determined to follow it.

At Florence I also had a very successful joint meeting relative to the Federation on the A. C. L., after which I left for Rocky Mount, N. C., where the same questions were discussed as at other points on the system. My largest open meeting on the system was had at Rocky Mount and the members of each craft are anxiously waiting the call for the meeting for permanent organization. As much depends on this first meeting, the members of the different crafts have decided to request their respective general organizations to have a general officer present at this meeting, which I hope will be granted.

As a result of this trip some of the Locals visited have added new members to their rolls, and several others have received applications. Besides this increase in membership the fact of the Federation on this system being assured will tend to strengthen every craft on the system and make our business much easier to handle in the future.

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. FLANAGAN.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

Springfield, Ohio, December 12, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

Before leaving Kansas City, where I was at my last report, I signed a contract with Brother J. W. Collins, secretary of No. 66, who is running a tool and general repair

shop, to use the hot stamp and have an up-to-date union shop, which he now has. I hope the members of No. 66 and No. 201 will be willing to help him secure all the business he can, as it is the only union shop that has the stamp in either of the two cities at the mouth of the Kaw and he deserves all the support he can get.

Leaving Kansas City, I went to St. Louis where I was laid up for several days with sickness, and when I was out again I met the general president and the first vice-president, who were there attending the A. F. of L. Convention.

Brother Dougherty left for the East the same evening, and I only got to say "Hello" and "Goodby" to him before he left.

The general president sent me to DeSoto the next day. I went there and found what the conditions were in regard to the strike on the Missouri Pacific R. R., which I reported in person to the general president the next day.

I was then sent to Peru, Ind., to see what could be done on the C. & O. road there, and with the valued assistance which I received from Mr. George A. Nolte, organizer for the Railway Carmen, I was able to organize a new local at that place. I also received the help of Brother Quigly, who is employed by the Wabash Railroad and is a member of No. 222 in Ft. Wayne.

I got all the men there were in the C. & O. shops, twelve in number, and one from an elevator shop, and one from the L. E. & W. There are three more in the L. E. & W. there, but they seem to be afraid to enter a labor organization, but with the fourteen charter members and the four men in the Wabash shop, who will transfer into the new Local, they will have a good bunch and there are a few more scattered around town who they will probably get later on.

After I had installed the officers and initiated a candidate, to make them familiar with the work, I proceeded to Elkhart, Ind., and found the Lake Shore shop there was working short time, and had also laid off men, so I was not able to do an good there and left for Lima, Ohio, to try and reorganize Local No. 414.

Arriving in Lima, I found the C. H. & D. was not working that day and the locomotive shop also stopped work at noon, it being Saturday, so there was nothing to do except wait until Monday.

In the meantime I got in touch with some of the men and on Monday met the C. H. & D. men at the shop at noon and arranged to have a meeting the following night, and I also met the men in the L. E.

& W. shops and the foreman there gave me every chance to talk to them, although he knew what I was doing, but while I got promises only one showed up at the meeting, which we held in the Court House (and I believe he came to hear how a case was decided that day). We made fair progress that night and called another meeting for the following night.

I also tried the L. E. & W. again and had previous to this sent out letters to a lot of men employed in the Lima Locomotive Works, but not one of them showed up.

Now, brothers, the blacksmith shop on the L. E. & W. works piece work, and is unorganized. The machine shop works day-work and is organized, so you can see what they are paying for not being in line.

At the next meeting I got sixteen charter members, and would have gotten the C. H. & D. in a bunch if it had not been so far from pay day, but they will have at least ten or twelve more by the time you read this, as the men will all line up. They elected a delegate to attend a meeting held in Cincinnati on the 11th to form a System Federation.

I wish to say the machinists and carmen accepted my invitation to attend the meeting and were glad to find the smiths and helpers in line again. That shop should certainly be organized. The foreman, Mr. Woodward, appears to be a very fair gentleman and it shows that the spirit of unionism is in the office and should extend all over the shop. They elected some good men to office and I have hopes they will sooner or later get the L. E. & W. interested.

The weather was so bad, it snowing continually while I was there, that it was hard to get men out, but now the Local is in good shape, I think they will come.

Of the Lima Locomotive Works nothing but the worst can be said. There is not a union man in any department and the wages are so low, it being piece work, that old, experienced men who have worked piece work for years in the Baldwin plants, leave in disgust when they come to Lima.

I will have some of the scale in time for the next Journal and our members who sometimes think the union is not doing much for them can see what not having a union is doing for that shop and they will consider they are lucky to have a union.

Leaving Lima I stopped at St. Marys, Ohio, to try and organize a lot of chain makers there, and had no success at all, for the reason that they are not doing

much and are afraid to think of organizing for fear they will lose what they have, and there is also an element there who think that it is wiser to wait until the Socialist party can redeem the country and give them redress for all the wrongs they have suffered.

I hope they are right, but I think when the company gives them another cut in wages they will begin to think they had better try labor unions awhile longer at least.

From Lima I came to Springfield and at present I cannot say what I shall be able to do here.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER EDW. TEGTMEYER.

J. W. Kline, General President of the I. B. of B. & H.

Since my last report I have been busy trying to get a Local started here in Chicago of the welders I wrote about in my last report, and am pleased to report that I have been successful in establishing one and a lively one, too, from the enthusiasm shown in the meetings that were held. No doubt we will have all or nearly all the welders in this Local that are about Chicago before very long. One shop is a closed shop already, and more will soon be in the same class, although I have found one plant where the superintendent told his men after I had been there and he learned my mission, that he would rather pay a welder \$5 per day than have a union welder at the price they pay now, but that chap will change his mind some day. Just wait, time will tell, and I hope that the business agents and organizers will be able to organize the welders in their respective districts, for this is certainly going to be spoiled as a trade if it is not taken care of, and will cut into several trades. With about three men a bridge can be cut down as fast as it can be loaded up. New plants spring up surprisingly quick and we have a large number here in Chicago now, and as I reported in my last report that I was endeavoring to get an agreement. Also the hot stamp agreement with Funk Brothers Manufacturing Company of Chicago Heights has not been accomplished as yet, but expect to very soon now. One day when I was out to the shop they were so awful busy that they agreed to come to my office if I would excuse them for that day. So we set a day and hour to meet and as ill

luck would have it this day the manager missed his train and when he did not show up on the appointed time I had left and when he did show up it was too late, so I took a run out one day unexpected, but again he was busy with matters that he had to come to the city to attend to so now we are arranging to meet soon and get straightened up.

I have visited a great number of shops in and around the city, also the suburbs and have been successful in getting new members and getting delinquents to pay up, although now every one has the same excuse, buying clothes or Christmas presents, but promise to join after the holidays. I was called on a case where a blacksmith was laid off, supposed temporarily, but when a man was put on the job they hired a horseshoer in his place, so I took the case up with the superintendent and after a long argument I had our man placed back to work the next morning. While the trade is a little slow now, I have been able to place some of the unemployed into jobs and I think after January 1, 1911, none will be without jobs very long.

Respectfully submitted,
EDW. TEGTMEYER.

FROM THE FIRING LINE OF THE MO. P., I. M. & T.

District Council No. 2.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14, 1910.

*J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of
B. & H.*

My last report gave the brothers of our organization a sample of the loyalty of the brothers of District Council No. 2, when the order came from our General President to lay down our tools in behalf of the great common cause. Having been in close touch with the situation since the strike was inaugurated on Oct. 21st, it is with unbounded pleasure I inform our brotherhood that we have no desertions to the ranks of the enemy, every man standing shoulder to shoulder as solid as the boys of the blue and the gray stood in years gone by. There never has been a more effective strike in the history of our brotherhood—so well planned and carried far into the territory of the common enemy with that grim determination that only loyal union men possess.

The pioneers of organized labor who blazed the way throughout this great country of ours made it possible for us to dictate our own terms so far as they are with-

in the bounds of reason. They made it possible for us to say to organized capital, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." They fought and died to make it possible for us to live as we ought to, and with that same spirit of "never say die," handed down to us by those noble pioneers, the brothers of our organization on the Missouri Pacific are marching on to victory—and listen with both ears—it is within our grasp. A brief synopsis of my past month's work may be of interest to our brothers who can spare a moment of their valuable time to read our official Journal. After making a tour of the system, I arrived home and staid a couple of days when I received a message from Pres. Kline to meet him in Sedalia where the Boosters' club of Sedalia had a dream that they could settle the strike or open up a gateway whereby a settlement could be made. But it proved a first-class fizzle. Whenever a shoemaker or a grocer has an idea that they can settle a strike of such proportion as this is with sending out resolutions for the signatures of others than organized labor, you can put it down as a pipe dream. However, thanks for the club's silence when our International President traveled all the way from Chicago to meet with them. There was nothing to it. It may be good for Sedalia, but not good for settling strikes of organized labor.

After leaving Sedalia with Pres. Kline we arrived in St. Louis where I found all the boys firm as a rock. After staying in St. Louis for a couple of days I returned home where the boys were right on the job. I worked with the joint committee for two weeks and did what I could to put some money in the locker of the joint fund, and along that line we were very successful in doing so.

I left Kansas City on December 7th, and went to Atchison where we had a rousing meeting of all crafts and from the reports of the pickets it certainly looks good.

I then went to Fort Scott where we have a good bunch of men and who have the situation well in hand. I staid two days and gave them a tip on how to forage from the enemy. I left for Nevada where I was met at the depot by all of the men who are on strike, and right here I want to say that there never was a gamer bunch of men anywhere out on strike, always ready to go to the front and show what they are fighting for and nobody knows any better than that herd of curs who are stealing the bread and butter from their wives and children. I went down on the picket line and saw the herd of cutthroats come out. There is a family by the name of Mott, from Topeka, a town famed in the mid-

die west for the fight it makes against organized labor. Father, mother sister, brother, grandfather, sons-in-law and several other connections that a person would have to go to hades to find out their lineage, they are all scabbing and they certainly look it. But their time is coming and the boys in Nevada will remember them in their prayers.

Bros. Kennedy, Batman and Bacon and a bunch of others whom I can't recall, are right on the job and there is nothing to fear from there.

My next stop was Sedalia, where I found the ranks thinned down, but all right on the job. While in Sedalia we elected officers and Bro. Dunn wields the gavel from now on. The situation there is in splendid shape. I staid four days with the boys and advised them what would be best to do, which was highly appreciated by them.

I received a message to meet Bro. Kline at St. Louis at once. It startled me, but Bro. Dunn put that big paw of his on my shoulder and said: "Reid, there is something doing," and listen, brothers, there was something doing. I met Pres. Kline who informed me that a meeting of the International Presidents and the management and been arranged and to use the words of that great Scottish bard, "That wild war's deadly blast has blown and gentle peace is returning." The victory is ours! A settlement has been made and everyone is happy, thanks to the loyalty of our men; thanks to the untiring efforts of our International officers. Many thanks to friends of organized labor who stood by us in our hour of need. Thanks, the members of the Brotherhood who nobly came to our assistance morally and financially.

The basis of settlement you will find in our General President's report. Our International President, with the other International Presidents, has worked hard for our crafts and too much cannot be said in their behalf. Were it not for their shrewd diplomacy in handling the settlement we would still be at war with the company. We have had very few knockers along the line, but to them I will repeat a little dew drop I learned when I was in knee pants. It goes like this:

"In speaking of a person's fault let's not forget our own,

As those whose houses are built of glass must seldom throw a stone."

I hope they will get the above into their system. It is good for a *Knocker*; it broadens his narrow views.

I have been ordered out over the road by our International President to see that both

parties live up to the agreement as it is made, and I sincerely hope the brothers of District Council No. 2 will use their utmost endeavors to avoid disputes with the other crafts and do their full duty in the future as they have done in the past to promote *harmony*, for that is the only safe road to success.

In conclusion, I will say that Dec. 31st will draw the curtain over my career as a special organizer in charge of the strike, and I have nothing but the kindest feeling toward the entire membership of our Brotherhood for their support in this struggle that has just closed.

With best wishes for success for our Brotherhood in the future, I am,

Faternally yours,

JOHN REID.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.



This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plated, 40c; per dozen, \$4.80. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 17.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 13, 1910.

Editor Journal: I have just returned from visiting the following places: Atlanta, Ga.; Columbia and Charleston, S. C.; Richmond and Alexandria, Va.; and Spencer, N. C.; and to condense matters as much as possible will say I found things with the exception of one or two small matters that I think can adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned—that is if only the proper course is pursued.

I am sorry to have to say there are some people who forget that we on the Southern system have a grievance clause in our agreement and we must live up to it as near as possible. Nevertheless, there are some who think at the slightest imaginary cause we must jump on the company with both feet without a moment's notice. Now, brothers, if I understand the grievance clause correctly it is to have a conference with the company and try to adjust all difficulties that arise from time to time in as satisfactory manner to all concerned as possible and I think it inadvisable for any one to advise otherwise.

I may say my first stopping place was at Charleston, S. C. Our force on the Southern at that place is rather small, but I think I can truthfully say they are a very nice class of boys. The brothers had arranged for a social meeting with light refreshments and cigars and a most pleasant evening was brought to a close at 11 p. m.

I then took the early morning train for Columbia, S. C., and arrived there about noon. I spent the afternoon at the shops with the boys and their general foreman, Mr. Piper, and like Charleston they had arranged a sociable meeting and I think I am justified in saying all present enjoyed themselves, at least I did. I was glad to notice the friendly feeling existing between the foreman and the men, as Mr. Piper has only quite recently been appointed to the position and I personally wish him much success, as he is one of the boys. There was only one thing I had to regret on my visit to Columbia and that was getting Bro. Gleen up at 4 a. m. to take me to the depot, and I sincerely trust that he will forgive me for so doing and I will try not to have it occur again.

My next stop was at Spencer, N. C., where I arrived about noon. I spent the afternoon at the shops with the boys and a fine busy lot of boys they were. Having to leave there at 8 p. m., we were unable to have a meeting.

I next went to Richmond, Va. Arriving

there in the morning I went out to the shops and staid until noon, when Bro. Whitlock stopped work. The weather was cold and very disagreeable, but he did the best he could under the circumstances to show me, as he says, the only spot on earth that God ever created, and from what I did see, Richmond must be a very pretty place in summer time.

That night being the regular meeting of the Richmond Central Trade & Labor Council, I am glad to say I was invited to their meeting and from the number of delegates that gather there I am fully convinced that Richmond is strongly organized, and after a few good speeches from some of the delegates on the good that organized labor had done and is still doing and a few remarks by your humble servant, a very pleasant and successful meeting was brought to a close by light refreshments and cigars being served.

I next went over to Alexandria where our force on the Southern is very small. I spent the forenoon in the shops with the boys. I had to leave there in the afternoon, so it was impossible to have a meeting but taking everything in consideration I think everything O. K., and to use the old adage, "There is so much good in the worst of us and so much bad in the best of us" that it hardly behooves the best of us to talk about the worst of us, so trusting that the coming year will be a bright, prosperous and happy one, I am,

Yours for the good of organized labor.

ARTHUR GLEDHILL,

President D. C., No. 17, Southern System.

P. S.—On looking over Bro. Flannigan's report in last month's Journal, I notice he refers to a Mr. Graham at Sheffield, Ala. I fear his remarks led a few to think that Mr. Graham was working for the Southern R. R. Co., as I have received a number of inquiries regarding the matter. Now, the fact is Mr. Graham is working at a furnace, and in my opinion it would be very inadvisable to ask any company who has dealt friendly with labor organizations this past eight or ten years to use them as a tool in forcing any other company to employ union men.

A. G.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 40.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1910.

Editor Journal: Just one word about the boys at Philadelphia, and what they are trying to do. Local No. 186 is doing fine

in the way of getting new members, considering the fact that they are getting the stragglers now, and initiating from twenty-five to thirty new members a month is going some, and believe me they are still looking for more. I tell you, brothers, when they can organize the 15th Street shop 100 per cent you are organizing some, and they are the boys that know how to take care of them when they get them. And there is the 16th Street shop with 100 per cent organized also, all wool and a yard wide, and we will have to be shown where they are doing any better than right here in the Quaker City.

And there is Local No. 187 whose members are on the job at all times and as fine a crowd as you ever met in your travels. Hustlers every one of them, ever ready to serve on committees or do their part of whatever is asked of them, and any of the brothers who think Philadelphia is slow, look out when you come to this city that you don't get knocked down by being run into by a union man, for they are getting so thick around here that you can hardly keep out of their way.

The new local that we have across the river at Camden is going to be heard from right along, for the watchful eye of Bro. Flannery is open to all opportunities and he surely will keep things on the move. So remember, brothers, and have a good clean card with you when you reach these parts or there will be nothing doing. Things are very different here now and some of our brothers know it. Some have received as much as 50 cents per day increase, and improved conditions, and we intend to make them still better. I want to tell you, brothers, unionism in Philadelphia has come here to stay.

We have just had a very successful meeting of all the crafts in the Baldwin Plant and what the speakers didn't tell them of what they used to be was plenty, but ask them what they think of them now. Bro. Kramer, our General Secretary, was here and he held up the end of the Blacksmiths and Helpers in a way that the boys feel very proud of him, and he must have had a pretty good opinion of Philadelphia and all the boys here. They were all disappointed when they learned that he had to get away as soon as he did. He must have been glad to get away for the last we saw of him going up the stairs at the Broad street station he had an awful broad smile on his face, and he looked as though he enjoyed the visit, and the smile had the appearance of one that never wears out. So goodbye, hoping that all the boys will wear one of the same kind of smiles at all

times, and if they can't tell them to drop in to see us.

Faternally yours,

JOHN M. TOBIN,
Business Manager D. C., No. 40.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 212.

Los Angeles, Oct. 29, 1910.

Editor Journal: *Resolved*, That the members of Local No. 212 express their disapproval of the speech made by Bishop Muldoon wherein he is reported to have said: "Do not allow labor to be tied to any political party, for cursed be the day when Socialism steps in and dominates labor. Fight Socialism in your labor unions, and do not allow it to gain a foothold if you desire labor to advance."

Resolved, That we advise Bishop Muldoon to keep out of politics and to keep politics out of his church, and not through ignorance and prejudice to condemn something that he seems to know nothing about, and not by his unwise utterances to array the working class against religion, which he is doing when he condemns Socialism, the only remedy which can remove the curse of capitalism, free the working class from wage slavery and restore to the workers what is by right their own, to wit, the full product of their industry.

FRED GASER.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, Oct. 29, 1910.

WHEREAS, Our President Bro. Kline, has seen fit to declare in his Labor Day address that all we laboring men are glad to acknowledge as our friend and ally, T. Roosevelt, and refers to him as our own Teddy Roosevelt,

Resolved, That the members of this Local, No. 212, express their keenest disapproval of Bro. Kline's words as uncalled for, out of place, and inappropriate in connection with a Labor Day address; intending to mar at the outset an otherwise able and brilliant oration. And be it further

Resolved, That we do not deny to Bro. Kline the right to express his opinion political or otherwise, but there is a time and a place for everything, and we think that Labor Day ceremonies is not the proper place to boost the political prospects of T. R. without the speaker makes a more liberal use of the personal pronoun I, and not presume to do the thinking for the I. B. of

B. & H. We certainly did give our worthy brother credit for more diplomacy and less presumption than he showed in making those remarks in regards to TEDDY, and if the spectacle of the G. O. P. making love to the Tammany Tiger, don't look good to our worthy President, it certainly don't look good to us to see him making love to the African hunter; but of course like all political demagogues, swashbucklers, side-steppers and political drummers, Teddy too throws out the bait in the shape of some bull-con for labor to nibble, while he falls on the neck of capital. Teddy with a big stick in one hand, smashing at the trusts, and a contribution box in the other receiving donations from the same trusts to perpetuate a political machine at Washington in the interest of big-business concerns.

Oh, my! consistency thou art a jewel, but is Teddy consistent or is he a genuine friend of labor?

We are from Missouri and must be shown.

M. I. COLEMAN,
FRED GASER,

Committee.

[The above resolutions were sent us by our lodge at Los Angeles, Cal., for publication, and I make this comment, not in the way of an apology, but as an explanation. I am willing at any time to express my sentiments; I am not a policy man. I have no quarrel with Socialism, but believe that Socialism, as presented by some of its adherents can be improved upon greatly.

No unprejudiced mind that has watched the political machinery in the last quarter of a century can but recognize the necessity that the plain people must be relieved from the courts and capitalists, et al.

So far as the sermon of Bishop Muldoon is concerned, it was delivered in the same city, and was printed the same as I have printed articles from other clergymen and also Socialistic articles.

Possibly I made a mistake in not using the pronoun "I," but by those of us who write editorially the pronoun "I" is lost sight of, and we sort o' get the habit. There was no intention on the part of the speaker at Rockford to reflect on any members of our organization on account of their political affiliations? The reference to "our Teddy" was in accordance with the language of the day; we were trying to discuss things that were transpiring around us. "Teddy" had just passed through the country, he was denouncing the same influences that labor unions have been fighting, and there are a good many points that "Teddy" and the wage earners agree upon.

Broad minded men will not allow the past

to so blind their eyes that they cannot see the good of today. We should use every influence we can to advance our interests, and thereby make it impossible for things that once occurred to occur again. I presume that had I adopted the role of a political diplomat I might have said something that would have tickled the ears of all of my brethren, but on account of my limited experience as a platform speaker, I fear that I would not have had enough to go around, and then the other fellow would have had occasion to send me a "Whereas." No, brothers, far be it from me to try to use my position to influence any one politically.

We have had quite a few favorable comments on the Rockford speech, but lest our brothers might think us vain and "puffed-up" they were not printed, but I am willing that my brothers be left to judge.

A third resolution accompanying the above two without signature is not printed. It is customary that the author sign all matter for publication. We require this for our own protection, but I take it that the brother who drew it up would make a rattlin' good Labor Day speech.—EDITOR.]

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 11.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 3, 1910.

Editor Journal: As I have seen nothing in the Journal lately from No. 11 I thought I would let you know we are still existing. The S. A. L. Railway built a large shop in Jacksonville, Fla., and have taken some of our men. The A. C. L. Railway built one in Waycross, Ga., and have taken some. Now this year the C. of Ga. Railway about completed a one million dollar shop at Macon, Ga., and altogether has taken our number of members down from 60 to about 20. However, we are still doing business at the same old stand and expect to send a delegate to the next convention.

Brother Flanagan paid us a visit on the 10th of last month. He was here about three days. We held a special meeting, which was well attended and he was with us at our regular meeting and gave us some good advice at both meetings. Bro. East and I took Bro. Flanagan to see one member who was somewhat in arrears and because of being in a shop by himself we could not get at him, but Bro. Flanagan put it right square up to him and he told me to come back next week for the money. I went and the money was there. Good for Bro. Flanagan. We hope to see him or any of the rest of the General officers as often as they can come this way. We have been working eight hours five days per week,

but now we are working full time and the boys are all coming to the front with the day's pay. Also at our last meeting a donation was given to the Missouri Pacific strike and right here I wish to say I think our General President acted very wise and I hope every union and every member will give as liberally as they can.

With best wishes for the Brotherhood at large, I am,

Yours fraternally,

G. M. OLIVER, Sec.

FROM CARBONDALE, PA.

Carbondale, Pa., Dec. 13, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

I called a meeting of shopmen consisting of smiths and helpers on Wednesday evening, November 16th, for the purpose of making arrangements to reorganize our craft, and I am proud to say that it was a grand success, as I received at that meeting twenty-four names and twenty-four dollars for a charter. We also elected officers and appointed committees to work. The meeting was full of enthusiasm; everyone present talked on the good of the craft.

We were honored by a visit by W. J. Dougherty, the first General Vice-President, on Wednesday, December 7th. He came to the shops and was cordially received; he came with the intention of reorganizing the local here, but he found that we were already reorganized. He left on the same evening for Oneonta, N. Y., to reorganize the local there. A letter received from him states that he reorganized them, and will go to Green Island and see what he could do in the way of reorganizing the craft there.

At our next meeting which was held in Brown's hall on Saturday evening, December 3rd, was for the purpose of making the organization permanent and the taking of the obligation and the installation of the officers elect. Our next meeting will be held on Saturday evening, December 17th, when a number of others will be admitted to membership.

The new year will bring forth good fruit for the new local No. 291.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. CHAPMAN.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 159.

East St. Louis, Dec. 7, 1910.

Editor Journal: Local No. 159 desires to thank the officers of our General Union for the patronage shown in the past six weeks.

In October we had the pleasure of seeing our Worthy President, Jas. W. Kline, who installed our officers, after which he gave us a good talk on Brotherhood affairs, which were appreciated by all.

Then our Fourth Vice-President, Bro. Tom Flanagan, told us a story of the way they sell bananas and pineapples across the pond, and must say there is a lot of difference—knocking at the back door than at the front. But he gets there just the same.

Next was Bro. Jno. Reid, of Kansas City, who told his affairs in English.

Brother I. C. Labee of District Council No. 31 told us what we should do to be better Brotherhood men.

We had refreshments after the lodge closed, but thank heaven, who comes next meeting night but our First General Vice-President, W. J. Dougherty. And say, maybe he isn't there with that spokesmanship. He told us what we was, what we are and what we will be. When he made his little bow, our Second Vice-President, Bro. Glover, and our Fifth Vice-President, Bro. Roy Horn; of course he is always boosting. We were all listening with mouth wide open and bowed down heads when up in the corner popped up our Business agent Red. Don't forget, he's there with the dope, too, and we have come to the conclusion we have a grand set of officers and ready for business at all times.

So, brothers, you can see we have had our share of visitors and will state anybody headed this way must first look at his book and see that it is all O. K. Now officers Local No. 159 did certainly appreciate your visit and whenever you're around, drop in. We meet first and third Thursday nights: a good hall and a good bunch.

S. C.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 411.

Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 12, 1910.

Editor Journal: Oh, yes! Oh, yes! We are still on top, doing business at the same old stand and business is always rushing with us. We are right there with the goods.

We had a red hot meeting the other night which lasted until 10:45 o'clock. Had a good crowd although some few of the brothers got sleepy and had to be excused before we closed. We are improving right along in membership and also around the shop, having got two ventilators, both up on the roof, and are going to have eight or ten more as soon as the weather will permit. This will be a much-needed move and will greatly benefit us by removing the gas and smoke which gets awful thick at times.

especially this time of the year when everything is closed up. We are having some zero weather around here.

We have two new members and one reinstatement for our next meeting, who will join the craft of the smiths because they know it is the only craft that is alive in unionism and we will certainly show them that we are alive before we get through with them. They will be union men alright. They wont come to work Monday morning with a new shirt and a pair of overalls without a label on them. That's the proper spirit. Get together, boys; be a union man all the way through.

We are sorry to state Bro. Gast is still on the sick list, but is improving slowly.

Brother Scott was called to New Albany Saturday owing to the serious illness of his mother.

Well, news is rather scarce and our last letter failed to appear in the last month's Journal. What's the matter in the Windy City? Perhaps the editor was too busy doing his Christmas shopping, so we will stop at this. Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year.

Yours,

MARTIN BART, Pres.

FROM BLUFF CITY LOCAL NO. 2.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1910.

Editor Journal: For some time old No. 2 has been absent from our correspondence page—all due to the fact that our secretary has neglected his duty and is just now waking up to the fact that old No. 2 is alive and every inch of her is working.

Our General President, Bro. Jas. W. Kline, dropped in on us on December 12th. He came from Roanoke, Va., on his way to Little Rock, Bro. Kline just passed through Memphis, but most all of No. 2 knew he was in town and those who were unable to get wise will soon find out that he has been here.

Bro. L. B. Payne got himself busy and hauled our General President around town to the different shops in an auto—but it wasn't—it was just a one horse buggy. However, Bro. Payne did his best. So Bro. Kline, when you come to see us again, please don't slip up on us. We can show you a better time in Memphis on a little more notice. We also hope your next visit will not be so surprising at the wind-up.

The members of No. 2 enjoyed Bro. Kline's talk very much. We think it very instructive and are sorry that more of our membership was not present.

It has been a long time since Bro. Kline

was in Memphis and we were all glad to see him.

Brother Kline only made us a short talk lasting one hour and fifty-five minutes. Some of the brothers wanted him to talk on to 12 o'clock. However, I feel safe in saying that our entire membership could sit and listen to him all night and not get sleepy. Brothers, an hour and fifty-five minute talk is going some.

Old No. 2 is pulling off a little stunt down this way. We are giving a big ball on December 20th for the benefit of the Iron Mountain strikers. Brothers, wish some of you could come down and help us out as we have lots of tickets for sale, and the only way to sell them is to stop your kicking, knocking and bucking and get busy. Kicking don't generally get you anything. Knocking is bad policy, and bucking is good for nothing. However, there is not an organization in existence that is not cursed with two classes of undesirable members who are known as "buckers and kickers." The former is the one who will never advance, who will not fall into line in the procession of progress; and the other is the one who is continually knocking every proposition that is calculated to make the order better than it is. The members of these two classes in an order are neither useful nor ornamental. They are suffered to exist because there is no process by which they can be eliminated. It is a known fact that all kinds of fish save one move forward, no matter which way the waters run—with the current or against the current. They always advance. There is one species, however, known as the crawfish, that goes backward—always found going in the wrong direction. This peculiar kind of fish is not of a very desirable quality. It is not a thing of beauty, neither is it good to eat. One knows not what it was created for, other than to be a disturber. So it is with the knocker, grunter, grumbler and kicker in the lodge room. Such a being is out of line.

Never contented with himself and still less contented with others he simply represents among men what the crawfish does among fishes, a thing that is an incubrance, an example to be shunned as he is despised. We should pity such beings, rather than blame them; they cannot change their cross dispositions any more than a leopard can change his spots. In a lodge room if they must be heard and cannot have their mouths stopped, let them talk, then when they are through, proceed with business as though nothing had been said.

I am afraid that our great Brotherhood is not entirely free from the buckers or knockers, but let them buck and knock all

they want and then ignore them. If no one will discuss with them they will tire of hearing their own voices and either stop or stay away from the lodge. So let us start out with a "brand new" New Year's resolution: "Stop Kicking, Stop Knocking, Stop Bucking" and Commence Sticking.

Keep on Sticking. Don't quit Sticking, and help each other to Stick, and in a few years we will all be Stuck.

I am yours for organized labor,
IRA LANDRUM, Sec.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 484.

Allegheny, Pa., Dec. 13, 1910.

Editor Journal: I have not got much to write this time as all our members are out of work and have been for some time. We have been expecting to get back every day, but we are still as far off as ever and don't know when we will get in; but I have good news in another way: Our Business Agent, Bro. John Tapkin, visited us Monday night and gave us words of encouragement. He has been over to Bruster, Ohio, and organized the railroad men there. He says they have a good working union and he expects great things from it. He also has had a number of wagon shops sign up. I think he has nearly the whole of them now.

He is now working on another big plant. I won't tell the name this time as it may interfere with his progress, but when he gets there I will be very much pleased to report it to you.

Too much can't be said in praise of our business agent. He is a big fellow. A man would think twice about kicking him out of a shop and as big as he is, he is as gentle as a woman, but when he goes on a piece of business, I tell you he is a whole team.

We have had about enough cold weather for two winters for this part of the country already. I think it was some time in September the winter set in. The boys find it hard tramping the country for a job and finding none.

We would be very much pleased to have our General President or one of the Vice-Presidents give us a call to see if he could get us to work as we are tired of loafing and money is running low.

With best wishes for a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
A. BISHOP,
Res. Sec.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 96.

Editor Journal: Well, the great storm has come and gone in the same way as the comet and did no harm to our beautiful city of Jacksonville, but to the surprise of a lot of us the storm brought our Fourth Vice-President, and to say that we were all glad to see him and have him with us is putting it mildly. Come again Brother Flanagan, for you are as welcome as the flowers in May.

Well, we had a fine meeting last Monday night, and had a good many visiting brothers with us and most of them made some good talks. Brother Flanagan gave us a good talk and Bro. Mount of Portsmouth also made a good talk. Bro. Myers of Atlanta also made a good talk and Bros. Odam and Cook of 96. You just ought to have heard them.

One other thing to which I want to call the attention of our Brotherhood and that is the necessity of studying the constitution and by-laws of our order. Every man should have one, and become thoroughly acquainted with all of the laws, and by so doing you will save your local and general offices a great deal of trouble.

Come again, brothers, you will always find a welcome hand awaiting you in No. 96.

With best wishes for the success of our Brotherhood, I am,

Yours fraternally,

E. J. CHAMBERS.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

To avoid delays and a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, the local secretaries should exercise great care in sending to the General Office for renewals and for *withdrawal* cards. Any due book received and found to be improperly stamped or not having sufficient stamps pasted in the book will be held until such time as the proper stamps or money to cover shortage is received by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Members wishing withdrawal cards and making application for the same since January 1, 1910, will have to pay the DAY'S PAY assessment before a clean withdrawal card can be issued. See Article X, Section V, Page 42.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 458.

Sanford, Fla., Nov. 28, 1910.

Editor Journal: As you haven't heard anything from our local in some time we will write and let you know we are still alive.

We have only a few members, but we manage to keep our local together.

We have four members working in the A. C. L. shop here, and we are glad to say all are satisfied with a flat rate shop.

We had a visit from our Fourth Vice-President, Brother Thos. Flanagan, on the 22nd of this month.

Though only a few of us, we feel encouraged as this is the first visit we have had from an officer of the Grand Lodge.

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,
S. F. WEEKS, Sec.

The following will give our readers an idea of the disreputable business some men are engaged in. This is an exact copy of the original letter and was received at Los Angeles, Cal.

Cincinnati, O., November 23, 1910.

*Secretary Metal Trades Association,
Los Angeles, Cal.*

Dear Sir: Pardon the liberty I take in addressing you, but under the circumstances I feel you will pardon me.

I understand you are or will have considerable labor trouble on your hands in the near future and with your permission I offer my services to you if you should require them at any time.

To begin with I am a married man thirty-eight years old, do not use liquor in any form and am thoroughly competent in my line of work.

I am a first-class metal polisher buffer electro plater, fairly good woodworker and machinist. I am also a good chandelier maker in all its branches, including designing. But my best line is in the handling of new and breaking in green men in the above trades, especially polishing, plating and buffing. I have had twenty-six years experience in these trades and for the past nineteen years I have been foreman in some of the largest factories in the country. I have had much success in the handling of strikes and I am just emerging from a strike in a large shop in this city with complete defeat to the Polishers and Plating Union. I have worked in Los An-

geles in several place while I was in Los Angeles for my health in 1904; the principal places were Z. L. Parmley & Co., on Spring Street, and Petterbone, Forer & Co., on Broadway, where I had charge of their polishing and plating departments and broke up a strike. Health failing again, I was compelled to give up the position. I can give the very highest of references as to ability and character from many I've worked for and from Metal Trades Associations. If you can use me at any time I will be glad to consider a proposition from you. Thanking you for your time and thanking you in advance for an expected answer, I remain,

Respectfully,

L. M. BOTSFORD.
No. 7 East McMillan St., Cincinnati, O.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 282.

A Brief History of the Strike In Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 8, 1910.

Editor Journal: On June 1, 1910, the following crafts went on strike: Blacksmiths, machinists, patternmakers, molders, boilermakers, and structural iron workers. All crafts were working ten hours a day in contract shops. Wages were very poor and the city was in an unorganized condition. In our craft there were four card men—one smith, one heater and two helpers. And at the end of the first week of the strike there were 86 men on the roll for membership in the I. B. of B. & H. We had an uphill fight; no funds on hand to conduct a large strike. In San Francisco a committee was appointed to collect funds to help the men on strike in Los Angeles, and right nobly did the union men of the North come to our rescue. It has been the grandest and most brotherly offering ever given by one group of union men to another. The men went at the task of taking the scabs out of the shops in a strong-hearted manner, making daily speeches in front of the different shops. Good work was done, and we had the shops at a standstill. Then the importation of scabs and the M. & M. issued an injunction which did not bother the men in the least. And when they saw the spirit of the men could not be broken by the restraining order, then came the vicious and un-American ordinance, and still the men fought on. Two hundred and fifty men and boys who had laid their tools down for better working

and living conditions were thrown into a small police station that would not hold forty men comfortably. A great many were made sick by the filthy condition of the jail. Some were attacked with dysentery and one of the police judges, a man of some principle (whose name is H. H. Rose), let some go on their own recognizance to appear at a later date. The noble courage displayed by the men was indeed wonderful; willing to suffer for the cause of liberty, in an unbearable, stinking, rotten jail, made foul by the smell of filth, from the reeking, drunken scuff of the under world, which is a daily habitat of the city tanks. Some of the jailers were a little considerate of the men and said we hate to put you in with the drunks and bums, but law is law. It has ever been this fight men have fought for untold ages, that the home would be better and conditions more favorable. The courts were blocked, and even old Hungry Guts Otis said we were an expense and a nuisance and had hurt the employer to such an extent he could not meet his orders, and could not get men to scab at such scabby wages as they had to offer. The victory was in our hands, and we were arranging for a monster parade when, through the greed for gain, and the ever-reaching after greater profits, and neglect of the well-being of their employes, the Times, a paper antagonistic to the labor movement, was destroyed by gas. The mayor and council, creatures of the M. & M., asked that the men on the committee call off the parade, and in respect of the dead workmen they did so. But H. G. Otis, who was owner of the Times and employer of the dead workmen, was guest of honor at a banquet of political tricksters.

Did he or his ilk have any respect for the dead under-paid workmen? Not so as you could notice it. Collections were taken up to support the families of the burnt workmen.

Now these men had worked in an open shop and were what Otis styled independent workmen, not under the dominion of any labor skates and as soon as life departed, the families were not independent, but dependent on public charity—quite a boost for his system of open shop.

Men are not looking for charity or old age pensions—give them a fair share of what they earn and they will take care of themselves and families.

The examiner of organized labor blamed the union for the destruction of the Times and a number of men were arrested. Brother Grow of the machinists' union was thrown in jail and put through a very

trying ordeal. He was handcuffed to an officer and taken to the morgue where the remains of the poor burnt victims of Otis' neglected were lying and accused of being the cause of those bodies and parts of bodies being there. It was a disgrace to the so-called righteous law.

But there was not a drop of weakness in Brother C. F. Grow's makeup. He is made of the metal that comes through the fire of adversity unscathed, and their claims fell through of its own rottenness.

And the strike of the metal trade went on. The men were disheartened for a few days and our lines were rather thin. But the old spirit of fight was aroused once more and the lines were strengthened again. The M. & M.'s bluff was called and once more the strickers were at their posts.

One paper, another mouthpiece of the big interests, came out in large print: "To the Metal Trades: Call off the strike for the sake of humanity. Call off your strike and go back to the deserted shops, even if you don't get what you ask." But the Express had reckoned without the host. The men did not intend to call the strike off until such time as the shop owners would come to an agreement.

The strikers had come to think that it was better to starve loafing than to starve beating their brains out against a pile of steel, or breaking their backs bending over a lathe, and the fight went merrily on.

We had sorrows in our ranks and men lost those that were near and dear to them. Others lost the savings of years, homes were lost by not being able to pay the monthly installments, and men suffered untold agonies—suffered them in silence, and as I look back over these past six months, I feel that we as men do not bear each other's burdens as we ought. The men that have fought in this struggle can be relied on to stand to the guns at any time.

Then the other thing, the animal that undertakes to lower the standard of man by trying to lengthen the hours of labor. One wrote saying he was a man, thirty-eight years old and married, and had nineteen years' experience in breaking in raw men to take the place of strikers. How could nature make such a mistake as to make a mate for such a thing. One whose whole aim is to make the burden heavier and one worthy note in his letter was that his health always failed at the finish of each job. I sent a copy to the editor and hope he sees fit to print same.

But our strike is not over. The city of Los Angeles is building an aqueduct, and was supposed to pay union wages and work

eight hours. The men at first were paying twenty cents a meal at the camps of one Joe Desmond, and he claimed he could not feed the men for such small consideration, and the benevolent board of public works raised it to twenty-five cents.

Fine pickings. So Joe wanted more. He had to meet bills from the produce men and the wholesale grocers wanted their bills paid, so the city council and the gracious board with the Great General Adna Chaffee at its head raised them once more, and the men—poor, underfed miners, blacksmiths, machinists and others—struck.

Oh, shame that they should demand more money and better feed! What is this old world coming to? Men will not take anything dished up to them any more, and poor Joe Desmond had no better to give them, as he had to make a living and if he gave them too good a feed, they might get sassy and not eat stewed prunes.

It is the aim of the M. and M. here to try and lick the unions and the small dealer. We have had a hard battle and the ultimate victory is sure. Men that have stood the gaff for seven months in the face of injunction, ordinances and mean police, and false accusations, and have come out with hands clean and not filthy with the slime and dirt of dishonor, are bound to win.

Yours fraternally,

WM. MILLER.

CARD OF THANKS.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 19, 1910.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

We, the undersigned representatives of the Boiler Makers of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and delegates to the convention of the Federation of Railway Employees, just held in this city, wish to tender to you our sincere thanks and appreciation for your kindness in sending to our convention International Officer Brother T. Flanagan, who has made us some able addresses, and his advice and counsel has been of great value to our convention. Again thanking you for this favor and with best wishes to you, we are,

Yours fraternally,

J. A. McCLOUD,

Chairman,

H. J. WLASH,

M. L. MARKHAM.

CLANGS FROM THE ANVIL.

By Josh Workem.

When I cogitate on how my pathway through life has been greased by deceit, I wonder that there's enough of the article left to go around.

The man who is always dishing out his troubles to his friends and packs his joys away in the bottom of his trunk don't deserve to have 'em.

To mount to success on another man's downfall is treading on thin ice, and if it don't bust and let you through your luck beats some I've seen.

If you're too busy minding other folks' business to attend to your own, don't kick when some honest and well meaning person looks after your'n.

"My enemies never failed me yet." With sweet solicitude they lay awake nights planning to beat me on the home run. Moral, practice what you preach.

I'd rather dwell in a hut on the hillside and shake hands with happiness every day, than carry the dark lantern of fear through life because I had a few dollars.

You may assume to be one kind of a man and yet live the life of another, but look out when the X-ray of unionism is turned on—you'll have to hunt the dark side of an alley.

Honest labor and a bright smile beat all the luxuries indulged in by the time killer, the only evidences of his life of ease are a vinegaresen face and lemon tinted disposition.

I have heard people laugh about others "riding hobbies," but let me tell you the man or woman who is too stingy or narrow minded to have at least one hobby has lived in vain.

Buy only
Union-Made
Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Label
Protects the
Home...

WOMANLY WISDOM.

Bring the soul into command and make the body obey orders.

Some people grumble because the rose has thorns; they ought to be thankful that thorns have roses.

Cook prunes by pouring hot water over them and letting them stand on the back of the stove a few hours.

I find turkey fat, after it has been tried out, a splendid substitute for butter in making cookies or biscuits.

Don't make ginger cookies and then hide the jar. Nobody ever hid a cooky jar where a boy could not find it.

Gruels are more tempting to the sick if whipped to a froth with an egg-beater, and served in a pretty, dainty cup.

When your stocking feet are past mending, cut off the legs for bags to put over the broom when wiping walls or floors.

To prevent woven carpet from unraveling, it is a good plan to unravel about two inches and tie together the ends of warp.

If the neck of a sweater becomes stretched too loose from wearing, shrink it by dipping it in clear, warm water, then drying.

Some jars of nicely canned fruit, or glasses of jelly or pickles, make a Christmas present that is always acceptable to the recipient.

When you make doughnuts, remember that it isn't the hole that fills up a hungry boy's appetite. Put in some doughnut, as well as a great big hole.

If the kitchen window is kept open at the top while cooking such foods as cabbage, onions, etc., the unpleasant odor will go out of the window instead of spreading all over the house.

By keeping candle-molds at hand, a few candles may be made at a time as the suet accumulates, and the ends of candles, and the droopings on the candlesticks, may be melted and run into fresh candles.

Is there anything better for breakfast these cold mornings than fried mush or corn griddle-cakes? Don't let the miller grind the meal too fine, and if he is tricky keep an eye on him or you may not get the meal from your own corn. We like to pick out nice, sound ears, clean and dry enough to grind well. And when we shell them we leave about an inch of the tips on the cobs. Then we like to get all the cob chaff out, leaving nothing but the clean corn.

To corn beef for use in a week or two, wipe it, then rub hot salt into it until it all disappears; then add more salt and rub again until the meat will absorb no more. Place it in a crock in a cool place for a week, turning it each day; then it will be ready for use. To cook, wash and put it to boil in cold water. Bring slowly to the boiling point and simmer it thirty minutes to every pound. If it is to be served cold, allow it to cool in the liquor in which it was boiled.—December Farm Journal.

A GOOD COLD CREAM.

Nothing is so good for chapped hands, rough faces and cracked lips as the old mutton tallow remedy of our grandmothers. If you tell your butcher what you want it for, he will select some very fine white tallow from the mutton, and you must take it home and cut it into bits, and put into a saucepan without any water; set this pan in a kettle of boiling water and let remain until the fat is entirely tried out of the fiber; strain through a fine sieve and while still warm, stir in a teaspoonful of the essence of camphor in the proportion of one teaspoonful of camphor essence to every cupful of tallow; next add a teaspoonful of your favorite perfume, and beat, and beat and beat, until it is all a sweet-smelling, creamy mixture. Before it gets cold, turn into little jars or old teacups and set where it will get perfectly cold. It should be used like any other cold cream, after the face and hands have been thoroughly washed and dried.



CONTRIBUTED

In Memory of those of our Departed Brothers
who have, during the year just closed, passed
from this life to that bourn from which no
traveler returns.

May the richest blessings of a Merciful Father
Rest with tenderness on those of
Our Departed Brothers who
Have, through the ruthless hand of Death,
Been taken from this life to
That land beyond.
May the God of all comfort the bereaved.
May the bereaved find comfort in turning to
Our God and our Master for succor
And guidance.



**The Grim Reaper
Treads the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local Union No. 453.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

FATHER OF BROTHER WM. BAUMEYER

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good Things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to Brother Zahner and a copy to our JOURNAL for publication.

THOS. HODGE,
L. PRATHER,
G. L. HARRIS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 453.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe, to call to himself the

WIFE OF BROTHER A. M. ALEXANDER,

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and his family the sincere sympathy of all our members in their hour of sorrow, and we pray that the words of our Savior may comfort and sustain them, as He said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

THOS. HODGE,
L. PRATHER,
G. L. HARRIS,
Committee.

From Local No. 455

At a regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

MOTHER OF BROTHER CHAS. VENEGER,

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and family their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sustain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting

GROVER MUNDY
MAT WEIDENBENER
WM. H. FINNIE,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 337.

At the last regular meeting of this Local

the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the relentless hand of death, there has been removed from our midst, the beloved

WIFE OF JOHN D. LAWRENCE,

Whereas, Those qualifications which he possessed influence us in a sincere desire to testify to our appreciation of his life among us.

Resolved, That this Local tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother in this, their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Local and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother and a copy sent to the JOURNAL.

A. J. SCHEDLER,
W. L. RADGER,
J. H. STEVENS,
P. J. BRADY,
Committee.

From Local No. 455.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to Himself the

MOTHER OF BRO. STEPHEN TURPIN,

THEREFORE, Be it Resolved, that the members of this local extend to the Brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow; and

BE it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same recorded upon the minutes of our meeting.

ROBT. MCGRAW,
ERNEST MCREIDE,
WM. H. FINNIE,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 479.

At the last regular meeting of this union, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst the

**BELOVED INFANT OF BROTHER FRAUT
RENTZ,**

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and also be recorded in our minutes.

W. A. BLACK,
W. T. ARINGTON,
H. W. POWERS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 484

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

SAMUEL SANDERS

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that the same be published in our official Journal.

**FRANK JOHNSON,
HUGH McCULLUM,
CHAS. GUST,**

Committee.

From Local Union No. 472

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst

THE WIFE OF BRO. G. W. VAUGHT

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of this Union.

**W. D. BROWN,
T. M. KEENEY,
J. W. COY,
Geo. DOLD,**

Committee.

From Local No. 455

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the

FATHER OF BRO. GUSTAV RASCH;

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother our sympathy in his time of sorrow, and trust that God will give him fortitude to bear the loss he has sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of our brother; also a copy to the official JOURNAL for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

**GROVER MUNDY,
MAT. WEIDENBENER,
WM. S. FINNIE,**

Committee.

From Local Union No. 80.

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. ANDREW IVERSEN;

Resolved, That the members of this Local

express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

**HENRY CORLEIN,
J. D. JONES,
P. C. POPINSKE,**

Committee.

From Local Union No. 333

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly to her heavenly and eternal home the beloved

DAUGHTER OF BRO. FRANK FUNK;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction. And we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

**J. W. POWERS,
E. A. ROBERTS,
M. MORONEY,**

Committee.

From Local Union No. 328

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

FATHER OF BROTHER MACK BEAN;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal, also to the family of the deceased, and the same be recorded in our minutes

**L. D. GRIMMER,
E. E. AUERITT,
J. M. CROSS,**

Committee.

From Local Union No 79.

At the last meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Death, the grim reaper, has removed from our midst our beloved brother,

P. HERMANTRAUT;

a worthy and respected member of our Union. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that the same be sent to our Journal for publication.

**WM. HOWARD,
N. SCHMOKEL,
J. KENZEDY,**

Committee.

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DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.

General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4274.
- WM. F. KRAMER**, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. DOUGHERTY**, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. N. GLOVER**, Second Vice President, 6210 Hermitage ave., Chicago, Ill.
- W. G. POWLESLAND**, Third Vice President, 250 Beatrice St., Toronto, Canada.
- T. FLANAGAN**, Fourth Vice President, 2227 Brainard st., New Orleans, La.
- ROY HORN**, Fifth Vice President, 3425 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- J. J. GOLDMAN**, Sixth Vice President, 536 W. 57th St., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. EVANS**, Seventh Vice President, 827 N. Montana St., Butte, Mont.
- C. W. KOENIG**, Eighth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 215 E. Williams St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- GEO. PEACOCK**, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 318 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

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- D. C. TUCKER**, 321 China Street, Vicksburg, Miss.
- EDWARD J. RYAN**, 14 A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
- G. SANDEMAN**, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- JOHN REID**, 82 South 7th St., Kansas City, Kans.
- WM. THOMPSON**, 644 Otgen Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

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ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Special organizer, Edw. Tegtmeier, office 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. Phone Main 4345.

District Councils

- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 32 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **FRISCO SYSTEM**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 706 S. Campbell St., Springfield Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM**—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
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- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM**—President, — Secretary, —
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3501 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal; secretary, Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
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- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM**—President, John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th street, Chickasha, Oklahoma; secretary, D. E. Burt, 121 N. Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO**, President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM**—President, Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM**—Pres., John Vaughn, 207 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NORFOLK & WESTERN**—President, Wm. McDougall, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
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- 21 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, c/o C. R. Shops, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender 422 73d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM**—Pres., W. L. Eulow, 2014 Grand ave.; sec., R. L. Comas, 1622 Kennedy, ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT**—Sec., —
- 24 **DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM**—
- 25 **NORTHWEST DISTRICT**—President, R. F. Matek, 908 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 390 Bardolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

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- 28 **WARASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 218 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 200 S. Broadway, Pres., Wm. Cain, 790 A Euclid Avenue; sec., Frank A. LaBee, 3915 - A Palmer Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 35 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 730 Park st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beacherer, 218 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 323 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave.; sec., Wm. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave. Bus. Agent, J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and webster ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 40 **PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1403 N. 59th st., West Philadelphia; Sec., Frank S. White, 625 N. 12th st.; Bus. Mgr., John M. Tobin, 316 Odd Fellows Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 36 Central ave. Pres., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista av.; sec., Frank Fechter, 508 Pulliam st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Pythian Hall. Pres., J. L. Brown, 823 Rayburn av.; sec., Ira Landrum, 973 Edner avenue; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Baraque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 406, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Howard Hall. Pres., E. C. Britt; sec., C. C. Henderson, look box 311, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John Morrissey, Box 502; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Eagle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1910½ Third avenue. President, Wm. Lawson, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Board of Trade Bldg, Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., B. T. Harrison; sec., G. M. Oliver, c/o C. R. E. Shops, Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1235 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 912 Rutger street, St. Louis, Mo.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweeney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., W. D. Williams, 711 S. Campbell ave., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., B. L. Barris, Windsor Hotel; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREESPORT**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Trades Labor hall, Stevenson St. Pres., Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; sec., Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres. T. G. Lowery, 423 E. Carpenter st.; sec., T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. R. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. W. H. Meyers, Argenta, Ark.; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1415 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Carpenter's Hall. Pres., E. V. Cecil, 914 Hardy street; sec., W. J. Noonan, 1237 Rutland st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewis, No. 25 E. U.; sec., H. H. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 38 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., James J. Murphy, 918 Court st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple. 2704½ Alder street. Pres., H. Weber, 913 Albina avenue; sec., J. L. Burke, 667 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Stevenson, 681 Michigan ave., Portland, Ore.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. E. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1830 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., S. D. Gibson; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 843, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 43 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, F. Hanrahan; 534 iuscara st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 590 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LA FAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 46 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Hausel Bldg. Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 314 E. Oak st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, 648 E. Market st., Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minnie, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, 22½ 6th street, S. Pres., Chas. Lawson; sec., Elsa E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., E. Kraneffeld; secretary, D. Gantert, 1620 So. Vermont Street; fin. sec., W. J. Musiek, 1117 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 68 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 311 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, E. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. President, G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Frank Mitchell, 315 Iowa st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 66 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 5th st., and State ave. Pres., Frank Whaley, 5503 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1412 Stewart ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 70 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodman's Hall. President, J. P. Clark; secretary S. T. Brownfield, Box 639, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BEAUMONT**—Meets second and fourth Saturday, at Union Temple Hall. Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 73 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., C. J. Redlack, 2410 Fillmore st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22d ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Villet st.; sec., John Pelkofer 494 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at York thiemer's Hall, Union ave. Pres., H. A. Burger, 4721 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy 1306 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturday, at 4126 Lake st. Pres., Henry Coelln, 414 N. Lawndale ave.; sec., Wm Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **BATTLE CREEK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st. Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Dell, 2 C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 82 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, George Wise, Thoburn P. O., Esquimalt, B. C.; sec., Frank W. Jeeves, 2649 Graham st., Victoria, B. C.
- 83 **VEHICLE WORKERS**—Sec., M. B. Zollars, 308 N. Pine st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 84 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houston; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 26th and 5th ave. Pres., Joe. W. Miller, 530 18th st.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooley; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Broughton sts., Pres., C. C. Bullock; sec., L. C. Korf, 1103 Willow st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **SYDNEY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 233 Charlotte st. Pres., Donald McKensie, Rockdale ave.; sec., Ira P. McKay, 105 Argyle st., Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every third Tuesday at Carpenters' hall, 1871 Broadway; Pres., A. J. Raef, 1813 Grand avenue; sec. pro tem., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., A. O. Meyer, E. Grand ave.; sec., C. E. Fisher, Bledge and Robertson sts., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., E. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 92 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave. President, R. J. Kearney, P. O. box 545, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 93 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhombert and Conlar avenues. Pres., Louis Hauth, 733 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 93 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 124 W. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, W. L. Scott, 709 Taswell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 339 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, A. Beaton 676 E. 24th st.; sec., F. L. Peulecks, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 1st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corken, 1417 5½ ave.; sec., Geo. Graham, 405 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 103 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. President W. A. Ryan, 5702 Grove ave., Richmond, Va.; sec. B. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Lewis Lundy, 1223 cor. 6th and M. sts.; sec., Fred Cornwell, 1620 6th and Q. sts., Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA**.—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Eifeldt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budda hall, cor. 9th and Riddle sts. Pres., William Ratchford, 1708 Madison ave.; sec., Joe Kelly, 467 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **FRISCO**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., C. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec. C. Garner, 810 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 116 **HELENA**.—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall. President, John Howard, 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plator sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczyk, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot street. President, Jessie Bonnell; secretary, Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres. B. H. Tally, 546 N. Main st.; secretary pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur av., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. President Edward Casey; secretary, P. W. Mosler, 4462 Princeton avenue; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6506 Emerald ave.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Bohn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortuna Hall, on 6th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 6th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; sec., Richard Keolan, 300 E. 24th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President, Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 128 **TUBAL CAIN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., C. Phelps, 620 Bart st.; sec., J. W. Joffie, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, President, Robert Watt, 84 Sherman st.; secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., Geo. Atchison, 10 Mable st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 503 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Lanow, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, John Bridger; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Saymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 153 **ESCANABA**.—Pres., Chas. Bowers; sec., G. A. Duggan, 308 S. Jennie st., Escanaba, Mich.
- 155 **ALGIERS**.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Reenocky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **SAGINAW**.—Meets 1st and 3rd. Sat., at Labor Union Hall. President, August Laesch, 417 North 3rd. ave.; sec., Samuel West, 519 North 4th. st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 802 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 16th st.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A St. Clair ave. East St. Louis Ill
- 161 **FORT SCOTT**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 2004 E. Wall st. Pres., C. Kern 322 W. Pine st.; sec., Tiffin Jenkins, 706 Burk st., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, J. F. Bradley, cor. Keith and Van Buren ave., R. 9; sec., Geo. Chadwick, 328 W. Maple ave., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **HAVELOCK**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., E. C. Garrison; sec., John McKinney, box 284 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., Chas. E. McHugh; sec., Frank Woodmaster; sec. pro-tem., Sam Bartell, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. Pres., Wm. King; 31 Gregory court; sec. R. C. Brown, 65 W. Capitol st., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres. Alf. Grownay, 49 Carmelita st.; sec., J. P. McCabe, 2754 21st st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., P. F. Hamrick; sec. Ruphus Chastang, 325 N. Catoma st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 172 **COALINGA**.—Meets Wednesday nights at 730, 128 West E st. Pres., E. A. Roaths, P. O. Box 805; sec. G. T. Rogers, 238 Polk st. Coalinga, Calif.
- 173 **CAMDEN**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fitzgerald hall, Broadway and Nuton av. Pres. Jas. Flannery, 436 Jackson st.; sec., John Flannery, 436 Jackson st., Camden, N. J.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Searra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., E. H. Holthaus, 1421 L. st.; sec., W. Wooden, 2205 17th st.; fin. sec., A. J. Schultz, 720 10th st., Sacramento, Cal.

- 176 **SAN DIEGO**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 7th and H. sts.; Pres., C. G. Carson, box 68, R. F. D. No. 2; sec., C. W. Rees., R. F. D. No. 2, box 68 B, San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **BHAZOS VALLEY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trace Council hall, Main st. Pres., H. C. Symank; sec., S. B. Pippin League, Texas.
- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 108 Buckingham st.; sec., A. R. Black, 502 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine Ohio.
- 179 **ALTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, Harry Benson, Beal av.; pres. pro-tem., P. Muaphy; sec., A. Budde, 920 E. 6th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **NEW HAVEN**—Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Egan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 80 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 181 **PARLOR CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 E. ave. W.; sec., F. Bhimek, 422 10th ave., E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 182 **BAKERSFIELD**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 923 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 **DES MOINES**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 1636 S. Fourth st.; secretary, pro tem., Jerry Fouby, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 **PATERSON, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 482 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 25 Manchester ave.; sec., James Brown, 10 Park st., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **INDEPENDENCE**—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 87 N. Douglas st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **EDDYSTONE**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., John Peterson, box 22 Cram Lynn, Pa.; sec., Samuel D. Techtan, 510 E. 8th st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **BENTON**—President, Henry Butth, 2307 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Brick's hall, 315 Lion st. President, Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec., Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 192 **QUEEN CITY**—Pres., John Czarnisbo, 574 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 190 **MARBLE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parsons, 357 Oak Hill ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 198 **STAR**—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 218 S. Cottage Grove avenue; sec., N. H. Kyte, 805 E. California st., Urbana, Illinois.
- 195 **MONROE**—Meets every Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall. Pres., J. L. Buchanan, 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 **DROP FORGERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay str. Pres. Geo. W. Matthew 442 Ave., A.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **JACKSON CITY**—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 405 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **SCIOTO**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman hall. President, V. R. Barrell; secretary, P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, David L. Jenkins, 320 Madison av.; sec., D. J. Clifford, 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 **HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 536 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **PADUCAH**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. G. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2; secretary, W. L. Averitt, R. F. D. No. 2, Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **LIBERTY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leidenkraus hall. Pres., J. Kapwaki, 367 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wieso, 8 Wendell avenue., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **GRAND CROSSING**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 76th st. and Drexel ave. President, Jas. Hawley, 5923 Justine ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **CLINTON**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at K. C. hall, Clinton, Ill. Pres., G. W. Bales; sec., J. R. Cooper, 1118 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **PRINCETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., Elias Sambert, 210 East Spruce st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **BOSTON**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Elliot st.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **MERIDIAN**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., C. L. Biggs 411 41st ave.; sec., L. L. Long, 3416 Ray st., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. Pres., Edw. Ashdown; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin av., fin. sec., W. T. McMurray Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **SPOKANE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Modison St., Spokane. Pres., J. P. Sander, 3018 E. Indiana ave.; sec., Carl Olson, 408 N. Place, box 87, Hillyard, Wash.
- 215 **SEATTLE**—Meets first Thursday at 1314½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **BROCKTON**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 **FORT WAYNE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., Henry Arnes; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **TWIN CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., Thos. Rhode, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Chas. Geleag, 1902 Fourth st., Peru, Ill.
- 225 **NASHUA**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jefferson street; secretary, Clement Descepenes, 5 Morgan st., Nashua, N. H.

- 226 PASUMPSIC VALLEY**—Meets 3d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., H. H. Butterfield; sec., W. F. Beauregard, box 340, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 229 NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesday at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 139 N. Genoir st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 WASHOE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., J. M. Sullivan, Box 93; sec., Robert R. Barber, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfeldt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Eickets, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Phelps Block, Central avenue. President, H. Webber, 113 4th st.; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 815 9th st. South, Great Falls, Montana.
- 237 COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Neley, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Elk's hall, cor. 17th and West End ave. Pres., William McAvoy; sec., J. R. Morris, 1318 Vincennes ave.; fin. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 GOOD WILL**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. President, Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky. Sec., Wesley Hoffmeier, 162 W. Linden st., Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 BRADDOCK**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Fords Hall, 215 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry 523 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 30 Hamilton ave., Rankin, Pa.
- 248 ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Couble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 McCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 2d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220 1/2 Main st. President, C. E. Gronstrom; sec., F. W. Smith box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., G. A. Schlegel; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays over Lever Shoe Store. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Felner, 2029 Blanding st., Columbia, S. C.
- 257 FLORENCE**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilberson, 308 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 MUSGOKEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040 1/2 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., B. C. Moore, 1114 18th st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., C. A. Brockway 1140 Dawson st.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 446 Berwick ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring St., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Friday at the recorder's office. President, C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., R. H. Jones, 309 Congress st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec., Peter Hensen, 1233 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 CARRIAGE WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st, and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall. Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosmore ave.; sec., Chris. Keutzie, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 271 HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 600 Bowie st. Pres., B. C. Tanner, 140 West 5th st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall, Main st. President, D. R. Tompkins, 601 Tennessee ave.; sec., J. W. Brightman, 7 Cottage ave., Palestine, Texas.
- 274 LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 734 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1127 Denrontigny st. East; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threlkeld, Marion, Ill.
- 277 LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John W. Chaney, So. D. st.; sec., Clyde D. Palmer, 216 So. 6 st.; fin. sec., Frank Millett, So. H. st., Livingston, Mont.
- 278 LOVERS LEAP**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly cor. Main and Broadway. President, Newman Knight, 528 Chestnut st.; sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Ext., Hannibal, Mo.
- 279 CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 280 ONTARIO**—Meets first and last Thursday at E. Mullen's hall, East First st. President, Guy C. Gregg, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. R. Knopp, 193 W. 8th st., Oswego, N. Y.
- 281 VULCAN**—Pres., John Barnecut; sec., Edward Jackson, 1408 Centre ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 CONTRACT OF LOS ANGELES**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., F. I. Bender, 727 W. 6th st.; sec., Edward Lynch, 787 Ceres av., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 286 WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., J. C. Osborne, Box 147, sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 285 FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. President, W. E. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., James Massee, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass.

- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Robertson hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Peter J. Miller, box 535, Galeton, Pa.
- 288 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, at 39 Charlotte street. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 40 Cincinnati ave.; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordova st., St Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station 1, Middletown, N. Y.
- 291 **PIONEER**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Brown's hall, Salem av. Pres., Michael McDonald, Upper Canaan st.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbon-dale, Pa.
- 293 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 214 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavanaugh; secretary, Samuel Darrow P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., W. C. Ulrick, gen. del.; sec., Lewis Fries, P. O. box 446, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at L. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Acadomey st.; sec., C. E. Edland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **ROCK CITY**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 299 **JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. E. Sandborn, 2315 Pacific ave.; sec., Albert J. Reeve, Jr., 530 17th st.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 **BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 309 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred. Endling, 740 Stewart ave.; sec., Chas. Bowers, 1023 Churchill st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Eli Van Schaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder ave., Schoenectady, N. Y.
- 306 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., Chas. F. Hunt, 2563 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 306 **MAPLE LEAF**—
- 309 **HUDSON VALLEY**—Meets 2nd Friday at Shoffner hall, Park av. Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Charles Nutting, 124 N. 3d st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 3013 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Joseph Davis, 1233 Franklin ave.; sec., M. H. Hannell, 3007 Union Blvd. St. Louis, Mo.
- 322 **PERU**—Pres., J. F. Eckerly, 418 W. 3rd st.; sec., Frank T. Quigley, 183 E. 8th st., Peru, Ind.
- 323 **WALSH**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edw. Mahoney, 5119 Wentworth av.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 5122 LaSalle st. Fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 7029 Lincoln st., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Pres., M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman, box 267, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 325 **HOMESTEAD**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1006S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223 Arthington pl.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3561 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed. King, 9521 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **QUEBEC**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 De Alguillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., P. J. Lynch, 7 Gardeau st., Quebec, Can.
- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Edw. Perry; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st., Paducah, Ky.
- 329 **STERLING**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schults, 122 East 3d st., South Bethlehem, Pa.
- 332 **HELPERS**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Beverly, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartzmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 363 Gold st.; sec., J. W. Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **MCCOMB CITY HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220 1/2 Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 551, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Meets 2d Wednesdays and 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James st.; sec., M. Younger, ex 923, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block, Central ave. Pres., Chas. Nickels, 207 W. 2nd st.; secretary, Geo. Nagle, 514 Fox street, Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **SAN ANTONIO**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., W. L. Badger, 904 N. Pine st.; sec., A. J. Schedler, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 338 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets 1st Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in Wilson's hall, Hancock st. Pres., Samuel Butt, 105 S. South st.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **LABOR HOME**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues. Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **FOREST CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Viking Hall 527 Seventh st. Pres., Martin Holmstrom, 1521 7th ave.; sec., Richard Carlson, 1521 Seventh ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhombert's hall, cor. Kniest st. and Rhombert ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer, and 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 318 **BLACKSMITH**—Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 651, Port Arthur, Texas.
- 349 **SACRAMENTO CONTRACT**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Porthian Castle, 9th and Eye st. Pres., Joe L. Sayles, 1017 11th st.; sec., A. L. Derman, 2022 Dec, Sacramento, Cal.

- 400 **ZONE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, Geo. F. Wright; sec., Walter T. Clemens, box 29, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama; sec. pro tem., J. C. Stone, box 43, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **COLBERT**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd Fellow's hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., Bruce Garner; sec., Chas. Peterson, box 411, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **WATER VALLEY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillan; sec., Lesslie Wilkie, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **DEVINE**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Hall, N. Broadway ave. Pres., J. A. Yarbrough, 225 N. Horace st.; sec., D. M. Lyle, 1303 E. Erwin st., Tyler, Tex.
- 407 **REVELSTOCK**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Gobie, Revelstock, B. C.
- 408 **LOOKOUT**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 9th sts. Pres., E. J. Johnson; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 409 **PARSONS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., J. E. Copps, 1613 Gabriel ave.; sec., V. P. John, 3105 Main st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 **ALLIANCE**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 43 Stewart st.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 652, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 **LA FAYETTE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Martin Bart, 1920 Pierce st.; sec., Geo. Weidlich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **LOCOMOTIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catherine st., Viauville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **CHOCTAW**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrisney hall. Pres., D. A. McDonald, 217 N. Kickapoo st.; sec., G. C. Jenkins, 211 N. University st., Shawnee Okla.
- 414 **INDEX**—Pres., W. J. Harvey, E. F. D. 3; sec., V. C. Pratt, 621 Linden st., Lima O.
- 415 **FOND DU LAC**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., A. Rohedanz, 509 Minnesota ave.; sec., G. Kropacek, 297 Morris st., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **HICKORY**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **DUNDRE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. N. Savory, Box 45, Mc Adams Junction New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **MOBILE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Grapae; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **ARCH CITY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 131½ E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1675 S. 3rd st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st., Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **POWER CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Room 289, corner Main and Spruce sts. President, Chas. Mathews, sec., Wm. F. Roberts, 920 Buffalo av., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **PUGET SOUND**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1133½ Commerce street, Central Labor Hall. Pres., Wm. Thompson, 1206 S. Fife st.; sec., Erwin Stolze, 4307 S. Warner st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **TOLEDO**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, at 3030 Chase st. Pres., Dell Moore, 306 Parker ave.; sec., M. J. Nagle, 3030 Chase st., Toledo, Ohio.
- 428 **EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Robt. Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1224 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **BINGHAM**—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., L. B. Manes, E. R. 3; sec., Aaron Wilson, E. R. 3, No 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **YOAKUM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at E. of P. hall. Pres., C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 35 Trumble Place, Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**—President, F. F. Froncœur, Bradley, Ill.; sec., James Martinson, box 96, E. F. D. 2, Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial street. President, Daniel Williby, 2355 Pine st.; sec., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **SUNSET**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adliss hall. Pres., Chas. Nagle, 231 W. 3rd st.; sec., Wm. Scott, 133 Sackett av., Salida, Col.
- 435 **PANHANDLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, J. C. Russell; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Texas.
- 436 **HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 **TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Dolton, 809½ 1st st.; sec., Chas. Cleland, 804 Vine st., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 **NORWOOD**—Meets second Sunday each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Barry, 81 Allison st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave.; St. Louis, Mo.; sec., J. J. Mockler, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Mo.
- 445 **TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 916 So Third avenue. President, Harry arnes, Gen. Deliv.; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 173 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurtbise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **JOHN BROWN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., C. Price, Osawatimie, Kans.

- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 908 Broad street. Pres., Theodore Buckley; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets third Fridays at E. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 183 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex. Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Rubi's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Felix Mallon, 234½ S. Idaho st.; sec., W. J. Bradley, box 838, Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 503 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., E. E. Tucker, 538 Galapago st.; sec., F. W. Springer, 183 E. 83d av.; fin. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 437 Delaware ave., Denver, Colo.
- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 96, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Gust. Strand, Box 398, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Chas. McQuarrie; sec., D. J. McGillivray, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th street. President, Frank Kunn, Silvis, Ill.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson. Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Desell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 133 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **DELAWARE**—Meets every third Thursday at Central Labor hall South Main st. Preside t. A. A. Given 196 Park ave.; sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, Ohio.
- 466 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Okla.
- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John H. Slatery, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 88 4th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets fourth Mondays at Fielstad hall, North Side. President, John Ras. 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1119 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 618 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 4515 Eberly Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, W. D. Priest, Box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., W. D. Brown; sec., Geo. Dold, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 623 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., K. McClelland; sec., Wm. M. Rosteck. Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, R. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevin ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKOGON**—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 163 Erickson st.; sec., Tavis Bratsberg, 98 Erickson st., Muskogon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., Arthur Strom, general delivery; sec., H. W. Powers, 173 Albany ave., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Parlee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., P. J. Meyers, R. F. D. 7; sec., L. H. Baker, 846 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **OTSEGA**—Pres., G. A. Saffern, 16 Founda av.; sec., Wm. J. Williams, 22 Franklia st., Oneonto, N. Y.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartlers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Hugh McCallum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1313 Junita st., Alleghany, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore St. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 401 Wood st., Monroe, La.

494 LAKE COUNTY—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec. J. W. Kennedy, 69 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.

495 ALAMOSA—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriek's hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.

496 BREWSTER—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Trades Labor hall, S. Erie st., Massillon, O. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., John W. Weide, 1415 E. 4th st., Canton, Ohio.

497 LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 480 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.

498 ZENITH—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., Geo. Tyacke, Proctor P. O., Minn.

499 ESSEX—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam E. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.

500 MURPHYSBORO—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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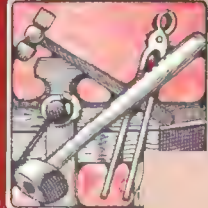
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FEBRUARY 1911

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS



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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. XII

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY, 1911.

No. 2

AGREEMENTS

Schedule of Rules and Wages for Blacksmiths and Helpers Employed on the Wabash Railroad

RULE NO. 1.

The blacksmith helper shall be the blacksmith apprentice. There may be one helper apprentice for each shop, regardless of the number of journeymen employed, and not to exceed one additional for each five (5) journeymen thereafter.

RULE NO. 2.

NO helper shall be placed on a fire who has not been in continuous service for two years in the shop. If promoted they shall work for their helper's rate for the first six months and, if proficient at the beginning of the second six months, they shall receive an advance of two cents per hour, and two cents every six months thereafter, until their apprenticeship is completed. If, on the other hand, they show no ability to acquire the trade the first six months they shall be set back helping and the next in line promoted.

RULE NO. 3.

All helper apprentices shall serve four years and shall be advanced in every branch of the trade and at the end of their time they shall be given a certificate and the prevailing rate paid in the shop.

RULE NO. 4.

No helper will be permitted to learn the blacksmith trade who does not know the first four rules of arithmetic and who cannot read, write and speak the English language.

RULE NO. 5.

These rules shall not conflict with apprentices now in service. The rate of pay for regular apprentices shall be as follows:

First six months.....	10 cents per hour
Second six months.....	11 cents per hour
Third six months.....	12 cents per hour
Fourth six months.....	13 cents per hour
Fifth six months.....	14 cents per hour
Sixth six months.....	16 cents per hour

Seventh six months.....	18 cents per hour
Eighth six months.....	20 cents per hour

RULE NO. 6.

A regular apprentice shall serve four years as follows:

Nine months helping smith or running small steam hammer.

Three months helping smith or doing former work.

Six months light fire, with or without helper.

Eighteen months, engine work and tool work.

Twelve months on heavy work.

RULE NO. 7.

If a blacksmith or helper is placed on a higher rated fire more than 30 days, he shall receive the rate of the higher rated fire on which he works. Where placed on a lower rated fire he shall not be reduced.

RULE NO. 8.

No one shall be allowed to do blacksmith work except blacksmiths, blacksmith apprentices or helper apprentices.

RULE NO. 9.

All blacksmiths and blacksmith helpers working below prevailing rate shall be advanced two cents per hour every six months until they attain the prevailing rate paid in the shop, provided that when a general increase is made this special increase shall not be allowed until the expiration of six months' time and when blacksmiths or helpers are hired, to be paid the prevailing rate paid in the shop.

RULE NO. 10.

All heaters on first and second fires in locomotive shops shall receive three cents over prevailing rate paid helpers in shops, one cent to be added to general increase December 1st, and two cents at the end of six months.

RULE NO. 11.

All hammer drivers shall receive not less than the prevailing rate paid helpers, with the exception of where apprentices are used.

RULE NO. 12.

All helpers who are requested to build new fires before regular working hours shall be given one hour per day for building and lighting new fires, or one-half hour for each new fire built.

RULE NO. 13.

All helpers on furnaces and first and second fires in locomotive shops shall receive two cents over prevailing rate paid helpers, to be advanced one cent over the general increase December 1st, and one cent at the end of six months.

RULE NO. 14.

In case of vacancy on the day force members employed on the night force should be given the preference of working days if they desire it.

RULE NO. 15.

A copy of these rules to be posted in all blacksmith shops on the system.

RULE NO. 16.

This agreement to take effect December 1st, 1910, and remain in force until superseded by another agreement, it being understood that 30 days' notice in writing must be given previous to any change in the above rules and regulations.

E. F. NEEDHAM,

Supt. Loco. and Car Department.

Committee:

ALBERT OWEN, Chairman.

CHAS. W. KOENIG.

J. H. RICKETTS.

DELL HORNE.

T. G. LOWRY.

Approved:

HENRY MILLER,

Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 1st, 1910.

MEMORANDUM — UNDERSTANDING WITH BLACKSMITH COMMITTEE.

Springfield, Illinois,

December 14th, 1910.

It is understood that an increase of two cents per hour is to be allowed Blacksmiths on first and second fires at Ft. Wayne, at the end of six months from December 1st, 1910, until they reach the prevailing rate for same class of fires at Springfield. This same arrangement to apply to frame fire at Moberly.

At Decatur the Blacksmith on big fire to

be paid the same rate as is paid at Toledo on similar fire, on sliding scale, two cents per hour at end of six months from December 1st, 1910, until the same rate is reached as paid at Toledo, December 1st, 1910. Decatur rate, 36c, Toledo rate 39c.

The prevailing rate for furnace heaters at Springfield and Moberly shall be 33 cents per hour, and man at Moberly is to be increased two cents per hour every six months from December 1st, 1910, until he reaches the prevailing rate.

It is understood that when general increases are made these special increases shall not be allowed until the expiration of six months' time.

Arrangements to be made with Blacksmiths' Committee as to some satisfactory way of handling men who are classed as machine hands.

It is understood that the prevailing rate of pay for blacksmiths at Moberly shall be considered 38 cents per hour December 1st, 1910. This to include both Locomotive and Car Departments.

Rate of Blacksmith at Luther on December 1st, 1910, will be increased two cents, or from 31 to 33 cents per hour. From that date to be considered on sliding scale and at the end of six months to receive an increase of two cents per hour, and each succeeding six months thereafter until he reaches prevailing rate (38 cents) as agreed upon for Moberly.

Same arrangement to apply to Blacksmith Helper at Luther, who will receive 20 cents per hour on December 1st, 1910, and at the end of six months from that time to receive an increase of 1½ cents per hour, which will bring him up to prevailing rate (21½ cents) for Helpers at Moberly.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL SHOP RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following shop rules and regulations to govern Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Pipemen, Tanners, Locomotive Carpenters and Car Workers, and their respective Helpers and Apprentices of the Wabash Railroad Company.

RULE NO. 1.

Section 1. All the above mentioned employees shall be paid by the hour, except Car Workers.

Sec. 2. All Machinists. Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Pipe Fitters, Tin and Copper-smiths, Locomotive Carpenters, Locomotive and Coach Painters, Coach Carpenters, Freight Car Repairers and Caboose Carpenters, Upholsterers, Coach and Tender Truckmen, Air Brake Men, Wood Mill Men, Wreckers, Steel Car Repairers, Heat-

ers and Blacksmith Machine Hands shall receive two cents per hour increase in wages, but it must be clearly understood with the exception of any of the above occupations which may be working on a piece-work basis.

The following Helpers — Machinist, Boilermaker, Blacksmith, Pipe Fitter, Tin and Coppersmith, shall receive an increase of two cents per hour.

Helpers for Locomotive and Car Painters, Coach Painters, Carpenters and Upholsters, also Oilers, Cleaners, Scrubbers, Freight Oilers and Material Supply Men, shall receive an increase of one cent per hour.

Car Inspectors to receive an increase of about two cents per hour for men employed on hourly rate, and from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per month for men engaged on monthly salary, as shown on list furnished car workers December 10th, and accepted as satisfactory.

RULE NO. 2.

The competency of the above employes shall be decided within thirty days after employment.

RULE NO. 3.

Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, between the hours of 7:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. (standard time) (with one hour between the hours of 12 and 1 for dinner) for day men, and 7:00 P. M. and 5:00 A. M. (with one hour between the hours of 12:00 and 1:00 for dinner) for night men, employed in all back shops, main car shops, including Toledo, Decatur and Moberly.

Nine hours shall constitute a day's work between the hours of 7:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. (with one hour between the hours of 12:00 and 1:00 for dinner) for day men and 7:00 P. M. and 6:00 A. M. (with one hour between the hours of 12:00 and 1:00 for dinner) for night men employed in the roundhouses, assigned to running repairs.

Ten hours shall constitute a day's work between the hours of 7:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. (with one hour between the hours of 12 and 1:00 for dinner) for day men, and 7:00 P. M. and 6:00 A. M. (with one hour between the hours of 12 and 1:00 for dinner) for night men, at all outside points in Car Department, including all loaded repair tracks.

Employes who at times for various reasons are unable to report for work at the specified time, will be allowed to go to work an hour later.

All time work over the regular nine-hour day, and a ten-hour day, as specified in this rule, shall be classed as overtime.

Overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half per hour.

All the above mentioned employes re-

turning during overtime hours shall receive five hours' pay for three hours and twenty minutes' work or less.

All time work over regular bulletin hours shall be equally divided among the men of the different departments in which it is worked as far as possible, and when called out shall not receive less than five hours' time.

Overtime work shall be confined to emergency cases, such as running repairs, wrecks, shop tools and machinery, and no more than nine hours' overtime shall be worked on any one engine; same rule to govern night men as day men.

When it becomes necessary for the above mentioned employes to work overtime, they will not be laid off during the regular working hours to equalize the time.

The above Rule No. 3 does not include car inspectors, oilers, cleaners, air brake inspectors and safety appliance repair men.

RULE NO. 4.

Sundays and all legal holidays, such as New Year's day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, and any other day that the Federal or State Government may set aside as a legal holiday, to be observed as such. When a legal holiday falls on Sunday, the day observed by the Federal or State Government shall be considered as a legal holiday and observed accordingly, to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half per hour.

The above Rule No. 4 does not include Car Inspectors, Oilers, Cleaners, Air Brake Inspectors and Safety Appliance Repair Men.

RULE NO. 5.

Bulletin boards shall be maintained in all shops at all times. When the number of working hours are increased or decreased, notice of such change shall be posted on such boards at least one hour previous to quitting time the day before such change goes into effect. Employes will be allowed to post notices pertaining to meetings on the regular shop Bulletin Boards.

RULE NO. 6.

Employes when sent out on the road away from their home station shall receive continuous time from the time called until they return, as follows: Overtime rates for all overtime hours whether waiting, traveling or working, and straight time for what are straight time hours, at the home station, whether waiting, traveling or working, with an allowance of \$1.50 for every twenty-four hours for expense, provided that when they have been away for a period of thirty-six hours and have been given time for sleep and rest, that the regu-

lar rule for time and overtime shall apply thereafter.

Where sleeping cars and meals are furnished by the company the expense account of \$1.50 per day will not be allowed.

This does not include car workers who do light repairs on road, except they are out more than twelve hours in continuous service.

RULE NO. 7.

When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, the number of working hours may be reduced until reaching 40 hours per week; if still further reductions are necessary, same shall be made by the dismissal of the last man employed, and the Company shall not hire men while working 45 hours per week or less, and when the force is increased the men laid off shall be reinstated in the order of seniority. When a reduction of force or hours are made, it shall be uniform at all points on the system as far as possible. This rule shall not prevent the Company from hiring men to replace men who leave the service of the Company after the reduction of hours.

RULE NO. 8.

In event a grievance can not be settled locally the Management shall meet a Committee of the above mentioned employees and the general officers of their organization in a reasonable length of time.

Should any employee believe he has been unjustly discharged he shall make his complaint within two days and a decision rendered within five days after complaint is made, and if found unjustly discharged, he shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost, not to exceed five days.

The Company will in no way discriminate against any employee who from time to time shall be elected to represent the employees of the Company.

RULE NO. 9.

Leave of absence and free transportation over its own lines to any employee who may be delegated to go before the management to adjust a grievance, or to attend a meeting of employees, shall be granted on request.

All employees shall enjoy the same privileges in regard to free transportation as other employees of the Company.

RULE NO. 10.

Good water shall be furnished for drinking purposes, and ice in season. Heat shall be provided in all shops and round houses in cold weather.

All pits and closets shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

No employee shall be required to work under a locomotive under steam without

same being placed over a pit, or provided with an assistant as protection.

All engines shall be placed under smoke jack while fired up in roundhouse as far as practicable.

RULE NO. 11.

All craftsmen and their helpers desiring to be absent from duty should have permission from the foreman in charge, unless in case of sickness or any other good reason.

RULE NO. 12.

A copy of this agreement to be posted in each department in all shops and roundhouses on the system.

RULE NO. 13.

This agreement to take effect December 1st, 1910, and remain in force until superseded by another agreement, it being understood that thirty days' notice in writing must be given previous to any change in the above rules and regulations.

E. F. NEEDHAM,

Superintendent Locomotive and Car Department.

J. A. LECHLER,

Chairman Joint Committee.

A. G. SMITH,

Chairman Machinists, Helpers and Apprentices.

THOMAS MORRIS,

Chairman Boilermakers, Helpers and Apprentices.

ALBERT OWEN,

Chairman Blacksmiths, Helpers and Apprentices.

F. J. SCHWANZ,

Chairman Pipe Fitters, Helpers and Apprentices.

J. W. DENNIS,

Chairman Car Workers, Helpers and Apprentices.

Approved:

HENRY MILLER,

Vice-President and General Manager.
Springfield, Ill., December 1, 1910.

RATES PAID BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

Moberly.

Hammersmiths, forty-four cents.

First fire, thirty-nine cents and two cents every six months until reaching forty-two cents; second fire, thirty-nine cents. All other fires, thirty-eight cents.

Helpers on furnace, first and second fire, December 1st, twenty-two and one-half cents. After June 1st, twenty-three and one-half cents.

Heaters on first and second fire, twenty-two and one-half cents. After June 1st,

twenty-four and one-half cents. All other helpers, twenty-one and one-half cents per hour.

Springfield.

Hammersmiths, forty-four cents.

First fire, forty-two cents.

Second fire, thirty-nine cents.

One fire, thirty-seven cents.

All other fires, thirty-six cents.

Machine bolt makers, thirty-six cents.

Helpers in furnace, first and second fire, twenty-one and one-half cents. After June 1st, twenty-two and one-half cents.

Heaters on first and second fire, twenty-one and one-half cents; after June 1st, twenty-three and one-half cents. All other helpers, twenty and one-half cents.

Fort Wayne.

Hammersmiths, forty-two cents; after June 1st, forty-four cents.

First fire, thirty-six and one-half cents, two cents every six months until reaching forty-two cents; second fire, thirty-six cents, two cents every six months until reaching thirty-nine cents.

Two fires, thirty-eight cents.

One fire, thirty-six and one-half cents.

All other fires, thirty-six cents.

Helpers on furnace, first and second fire, twenty-one and one-half cents; after June 1st, twenty-two and one-half cents.

Heaters on first and second fire, twenty-one and one-half cents; after June 1st, twenty-three and one-half cents. All other helpers, twenty and one-half cents.

Machine bolt maker, thirty-six cents.

Decatur Car Department.

First fire, thirty-six cents and two cents every six months until reaching thirty-nine cents.

All other fires, thirty-six cents.

All helpers, twenty and one-half cents.

Toledo Car Department.

Two fires, thirty-nine cents.

All other fires, thirty-six cents.

All helpers, twenty and one-half cents.

THE PRESIDENT'S HABIT OF MIND ON INJUNCTIONS.

It is almost as difficult to break away from a habit as it is from a line of reasoning. In no profession is this quite so true as in that of the law. It has added difficulties if the legal practitioner has occupied the bench. And, if he has established a reputation as an authority on any given "point of law," or has stretched it, then there is no hope of his ever changing his opinion, no matter how erroneous or unjust his original view. This seems to be the case with President Taft. In the Federal courts Judge Taft long ago paved the

way and built the foundation for the abuse and perversion of the injunction writ. He issued this species of injunction while Judge, he defended it during his presidential campaign and in his inaugural address, in his speeches at Worcester, Mass., and Passaic, N. J., this year, and again in his message to the present session of Congress. In this message, under the caption "Injunction Bill," the President says:

"I wish to renew my urgent recommendation made in my last annual message in favor of the passage of a law which shall regulate the issuing of injunctions in equity without notice in accordance with the best practice now in vogue in the courts of the United States. I regard this of especial importance, first, because it has been promised, and, second, because it will deprive those who now complain of certain alleged abuses in the improper issuing of injunctions without notice of any real ground for further amendment and will take away all semblance of support for the extremely radical legislation they propose, which will be most pernicious if adopted, will sap the foundations of judicial power and legalize that cruel social instrument, the secondary boycott."

The Moon bill is the one President Taft recommends for enactment. It is known as the administration bill, and provides for notice where no "irreparable injury" is alleged. Of course, anyone knows that every petition for an injunction alleges "irreparable injury."

But attention is called to the reasons given by the President for the passage of the Moon bill. He says it is "in accordance with the best practice now in vogue in the courts of the United States." Is it? Let us see. "Notice" was given in the injunction issued by Justice Gould against the officers of the American Federation of Labor and under which three of them have jail sentences hanging over them of twelve, nine, and six months. Did the notice that a great wrong was about to be inflicted minimize the wrong or injury?

The fact of the matter is that the bill the enactment of which the President urges would not remove one wrong or rectify one jot of the injunction abuse and perversion. Its enactment would simply have this one effect, it would legalize and give statutory authority for the issuance of these injunctions. It would put on the statute books in the form of a law what is now simply judicial invasion, court-made law.

The President knows that even if his Moon bill were enacted into law (if that were possible) it would not deprive those of complaining who now complain of abuses in the improper issuing of injunctions. He

knows, or ought to know, that so long as a writ of injunction is issued against the men of labor, when no such writ would be issued against citizens in any other walk of life—while such injunctions are issued against labor men when engaged in a dispute with an employer, when they would not be issued if no such dispute existed, we repeat—he knows or ought to know that labor will not only complain, but will insist and finally secure the right to which they are justly entitled, equality before the law with all other citizens.

Stigmatizing legislation as "extremely radical" or denouncing the boycott primary or "secondary," as a "cruel social instrument," proves nothing beyond the use of empty and inapplicable phrases. The legislation which Labor seeks is relief from a gross injustice by which the workers are singled out and judicial authority applied to them for the exercise of their personal rights and activities, within the law, when no such application of judicial authority is ever attempted in consequence of the exercise of these self-same activities of citizens in other walks of life. And as we have already said, not even in the case of the working people is such application made unless they are engaged in a dispute with employers regarding wages, hours of labor, conditions of employment, or the relation of the workers in the bestowal of their patronage. The "extremely radical legislation" which, according to the President, will be most "pernicious," is all contained in the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Wilson of Pennsylvania (H. R. 25188), and is as follows:

"A bill to regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions and procedure thereon and to limit the meaning of 'conspiracy' in certain cases.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employe, or between employers and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law; and such property and property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his, her, or its agent or

attorney. And for the purposes of this Act no right to continue the relation of employer and employe, or to assume or create such relation with any particular person or persons, or at all, or to carry on business of any particular kind, or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered, or treated as property or as constituting a property right.

"SEC. 2. That in cases arising in the courts of the United States or coming before said courts, or before any judge or the judges thereof, no agreement between two or more persons concerning the terms or conditions of employment, or the assumption or creation or termination of any relation between employer and employe, or concerning any act or thing to be done or not to be done with reference to or involving or growing out of a labor dispute, shall constitute a conspiracy or other civil or criminal offense, or be punished or prosecuted, or damages recovered upon as such, unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful if done by a single individual; nor shall the entering into or the carrying out of any such agreement be restrained or enjoined unless such act or thing agreed to be done would be subject to be restrained or enjoined under the provisions, limitations, and definitions contained in the first section of this act.

"SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

There is not an important provision in this bill which does not find its counterpart in the British Trades Dispute Act enacted by the Parliament of Great Britain in 1906, which reads as follows:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

"It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

"An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a

contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

"An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court.

"Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trade union to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act 1871, section nine, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute."

Surely, what the monarchy of Great Britain can accord as a right to its subjects ought not to be denied to the citizens of the Republic of the United States.

The enactment of the Wilson bill will not "sap the foundations of judicial power." It will instill greater respect for and confidence in the judiciary and thereby strengthen the lawful power vested in it. In addition it will restore to the workers the rights of which they have been deprived by the perversion of law and the invasion of their constitutional rights. And what is more to the point, these rights will be restored, opposition to the contrary notwithstanding.—American Federationist.

THE NEGRO IN THE A. F. OF L.

In the course of an address before the St. Louis Trades and Labor Council at St. Louis, on the evening of November 17, during the sessions of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, we alluded to the difficulties of organizing the negro labor of the South, recalling to the minds of those present the present unpreparedness of the colored people as a whole for fully exercising and enjoying the possibilities existing in trade unionism. Among the newspaper representatives present, one reporter, and one only, possessed sufficiently the faculty of perverted ingenuity to enable him to construe our words as the text of an article proclaiming to the world that "Gompers reads the negro out of the organized labor movement." But one St. Louis newspaper published this "beat"—and beat it certainly was, in point of pure fiction without even any of the common foundations of resemblance to fact that often support half-truths appearing in the sensational press. This piece of "news," however, was seized upon by a representa-

tive of the Associated Press, perhaps in the person of the unscrupulous reporter himself, and sent out over the country.

The next day, at the convention, on the earliest opportunity, immediately after a special order of business had been disposed of, we rose and made the following statement, which was at once given to the press:

"Last evening I attended a banquet tendered to the delegates by the St. Louis Trades and Labor Council. One of the morning papers published a statement that does me a very grave injustice and this labor movement a great wrong. The statement read that I had 'read the negro out of the labor movement.' No greater misstatement could be made. First, I have no power to do it, and if I had the power I would not do it. In reviewing the organized labor movement abroad and in the United States I called attention to the conditions confronting the working people of our time and incidentally among several things to which I referred I called attention to the fact that we had with us a population of eight million negroes, and that they are but a little more than half a century from a condition of slavery, and as a consequence it could not be expected that, as a rule, they would have the same conception of their rights and duties as other men of labor have in America.

"Instead of 'reading the negro out of the labor movement' my contention and the contention of the American Federation of Labor is to try to bring them into the organized labor movement of our country. We are trying our level best, and will continue to do so, to organize the men and women of toil without regard to their religion, their politics, their nationality, their sex or their race. I could not permit this entire day to pass by without thus publicly, in this convention and in the presence of our visitors and the representatives of the press, making this correction."

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor duly took consideration of the incident, and on November 26 delivered a supplementary report dealing with it, from which the following extracts are given:

"In view of the very grave misrepresentation by the press of the statement upon the negro question, made by President Gompers in an address which he delivered in this city on the evening of November 17, and in addition to the refutation which he made on the floor of this convention on the following day, we feel that it is due to the American Federation of Labor and the great cause of labor which we represent that we, as your duly constituted officers, should take cognizance thereof.

"Numerous telegrams and letters, news-

paper clippings and editorials, from every section of the country, all protesting against the declaration which he was alleged to have made, have been received by President Gompers, thus demonstrating that the misrepresentation of his statement has been given wide publicity, something which is not only a grave injustice to him, but a great wrong to our cause, the organized labor movement of the country, which this convention of Federated Labor has the honor to represent.

"It is inconceivable that in view of President Gompers' record of long years of life devoted to the cause of the wage-earners, of those who toil, that he, and through him the American Federation of Labor, should be placed before the world in the position of declaring that any class of wage-earners, no matter of what race, creed, sex or nationality, should be 'read out' of the labor movement.

"So far from closing the doors of the organized labor movement against any wage-earner, no matter of what creed, of what color, of what nationality, of what calling, of which sex, the American Federation of Labor annually exerts its efforts and spends large sums of money in spreading the gospel of trade unionism among all who toil in the endeavor to bring them within the beneficent fold of the trade union movement every toiler of every trade and calling without respect to color or sex, religion or nationality. Reference to the report of our secretary from year to year, showing the amounts spent annually in organization work will confirm us in this statement.

"The conventions of the American Federation of Labor have repeatedly declared for the organization of all wage-earners without regard to class, race, creed, religion, sex, or politics. This declaration is embodied in some of the literature which is kept constantly on hand at our headquarters and which is widely distributed from year to year.

"The constitution of the American Federation of Labor, article 11, section 6, provides that:

"Separate charters may be issued to central labor unions, local unions, or federal local unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council it appears advisable and to the best interest of the trade union movement to do so.

"There are now affiliated to the American Federation of Labor under that provision a number of local unions of colored workmen and a number of city central bodies composed entirely of the representatives of local unions of colored workmen. There are a number of colored workmen, members in good standing of the

unions of their trades, holding commissions as organizers for the American Federation of Labor. They keep in constant touch with headquarters, and are doing good work among the toilers of their race."

The colored people of the first Baptist congregation of St. Louis invited us to address them on the subject, and on Sunday evening, November 27, we spoke in their church to an audience that entirely filled the auditorium. Our statements—which could hardly be called "explanations," for on our part there was nothing to explain away—were accepted on the spot without question as the facts of the case. We had said nothing before the Trades and Labor Council, nor have we on any other occasion in all the years of our labors, which could possibly be construed to place obstacles in the way of the organization of the colored people in connection with the labor movement. From prominent members of the congregation contradictions of the canard sprung by the reporter were sent out over the country, as had previously been done by many labor men and others who knew the truth.

Thus, so far as possible, no step that could be taken to deny the reporter's story was overlooked. But he had done the damage. To this day protests are arriving at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor against our assumed exclusion of the negro from the labor movement. They have come in the form of regrets from friends, denunciations from enemies, judicial head-waggings from statesmen, howls from fanatics. Some writers beg us to "reconsider;" some think that we ourselves "do not deserve the confidence of the workers;" some adjudge our sentiments as "reprehensible;" one editor pronounces us as "drunk, brutal, or stupid."

Well, we recognize it as part of our duty to take the world as it is, without over-vehement. To control the potentialities of cynical and imaginative mischief-makers having access to the press is beyond reach of the law and public opinion. In addition to our routine work, which includes asking our fellow citizens to consider thoughtfully the sentiments and achievements of trade unionism, we are obliged constantly to go back over trade union history to assist in clearing up the misrepresentations, misinterpretations, and other forms of injury to which at every step unionism is subjected. We ask our readers to remember this St. Louis incident the next time their daily papers tell them about some awful thing that some prominent trade union man has just perpetrated. They may safely wager ten to one that he hasn't done it.—American Federationist.

EDITORIALS.

Illegal Combinations will Create Revolution

The trusts to restrict and control trade are illegal, and yet they exist in almost every branch of business.

The trusts are the friends of the wealthy and the enemies of the poor.

If you are too poor to put in your supply of coal in the summer, when you don't need it, you must pay more for it when the weather is biting cold, and you must have it.

If you are a small printer you must pay more in proportion for 25 pounds of material than your wealthy competitor does when he buys by the 100-pound or ton lots.

So it is with the paper houses. So, also, with the jobbers.

The brick trust will not sell to the consumer. He only sells to the trade, and the poor devil who wants a few thousand must pay the retailer his profit or go without the brick.

The lumber trust puts the price of dimension lumber at \$30.00 per 1,000 feet for No. 2, while the contractor or dealer gets it for \$22.00 to \$23.00.

You can't buy a lot of plumbing material from the manufacturers unless you are a jobber. You can't buy from the jobber unless you are a licensed plumber, and you will not be allowed to do your own work if you were, unless you paid tribute to the city authorities.

All this is in contravention of the constitution, and our trend, as a free Republic, is downward.

What will we do when the surplus capital of the millionaires seek investment after all the fields of speculative industries have been filled? Will they hoard their wealth when it becomes a burden. Indeed not!

The immense tracts of land in our country which are, or can be made, productive, will catch the eye of these nabobs, and there will be great farm trusts organized and run on such a gigantic scale that the small farmer will be compelled to sell, and he and his progeny will become the servants of the trusts; and under the iron hand of the task master the manhood that made us the greatest nation of the world will degenerate into serfdom, and then—well, then history will repeat itself—another Cromwell, Washington or Lincoln will be born, and again will we start from the ground and build upon the ruins that a moneyed aristocracy has created, and long years hence will again be fought over the War of the Revolution.

This is the inevitable outcome under the regime of the system now being adopted by the moneyed power.

To avert this, we must fashion laws that put these illegal trusts outside the pale of the law. They should have no standing in court. It should be made impossible for them to collect debts or to place upon the markets the illegal products of their factories.

When this is done, the revolution referred to will become unnecessary, and the United States of America will become the United States of the World, and the noble principles upon which our government is founded will permeate all states, principalities and kingdoms throughout the world.

Let the heaven do its work, for the world was not made in a day, nor will great reforms be made in a decade.

YOUR INVENTORY

Real, Chattel, Physical, Mental and Mora

Most men of business take an inventory of their possessions once a year. They must do this to secure credit at their bank, to determine the amount of insurance they should carry in order to take advantage of the most favorable clauses in their policies, and to ascertain whether they are doing business at a profit or a loss.

At the end of the year, when the invoice is taken, all new materials are added to the invoice of the previous year and a corresponding reduction for "wear and tear" of the old machinery or shop worn goods is made, the results are known and the new year starts out with increased assets and you feel satisfied that a few more years of prosperity and you will be living on "Easy Street."

Did it ever occur to you that your own mental and physical self is the real, live capital and that it is that energized capital that makes the inanimate machinery hum, that selects the best material at the psychological moment in order to derive the greatest benefits.

Well, such is the case, and in order to carry out your system of business, you should not forget to place yourself among the most valuable of your assets.

During the days when the black man was held in bondage, the invoice of the planter included his slaves. Surely now, if a value is set upon them, a white man should have a value at least to himself. Therefore, you should invoice yourself from the "crown of your head to the tip of your toes." You should see that your head is in good working order, clear of all extraneous or internal obstructions, that no enervating fluids tend to weaken your mental workshop, that your oculist examines your eyes to see that no flaw exists that might tend to destroy your sight. You should consult the dentist before your teeth are past repairing, that your bellows and firebox are in proper condition, and if not, call in an expert and have him overhaul that part of your anatomy, putting every part into good running order, and adjusted to work "just as good as new." For remember, an old machine, properly rebuilt, is as good as ever. If your limbs are stiff, give them due care and consideration, for unless your running gear is in perfect condition, your products will not be satisfactory, and we venture to say that the man who thus treats himself, will outwear and outdo his competitors who thinks that his machines are all that need looking after.

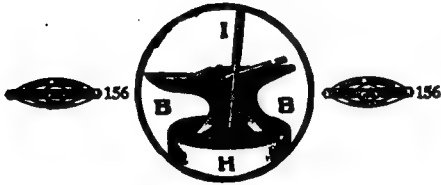
If you are troubled with corns or bunions, consult a chiropodist, for no man can do justice to himself or his employer if his feet are painful, for there is no more agonizing excruciating pain than chilblains, corns and bunions.

Then there should be taken a moral inventory. That may seem, indeed, a hard task, but if you take heed of the gentle warning within you, you will find it a simple efficient and thoroughly satisfying process.

Let your conscience be your guide. Listen, and you will hear that still small voice well up in your bosom telling you to desist from evil, to do unto others as you would that others should do unto you. Heed that voice—it is the voice of God. Do not stifle it, but cultivate it, and the kingdom of heaven will be within you. A pure conscience is the temple of the Most High. How simple it is to become reconciled to the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. Heed the warning conscience gives you and you'll never go wrong.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

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Blacksmiths and Helpers**

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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All communications must be written on one side
of the paper only and must be in the hands of the
editor not later than the 15th to insure publication
the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views
expressed in private communications.

**Items for the Journal should be
placed on separate slips of paper
—not the backs of reports, etc.,
in order to insure prompt publi-
cation, and should reach this
office not later than the 15th of
each month, if intended for cur-
rent publication.**

BY THE WAY.

The fastest flying machine is gossip.

The strike at Montgomery, Ala., is off.

Are you still a "Booster" or a Knocker?

Day's pay stamps for 1911 are ready for
distribution.

See that the label is on the due stamp
placed in your due book. Label No. 156.

To possess information is an important
matter. It is desirable even for a fence
to be well posted.

FRANK BEACHEVER.

The accompanying cut is that of Brother
Frank Beachever, president of District
Council No. 38, of Buffalo, N. Y., also
president of Local No. 128, which position



he has filled admirably for the past three
years. "Frank," as he is more popularly
known, is a thorough union man, ever ready
to do his part for the organization. He is
a carriage and wagon blacksmith, and has
taken a very active part in the jurisdic-
tional dispute with the Carriage and Wagon
Workers' Association. Brother Beachever
is considered one of the best officers in the
district, thoroughly reliable and possessed
of that *never say die spirit* that makes a
good union man. His many friends and
the Journal wish him continued success in
all he may undertake. May we hear from
him often.

General President J. W. Kline is attend-
ing a meeting of the Metal Trades Depart-
ment and Executive Council at Washing-
ton, D. C., regarding the Western Federa-
tion of Miners and other matters of great
importance to our organization.

Local No. 282, Los Angeles, Cal., has ex-
pelled and placed a fine on John Crilly,
card number 46201, for scabbing. Cut this
out for future reference.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

To avoid delays and a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, the local secretaries should exercise great care in sending to the General Office for renewals and for *withdrawal* cards. Any due book received and found to be improperly stamped or not having sufficient stamps pasted in the book will be held until such time as the proper stamps or money to cover shortage is received by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Members wishing withdrawal cards and making application for the same since January 1, 1910, will have to pay the DAY'S PAY assessment before a clean withdrawal card can be issued. See Article X, Section V, Page 42.

NOTICE.

January 9, 1911.

Local Union No. 428 wishes to notify the brotherhood at large to beware of one Walter Bullock, card number 17389, who has wilfully and deliberately robbed us of our last cent, and left us in debt. He also destroyed the accounts and left us nothing whatever to work on, so that we had to start over again. We have waited nearly one year to give him a chance to redeem himself without avail. So all locals and brothers beware that you also don't get cheated by this man. At our last regular meeting he was expelled in disgrace.

ROBT. CUMMINS, President.
WM. O'NEILL, Secretary.

DISHONOR ROLL.

The following are names of persons who scabbed recently on the Missouri Pacific R. R.:

Chas. Badenhop.	Geo. Flint.
Thos. King.	T. A. Morton.
S. B. Grenway.	James McKay.
David Hathorn.	

Local secretaries should keep this list for future reference.

TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS—TAKE NOTICE.

Any member who becomes suspended from Local 433 can only be reinstated by paying six months' back dues, all assessments, and a fine of ten dollars (\$10.00).

CHAS. CHUMLEY,

Rec. Sec.

TO "HONESTY OF 484."

Young brackens are rearing their heads
o'er the old,
The barley is brearing from the brown
mould;
The linnets are serenading their mates,
Among the green coppice they are making
their fates
Where the burns run down to Lock Lommond.

New born lambs are bedecking the hill,
Like white petaled daisies that grow at
will;
The corn is greening to the embrace of
showers,
And the sun shines gently on all the sweet
flowers,
On the stately side of Ben Lommond.

Oh! the happy days when I on you,
My lovely Ben Lommond, through
The world I roam and never forget,
The peace of mind I have met;
Sailing on Lock Lommond.

—P. C.

No one can do his best work while he
harbors revengeful or even unfriendly
thoughts toward others.

A good union man is mentally broad
enough to admit that there are others en-
titled to consideration besides himself.

Every workman owes it to his self-respect;
to his fellow workman; to everything he
holds near and dear, to join hands with the
union of his craft.

A good union man is not the one who
goes around abusing everybody and every-
thing and saying by his every act that there
is no good in anything or anybody but him-
self and his own doings.

Thos. J. Upton, card No. 40060, helper,
resorted to slimy action (scabbing) on the
Missouri Pacific Railroad. Keep an eye on
him.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all
Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

**Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices**

Anvil Echoes.

MISSOURI PACIFIC DONATIONS.

Previously reported Dec. and Jan...\$505.50

Local No. 457.....	25.00
Local No. 299.....	25.00
Local No. 207.....	5.00
Local No. 406.....	9.50
Local No. 288.....	15.00
Local No. 264.....	5.00
Local No. 113.....	10.00
Local No. 267.....	3.85
Local No. 55.....	2.00
Local No. 77.....	10.00
Local No. 328.....	5.00
Local No. 87.....	5.00
Local No. 73.....	25.00
Local No. 479.....	15.00
Local No. 239.....	25.00
Local No. 458.....	2.00
Local No. 51.....	10.00
Local No. 470.....	5.00
Local No. 177.....	5.50
Local No. 65.....	10.00
Local No. 80.....	25.00
Local No. 456.....	25.00
Local No. 164.....	5.00
Local No. 300.....	5.00
Local No. 66.....	10.00
Local No. 200.....	5.00
Local No. 242.....	5.00
Local No. 97.....	10.00
Local No. 258.....	5.00
Local No. 231.....	5.00
Local No. 32.....	5.00
Local No. 409.....	10.00
Local No. 11.....	5.00
Local No. 38.....	10.00
Local No. 286.....	2.50
Local No. 155.....	5.00
Local No. 277.....	20.00
Local No. 411.....	5.00
Local No. 488.....	12.00
Local No. 91.....	5.00
Local No. 85.....	5.00
Local No. 336.....	5.00
Local No. 278.....	7.50
Local No. 273.....	2.47
Local No. 468.....	3.00
Local No. 213.....	10.00
Local No. 474.....	5.00
Local No. 163.....	19.00
Local No. 273.....	58.95
Local No. 147.....	10.00
Local No. 124.....	13.10
Local No. 199.....	5.00
Local No. 233.....	5.00
Local No. 493.....	10.00

Local No. 428.....	12.50
Local No. 264.....	5.00
Local No. 400.....	68.00
Local No. 206.....	2.00
Nickel Plate donations.....	3.60
Local No. 264.....	15.50

Total.....1167.97

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.

REPORT OF FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report, I visited Oneonta, N. Y., and put twenty-nine members into that local. I also visited Norwich, N. Y., where we at one time had a local, but conditions were not in favor of a reorganizing of the local.

I then visited Oswego, N. Y., as requested by the officers of that local, but the night set for the meeting turned out such a stormy one, we did not have as large a bunch as we expected. I then went home for Christmas.

After Christmas, I stopped in Rochester for a few days and am in hopes of getting a local there.

I then went to Oneonta, N. Y., where I met delegates from the D. & H. C. system and reorganized Oneonta Local No. 23, and also assisted in forming a federation

on this road, drew up an agreement and got the officials of the road to set a date for a conference, January 25th, when we expect to get an agreement with this road.

I then came to Green Island to try and get them in line, this being the only shop not organized. I am in hopes I can report a local here in my next report.

While in Buffalo, I attended and spoke at Local No. 117 dance and I wish to say they had as fine a crowd as anyone could wish to see and from all appearance every one had a very fine time and the local must have made a nice sum of money. They are running an organizing campaign in Buffalo and expect to gather in the few who are outside the fold.

So with best wishes and kindest regards to our brothers for a happy and prosperous New Year, I will ring off.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. DOUGHERTY.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me in Peoria, Ill., where I succeeded in laying the foundation for a new local, which is about to be installed on the sixteenth of this month. I returned to Chicago, Friday before Christmas, very much under the weather and remained at home until after the holidays. In the mean time, I assisted General Secretary-Treasurer Kramer in attending to the correspondence of our General President, who is on the road on a very important matter connected with the Missouri-Pacific situation. I remained in Chicago until January 5th, when I received instructions from President Kline to get ready and go over the Q. & C. system; also to visit locals along my route, as I would be able to do.

I arrived in Cincinnati and went immediately to the C. H. & D. shops to learn the conditions that existed there, as I had been informed they had sent in their charter. After meeting the men in the shop and informing them that Fifth Vice-President Horn would be along their way pretty shortly to reorganize them, which I believe he will be able to do, judging from the remarks that were made to me by the men in those shops at that time.

I then visited the C. & O. shops, at Covington, Ky., and to my surprise found them not working on Saturday afternoons. I arrived at the shop at 12:15, therefore was unable to meet any of our brothers

of No. 111 at that time, but I did meet the President at his home and as I had arranged for a meeting with Local No. 242, at Ludlow, Ky., I requested him to get as many members of No. 111 as he could see to attend the meeting of No. 242, but much to my disappointment none of them "showed up."

I held a meeting of No. 242 in the evening and almost every member attended. I found that local in tip-top condition, and especially when I found out that they had paid their day's pay so promptly, it showed that they are intending to do business as it should be done and not shirk one duty they owe to the organization; this is the determination of No. 242.

Leaving Cincinnati, I then proceeded to Somerset, Ky., where I was met at the train by Brothers Coy, Dold and Evans. They showed me around the city in the afternoon and met Brother Lyle, also Brother Toole, where Brother Coy and I had the pleasure of eating supper. After supper, Brother Coy, Brother Toole and myself spent a very pleasant evening with Brother Dold and his family. The next day Brother Coy reported to lay off to show me around the shops, which he did in grand style. It happened to be their regular meeting night and we informed all the members to try to be present and they responded to a man. I had the honor of initiating a new member into No. 472, and after giving them a good talk on general conditions, and answering questions that were put to me, the boys of No. 472 then entertained me by bringing in the cigars which were accepted by all; but, when the committee went downstairs and brought in Big Jack O'Brien, it would have done your heart good to have seen the smile that came over the faces of the members of No. 472. At 9:30, after the meeting adjourned, I was requested to exercise my vocal cords, which I did as best I could, and it seemed to be enjoyed by all present; but you ought to have seen those blacksmiths and their helpers show me what a real old Southern "break-down" is! When it came time to take my train, the boys were all sorry to see me go. They wanted me to wait until 12:45 in the morning, but as I had arranged to leave earlier, I could not grant their wish. I found this local in first-class shape, especially so with their day's pay.

My next stop was at Knoxville, Tenn., where I wired President Brown as to the time I would arrive, and he met me at the hotel at the specified time. After getting acquainted, we arranged for holding a meeting and visiting the shops, and notified the members to be present and most of them responded. I had arranged to leave on an early train for Nashville, and called our

meeting at 7 o'clock. At 7:30 I was introduced to the local, where I talked until 8:50, and realized that I had only fifteen minutes to leave town, much to the regret of the members of No. 190, who insisted on my staying until the next train, which was 10 o'clock the next morning, but after explaining that I would lose a whole day by so doing, they appreciated the position I was in and were satisfied to extend an invitation to me to return again in the near future when I could stay longer. I also found this local in tip-top shape, the same as I found Ludlow, Somerset and Covington, which is a credit to the officers and members of these respective locals.

My next stop was at Nashville. Arriving there I visited the Tennessee Central shops and was informed that they held the charter as long as they possibly could, until they got down to three members, and they were compelled to give it up. This is a shop that has five fires going, and about nine men that ought to be in our brotherhood. The big fire wages are 37½c per hour for the smiths and 15c per hour for the white helpers; a very low rate, as they all know; so, after talking with the different men in that shop about their conditions, I believe if we could get a man in Nashville around the 17th of this month, which is after pay-day, we would be able to re-organize the men in that shop at least, with a possible chance of getting others in their shop, as the conditions there are bad in our line of business.

I then left Nashville for Chattanooga. Arriving here and meeting our worthy Brother F. L. Dorsey, who a good many of you know, and much to my surprise found that Brothers Dorsey, Woods and Wims were locked out the day before I arrived by the Southern Well Tool Company, the machinists having been locked out over two months, our men in the blacksmith shop remaining at work and taking no part in the difficulty whatever, but carrying that union spirit that they at all times have. They were getting slack of work; or, in other words, the foreman, Brother Woods, had a hard time to keep three smiths busy. The superintendent, who had just come there a short while ago for no other purpose but to destroy organized labor in that plant and had arranged, as we found later on, to bring a blacksmith from Beaumont, Texas, to come to work in that shop, when there was really no place for another man to go to work. This man's name is John Polish. Both he and his father have followed this superintendent for a number of years, and I do not think that either of them ever carried a card in their lives. The men in the shop know a little bit of his reputation and absolutely

refused to work with him for the reason that he is unfit for a respectable union man to work with.

Any information in regard to these men, as to their record in the past, should be sent to our local in Chattanooga immediately, as it will be of benefit to our members who are locked out.

After finding the conditions as I have mentioned here, I arranged with the committee to call on the management and after two hours' discussion I found that the manager is determined to fight organized labor and his superintendent is determined to act in the capacity of strikebreaker, but up to this time has failed to make a success of that vocation.

In conclusion, I wish to say in behalf of the officers and members of the locals that I have visited so far in the South that I have nothing but the highest respect for the hospitality that has been shown me and the appreciation they have shown in having me visit them. Our local in Chattanooga needed a little attention and some advice on things in general, and I hope that in the future they will be 100 per cent better than they have been in the past, which I believe they will.

I take this means of thanking our brothers for the interest they have shown me while visiting their cities and hoping that I may have the honor of visiting them again, and also hoping that I will receive the same courtesy that they have shown me this time, I remain,

Yours truly,
CHAS. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Montreal, Jan. 14th, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Developments of the past few weeks have taken a favorable turn, both in the East and West. The only discouraging feature here at this time is the lack of orders at the Montreal shop of the American Locomotive Company, where the members of Local No. 412 are usually employed. I regret to report at this time that business has fallen off there to such an extent that a number of men have been laid off and the others are working only about one-third of the time. Regardless of this, however, our loyal members of No. 412, which attended a special meeting I called last night, are determined to keep their local together, as they appreciate what it has done for them in the past, and what it is possible to do for them in the future, when

the sun of prosperity shines on them again, which we hope will be very soon.

Since sending in my last report I have been in Moncton for the purpose of again assisting our schedule committee in their negotiations for a revised schedule with the Inter-Colonial R. R. Co. I am pleased to be able to report progress, regardless of the many obstacles always encountered in matters of this character, and while the deal is not yet closed, the prospects are that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at the next meeting of the board of managers, which will take place during the first week of February.

The various incidents in connection with these negotiations would doubtless be interesting for our readers if the details were gone into, but it would consume too much valuable space and not serve any good purpose. I feel positive, however, that in the next issue of the Journal I will be able to report a satisfactory closing of the deal. A few nights ago I attended the regular meeting of C. P. R. Local, No. 274, and found it in a very progressive condition. A couple of nights later I attended a session of their schedule committee, to assist in the revision of their schedule, through which they are hoping to gain some needed improvements in their conditions of employment, the membership of this local is rapidly increasing.

I am just in receipt of encouraging news from our locals in Winnipeg and others points on western lines, showing that they will soon have a 100 per cent organization.

From the general appearance of things, the recent changes in the constitution of the C. P. R. Federation recently advocated at the meetings of the Federation in Fort William, will have a beneficial effect. The former method was apparently of too elaborate a character, so that now the Federation is assuming more of the simpler methods of conducting a System Federation, as exemplified on a large number of railroad systems elsewhere, one of the chief secrets of which is the organization of the various crafts into district councils or lodges, and representation on an equal basis of each craft through their district officers.

Our membership generally are very much elated over the successful ending of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain strike, and are congratulating themselves on having such efficient officers and leaders, who were instrumental through their diplomacy and excellent generalship, and through a thorough organization of the rank and file who loyally stood by their guns, to eventually bring about such a decisive victory in co-operation with other allied trades, who were also fighting with them.

In reading our Journal as it comes to us from month to month, it is very apparent that our organization is steadily increasing in strength, and rapidly getting into that class of organizations that are considered a power to be reckoned with.

Hoping to be able to report continued progress amongst our Canadian membership in the future,

I remain, yours fraternally,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS FLANAGAN.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 13, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

At the writing of my last report I was at Portsmouth, Va. After several attempts I succeeded in getting the members of Local No. 144 to promise to attend to their duties concerning their district council, as per the constitution. In company with brothers Mount and Mason, I visited the contract and wagon shops of Norfolk for the purpose of getting the smiths of Norfolk to realize their position and organize a local of their craft, in order that they could enjoy something like conditions.

While the men spoken to, in practically every instance, admitted that the conditions under which they were working could be improved upon if they only had a local of smiths in Norfolk, yet they seem to lack the grit to get together. I also visited the shops of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. Brother Jolliff, the secretary of No. 144, works at this shop, and at that time he was the only smith of the four employed in the N. & S. shop who belonged to the organization. I had a talk with the others and they promised to join Local No. 144, as did also several of the contract smiths referred to.

Receiving orders from the General President to give my attention to the shipyards at Newport News, I left Portsmouth and took up quarters at Newport News for the purpose of trying to get a local here. What the results of my work here will be is impossible to say at this time, but I'm in hopes of getting a local of ship smiths, and if successful, will organize a federation of trades at the ship yards, which, in my opinion, is necessary in plants of this kind, both in securing conditions for our men, and keeping the different craft organizations intact.

I have had a rather uphill job in trying to get to the smiths here, and have them line up in our organization, the nature of which

in my opinion, should not be published, and for this reason, although my work this month has been about the hardest that I have encountered since being connected with the general office, my report will appear rather short, but I think the organization will profit by my trip in this locality, if not at this particular time, at some time in the near future, and with the hopes of being able to give our members a more detailed report concerning my work in our next issue, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
THOS. FLANAGAN,
Fourth Vice-President.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me in Springfield, Ohio, trying to re-organize the local in that city which I failed to do, I think, on account of it being so near the holidays, and also because they have disbanded two different times, and I found it hard to get them together again, but I have them intersted and left the affairs in the hands of the committee, and hope to get a local started there later on.

From Springfield I went to Columbus, Ohio, and found the local there in the same condition as Brother Dougherty reported it in his last report. Most of the men had been laid off at the shop where they were employed, and while I am confident it was because they are union men, the time to have made a stand would have been in the start, while we had men in there to make it with. At the present time what men are employed there are afraid to say anything for fear of being let out, and it seems there is nothing to do but to wait for a chance and then line up the shop again.

I also met a large number of chain makers in Columbus and asked them to come into the I. B. of B. and H., and there are a good many of them in favor of it, and I hope to soon have the local of them installed in Columbus. They want to get in our organization, but they have to be educated in the art of paying dues. They have been used to paying thirty-five cents a month, and the I. B. of B. and H. looks high to them. I explained to them that we are not giving any trading stamps or bargains, but have an organization which would take care of them in a business-like way on a business principle.

Receiving permission to go home until after the holidays, I arrived in St. Louis on

Christmas eve, and during my stay there visited a few shops with the business agent, Brother William J. Hartbeck, and found it is getting harder all the time for a non-union man to land a job in St. Louis, and the dead ones are beginning to realize this and hunt up the office when they arrive in the city.

Receiving instructions from the General President to work my way east again, my first stop was at Evansville, Ind., where I attended the meeting of Local No. 455 and found a good, live bunch there, and that they had a little difference with the company just before I arrived on account of the foreman thinking the agreement could be construed the way he would like to have it. The shop committee, which is a live one, readily made him see his error and everything was lovely when I arrived. Brother Headlee, the president, laid off the next day and took me around to the different shops in the city, also out to Howell to have a look at the bunch in the L. & N. We were in there some time, and the foreman, Mr. McCue, took us around and showed different methods of doing work, to us. He did not know who were were or I think he would have showed us the door. This is about the only place you can stop in Evansville if you have not a card, and you would not like it very well at Howell.

I attended the Central Labor Union while in Evansville, and they have a live body there. It being election night, I was called upon to install the new officers, which I did, and found them up to date in every way.

Stopping at Washington, Ind., on the B. & O. R. R., I found the machinists had won their strike there and were getting back to work, and while it was too early to re-organize the smiths and helpers, the committee who met me that night think it can be done in a month or so provided a system federation is formed, and I will be around there about that time to try and do my part.

Bedford, Ind., was my next stop, and I expected to meet with local No. 107 that night, but found that they had changed their meeting night, but had not notified the Journal of the change. On going around to the different shops I soon found the local was in bad shape, and called the meeting for the following Monday, which was well attended, and the books of the local were in such condition that it was impossible to tell the standing of the members. I informed them that most of them were behind and liable to suspension, and fifteen of them promised to pay up at the next meeting. I called an election and got some new officers elected and think that

by paying another visit there will be able to get the local in good condition. I think I was the first general officer to visit that local, and they were badly in need of instruction. They seemed to want to be organized, and also know the benefit of organization, but do not know much about running a local. The most of the smiths in Bedford are employed in stone mills, and a few of them in the Indiana Southern Railroad shop.

Arriving at Indianapolis I found that Local No. 261, which I had previously notified I was coming, had made arrangements to hold a special meeting which, considering the night, was fairly well attended by the men in the C. H. & D. and a few other shops around the city, but as usual, the Big Four was not well represented, but from I have learned, I think in the near future those piece workers employed by that road will be clamoring to get back into the organization, but when they do they will find that bargain day is over and they will have to pay up what they owe.

Respectfully submitted,
ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER EDW. TEGTMEYER.

Jan. 16, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

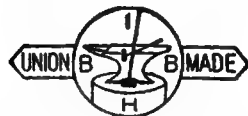
My last report left me scouting about among the numerous shops, trying to bring some of the nonunion men into our fold, and am pleased to say that I have been successful in rounding up a few. Of course, the most of them that I came in contact with had the holiday excuse. I also wish to state that a shop employing quite a number of men that dropped away from our union some time ago for reasons of the way one of our former business managers handled their demand or agreement, they claim, but whether their grievance is a fancied one or real I am not in a position to say. Anyhow, after numerous efforts on my part to get them back into line, they have now agreed to come back to us in a body this month. So if they do as agreed it will mean one more shop on the closed shop list, and so much more revenue for the local and general union, and the new local that I organized, which I mentioned in my last report, is up and doing nicely. We have twenty-eight names on the charter and more are coming in each meeting. They have a fine set of officers at their head, and all the members are enthusiastic workers, accordingly, there is nothing but success in store for the welders and their helpers, although there has sprung up some

opposition from the machinists, but I cannot see how they have any claim whatever over the welders, and besides we filed claim over the welders to the A. F. of L. some time ago. Possibly though it is not the welders so much as some other source that has caused this irritation. I have also been in conference with a committee of the C. & I. S. R. R., and our general secretary-treasurer, Wm. F. Kramer, to decide what requests were to be made of the railroad this spring in regard to wages and conditions, and have gotten the demands ready now to submit to the locals involved, and to our general executive board. If they are indorsed then we will ask for a conference with the road officials in the near future.

Looking over the organizers' reports I cannot help but say that we have accomplished a great deal in 1910, and hope our boys on the road will be as successful in 1911. And say, these boys down South and Southwest of us, are some stickers and fighters, too, eh. By winning that strike on the Mo. P., Iron Mountain & S. R. R. has given labor a lift all over this country, and too much praise cannot be given President J. W. Kline, John Ried and others who handled our end of that strike.

In conclusion, will say that while I was working among the shops in the city, I did not forget to get out to the suburbs and give the boys a lift. That includes Hammond, Gibson, Gary, East Chicago, Kensington, State Line and Chicago Heights; also attended meetings of the suburb locals, as well as the locals in the city, and all the locals were in a healthy condition and but few men out of work. The general outlook and from the orders the big steel mills are getting in, it seems to me that 1911 will be another good and prosperous year. If so, I think at the rate we have been going we will rank among the first of all organizations at the close of this year.

Respectfully submitted,
EDW. TEGTMEYER.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all
Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.



This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plated, 40c. per dozen, \$4.00. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

No. 223 KNOWS IT!

Three times three are sixty-six,
Straws not needed for making bricks,
Crops depend on politics;
And No. 322 knows it!

Hammer and sledges are both played out,
The way to blacksmith is to run about,
To blacksmith meetings and storm and
spout,
And No. 322 knows it!

Why should the blacksmith worry and ham-
mer,
Why should his wife stutter and stammer,
The R. R. Co.'s can make 'em rich;
And No. 322 knows it!

When we've kicked the plutocrats down-
stairs,
And purged Wall street of its bulls and
bears,
We are all going to be millionaires,
And No. 322 knows it!

Away with the infamous mortgages,
No more we'll be flaunted by such as he,
Uncle Sam pays for all, d'ye see,
And No. 322 knows it!

O, this will be a glorious land,
When things are done as we have planned,
And we'll have prosperity fresh and canned,
And No. 322 knows it!

The leaves of the trees will be dollar notes,
There'll be diamond rings around the heads
of oats,
And silver tips on horns of goats,
And No. 322 knows it!

The cheese'll be silver, the butter'll be gold,
The streams'll run whisky, hot and cold,
And the blacksmiths will forget to scold,
And No. 322 knows it!

The 6th ult'll be the 16th prox,
The girls will cease to think of frocks,
Ralph Alden's feet will be sheathed in sox,
And No. 322 knows it!

Keep away from Spokane, Wash., Dav-
enport, Ia., and Los Angeles, Cal
Strikes on.

FROM LOCAL NO. 168.

San Francisco, Jan. 13, 1911.

Editor Journal—The Metal Trades As-
sociation of San Francisco have voted to
accept the findings and proposition offered
by the Industrial Conciliation Board. The
three-year agreement has been signed up
by the Iron Trades Council and The Metal
Trades Association. Brother George San-
deman told me he wired the news to the
general office.

Herewith, I send you an editorial of the
"San Francisco Bulletin," which may be an
appropriate piece for the Journal.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN P. McCABE,

Recording Secretary.

Conciliation Board Proves the Value of Arbitration.

As the result of getting together and
talking things over, representatives of em-
ployers and employes engaged in the metal
trades have solved a serious industrial
problem. A conciliation board consisting
of six members—three of whom, C. M.
Elliott, Harris Weinstock and Joseph Mar-
tin, were named by the Chamber of Com-
merce, and the other three, Andrew J.
Gallagher, Michael Casey and Walter Mac-
arthur, by the Labor Council—heard and
thoroughly discussed the points at issue
and recommended a three-year contract at
the present wage, with a proviso to the ef-
fect that the eight-hour schedule shall con-
tinue in effect until November 9th of this
year, after which date the working day
is to consist of the average number of
hours prevailing at that time in the metal
trades in the three Pacific Coast States,
California, Oregon and Washington. As
this recommendation has now been ap-
proved by both employers and employes,
peace is assured.

The success of this conciliation board,
which owed its existence to the suggestion
of Harris Weinstock and the patriotic
mediations of the Commonwealth Club,
should be a matter of congratulation among
both employers and employes. It shows
that the old order is passing in the indus-
trial as well as in the political world, and
that here in San Francisco the toiler and
the man for whom he toils are getting away

from the old idea that only by strikes and lockouts can wage or hour disputes be settled.

Although the ultimate length of the working day has not yet been determined, it should not be hard to find a way to adjust matters so that there will be no increase in the number of hours. In this connection, the local employers might give further evidence of their good will by working persistently from now until September 9th—the date set for a conference that will determine the average number of hours prevailing in the metal trades in the coast States—to induce the employers of Los Angeles and other cities in which the hours of labor are longer than in San Francisco to agree to an eight-hour day.

Nothing can prevent the ultimate adoption of the eight-hour day in all trades. Fairness demands this, and it is in line with the spirit of the age. A shorter day is about all the toiler gets out of the great industrial advance to which American statisticians so proudly point. In eighty years labor-saving machinery has increased the productivity of the worker 125 per cent, but the advantage of the toiler is represented by a small reduction of hours and a wage increase of 16 per cent, all of which increase has been absorbed by the constant rise in the cost of living. Surely all workers are entitled to the eight-hour day, and it is to the interest of all concerned that this slight benefit, so hardly earned by the men of the metal trades, should not be withdrawn.

Agreement.

The Sub-committee of the San Francisco Industrial Conciliation Board, composed of three employers and three wage-earners, to which has been referred for conciliation the existing controversy between the Metal Trades Association and the Iron Trades Council, has carefully considered the points of existing differences between the organizations, which are as follows:

California Metal Trades Association want:

a. A three-year contract.

b. Working hours to be equalized on January 1, 1911, based on the hours in force in the iron trades among men working within the States of Washington, Oregon and California.

c. Wages to be equalized on January 1, 1911, based on the hours in force in the iron trades among men working within the States of Washington, Oregon and California.

Iron Trades Council want:

a. A one-year contract.

b. Wages and conditions to remain as now during the life of the contract.

c. Hours to remain as now during the life of the contract.

After the fullest hearing of the representatives of both sides, and in view of all the conditions involved in the controversy, the Board of Conciliation submits the following proposed agreement as its findings and as a fair and equitable settlement of the points at issue:

Draft of Agreement.

Agreement—Made this ninth day of November, 1910, between the *California Metal Trades Association* and *The Iron Trades Council of San Francisco*.

First—The terms of this agreement shall run from November 9th, 1910, until November 9th, 1913.

Second—The wages provided for in the former agreement shall be in force for the full term of this agreement.

Third—Disputes of any kind arising between any of the affiliated unions of the Iron Trades Council and a member of the California Metal Trades Association, an accredited representative of each organization shall proceed to the shop where dispute exists and endeavor mutually to settle the same, and any dispute which cannot be settled in this manner must be referred to conference, and should this conference of itself be unable to settle any questions which may come before it, it shall provide some method of adjusting the same, and pending a decision, there shall be no lock-out on the part of the employers, nor strike on the part of the employees.

Fourth—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work until November 9th, 1911. On September 9th, 1911, a conference shall be called to decide as provided in Section Three (3) of this Agreement, what hours shall be in effect from November 9th, 1911, until November 9th, 1913. This conference shall be called for the purpose of equalizing hours in force at that time among men working within the states of Washington, Oregon and California, and their decision shall become operative on November 9th, 1911, and shall be in effect until November 9th, 1913.

The Conciliation Board recommends an agreement to continue to November 9th, 1913, instead of to June, 1911, as asked for by the Iron Trades Council.

First—Because the last agreement was for a three-year period and proved mutually advantageous and satisfactory.

Second—Because it, in the interest of employer and employed, that there shall be as much certainty and steadiness to the trade as possible.

It has taken nearly six months from the time that negotiations for a renewal of agreement was begun, before the present state of proceedings was reached.

If a one-year agreement was to be entered into there would be no guarantee that this experience would not be repeated, so that for at least half the time the whole be kept in a state of unrest and uncertainty iron trades industry in the vicinity would to the injury of both parties, to say nothing of the mutual loss of valuable time consumed in conducting negotiations which time might better be spent by the employer in finding work to keep his men employed and by the worker in earning wages.

The sub-committee of The San Francisco Industrial Conciliation Board desires at this time to put itself on record as being in favor of the eight-hour day, and calls upon the employers in the California Metal Trades Association to co-operate with the Iron Trades Council, of this city, to bring about the eight-hour day as speedily as possible as a permanent condition.

The board recommends that eight hours shall continue to constitute a day's work until November 9th, 1911, instead of to January 1, 1911, as asked for by the California Metal Trades Association, for the reason that in the judgment of the board, the eight-hour day in the San Francisco iron trade having been in force only since June 1, 1910, a period of but five months, has not had a sufficiently long trial.

It is believed that by November 9th, 1911, when the eight-hour day will have been in operation for a year and five months, it will be possible to reach a more satisfactory conclusion as to its justification than can be reached at this time. There are many who express the opinion that by November 9th, 1911, the eight-hour day will have become the common condition in the Pacific Coast iron trades. If so, there will then at that time be no further issue in San Francisco on the question of hours. Should it not have become a common condition, it will be dealt with as provided in Section Four (4) of the proposed agreement.

The board further recommends that the present wage rates be continued during the life of the proposed agreement, because it finds it to be a reasonable wage rate and one which, in view of the steadily increasing cost of living here, as elsewhere, ought not to be cut down.

Despite the fact that three members of the Sub-Committee of the Conciliation Board having this controversy in hand are employers representing employers, and that three members are wage earners, representing employees, all the members of the sub-committee, in conducting the present

inquiry and in reaching the foregoing conclusions, have earnestly striven to set aside all feelings of partisanship. The aim of the board had been to find the equities in the case regardless of upon which side such equities might be found. It is due to this mutual spirit of fairness that it has been possible for the Conciliation Board, composed as it is of an equal number of employers and wage earners, to reach a unanimous conclusion, which it believes is fair and just to both parties and in the public interest.

The Conciliation Board was much gratified to note the spirit of mutual courtesy and respect shown by the committee of Iron Workers representing the Iron Trades Council, and the committee of employers, representing the California Metal Trades Association, toward each other during the prolonged controversy, spread as it was over many months and including many meetings. The board was also pleased to observe that a feeling of reasonableness and mutual good will prevailed on both sides at the conference held before the Conciliation Board, all of which speaks well for both worker and employers.

The hope is expressed that the Iron Trades Council and the California Metal Trades Association will see their way clear to accept the findings herewith submitted, with the same good will, and to carry out their provisions of the three-year agreement entered into in June, 1907.

This is the first case that has been brought before the newly-created San Francisco Industrial Conciliation Board, and, perhaps, one of the most important cases that is ever likely to be brought before it, representing as it does one of the great local industries, giving employment to many thousands of men and representing the investment of many millions of capital.

The unanimous conclusion reached by the board and its cheerful and ready acceptance by both sides to the controversy, will tend to bring about a new era in our local industrial world. It will tend to pave the way for peaceful and honorable settlements of future labor disputes, not only here, but elsewhere throughout the land, without recourse to industrial war with its usual disastrous and costly consequences, thus adding much to the future peace and prosperity of the worker, the employer, and the community.

(Signed) C. M. ELLIOT.

(Signed) HARRIS WEINSTOCK.

(Signed) JOSEPH MARTIN.

(Signed) ANDREW J. GALLAGHER.

(Signed) MICHAEL CASEY.

(Signed) WALTER MacARTHUR.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 7, 1911.

Editor Journal—I left Los Angeles on the night of Dec. 26th, and arrived in Calimba at 1:30 next day, and found Local 172 in very poor shape. A few helpers were trying to hold the organization together.

I met Brother Joe Lacy and visited shops and found the men in good frame of mind, had a hall engaged for that night, and had an open meeting and got a few applications. The next day I visited the shops in the field and found a few members from other towns and all were to come to meeting on Sunday, which a large number did, and on Sunday the regular meeting was held and the new members initiated, and after initiation, as the most of the offices were vacant, there was election of officers, and as I could not be with them any longer, I installed the officers and had the promises from each that he would faithfully perform such duties as was assigned. The spirit was good and a few that could not come had declared their intention of coming in the next regular meeting. That leaves the oil fields of Coalimba, Cal., in good shape, and a very poor place for a nonunion man to light. It is out on the desert and a sixty-mile hike, so unless you have a paid up book, fight shy, as the burning sands and sage brush are not very inviting. The spirit of unionism is strong and the men here have seen that the only way to gain a shorter work day is to get together and act as one.

I was invited to attend the labor council while there, and found in that small place a very good body of men. The local in Coalimba will be one of the largest in town, and the men are very progressive.

On coming back to Los Angeles, I find the situation about the same as usual, both sides hanging on, and the men hammering away as hard as ever. The explosion at the Llewellyn plant was a farce and the public looked on it as a huge joke. We are getting such a raw deal that the general public are getting on to the M. & M. with both feet.

One writer for Hampton's, Fred Palmer, by name, came here to write up the labor situation, and it was about the time of the Times fire. He came representing himself as a union man, and then wrote an article extolling the virtues of one H. G. Otis, the upholder of long hours and low wages. He told of the great fighter; how he fought tooth and nail so children should be under-fed, and men overworked, the great burden of life should be shouldered by our wives and mothers to keep such as he in idleness. Not one word of the cause of labor, as upheld by unionism, and fought for. It was a grandstand play of words

by a deluded penpusher. Perhaps Freddie saw a great light, or else he staid too long while the lights were burning, or it may be that Freddie was indeed hungry and was feed (by the other). Go to it, Fred, the harvest of overfeeding is gout.

WM. MILLER.

FROM LOCAL NO. 190.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 11, 1911.

Editor Journal—Just a few lines to let you know that we are getting along all right here. We have as fine a bunch of boys as you will find anywhere, and if a brother comes this way and has got his book stamped up to date he will meet with a hearty welcome and the lads will do all they can to help him along. But, remember, boys, No card no work. You have got to come clean.

We had a very pleasant surprise the other day, when we received word that our Second Vice-President Glover would be with us the following day. I had the honor of being appointed a committee of one to meet him and show him around, and I will assure you that I did the best I could. Brother Glover wanted a meeting, so we secured a hall and went to the shops and notified all the boys and they all turned out; and I want to say that we will never forget the talk Brother Glover made. It was simply grand and done us all good. If we had a few more men like Brother Glover we would have less contention in our unions, for he talks straight from the shoulder, and knows what to say and how to say it, and he is always on the job, working for the best interest of our craft. In closing I want to say that No. 190 is proud of our second Vice President, and we trust that he will come this way again soon. With best wishes,

Yours fraternally,
S. O. BROWN, President.

FROM LOCAL NO. 415.

Editor Journal—Fond du Lac blacksmiths of No. 415 are fond of an argument and delight to find flaws in an opponent's logic. Two blacksmiths—Bill and Gust—were once conversing as to which was the first trade in the world. Bill insisted that it must have been gardening and quoted from Genesis, "Adam was put into the Garden of Eden to dress it and keep it." "O, no, Bill," retorted Gust, who had stood up for his own trade, "but who made the spades?" Bill said. "That's fine dope, we will have a high one on that when we go home to-night."

G. K.

FROM LOCAL NO. 144.

Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 29, 1910.

Editor Journal—As I have not seen anything in the Journal for some time I will try and give you something from No. 144. I would say, in the first place, that 144 is right on the job and while she makes some mistakes, she is getting there all the same. We had Brother Flanagan, our Fourth Vice-President with us at our last meeting, but we had a very poor turnout on account of Christmas being so close. Most of the boys had to go out to look for Santa Claus. Brother Flanagan gave us a good talk along the line of unionism, and I think he woke the boys up so far as the district council is concerned.

We are always glad to have our general officers visit us. It makes us feel as though they think something of us.

Well, I have something good to tell the boys through the Journal and that is this: A committee of blacksmiths from the navy yard went up before the labor board about a month ago for an increase in pay and came away feeling bad over their short stay with the labor board, but they met with good results—they got a nice increase, first increase from \$3.28 to \$3.52, and so on all the way down. Well, as this is my first attempt, I will stop and let you hear from me some other time.

J. W. JOLLIFF,
Secretary.

OLD WEASEL ASLEEP'S ORATION.

Local Union No. 80.

Jan. 1, 1911.

Editor Journal—Warriors! Many moons have come and passed away since I last saw the wigwam of my fathers. Since then I have journeyed in many lands. Some were hard and the path was strewn with many stones and the way seemed long and dreary and the bright sunlight never shone; at other times I saw a beautiful valley where a good spirit dwells and the bright sun of fraternity shone in splendor there and I tarried there many days, and up in the frozen north, where the father of waters starts on its journey to the sea, dwells a renegade called Nutty Serpent. He makes bad medicine and even the wild rose of the hills blush at his name, but far down on this same mighty river dwells some of our tribe in which flows the red blood of warriors and their tribe are many and their medicine is good, and far down where the golden sun sinks in the western sea and the desert waste is strewn with the bones of they who have fallen by the wayside, dwells the war tigers of our tribe. In their veins flows the blood of many chiefs and they

make medicine in the shadow of the Spanish peaks and the Great Spirit who turns the white page by day and the black page by night, whispers "It is good."

OLD ZICCETTY.

FROM LOCAL NO. 239.

Chicago Heights, Ill., Jan. 16, 1911.

The Brothers of Local 239 join with Brother Hane in thanking the following Locals for their generous donations sent us to assist him. Amounting to date, \$174.15.

Later donations will be published in the succeeding Journal.

Local 14 Chicago	\$ 5.00
Local 80 Chicago	5.00
Local 124 Springfield	2.00
Local 326 Chicago	1.00
Local 118 Salem, O.	1.00
Local 93 Fitzgerald, Ga.	1.70
Local 122 Chicago	5.00
Local 148 St. Thomas, Can.	5.00
Local 325 Chicago	5.00
Local 207 Clinton, Ill.	1.00
Local 206 Chicago	1.00
Local 79 Bloomington	12.70
Local 244 Rankin, Pa.	3.00
Local 78 Tacoma, Wash.	5.00
Local 415 Fond du Lac	5.00
Local 300 St. Paul	2.50
Local 66 Kansas City	5.00
Local 97 Roanoke, Va.	5.00
Local 48 Stockton, Cal.	2.00
Local 91 Ft. Worth	3.00
Local 38 El Paso	2.00
Local 345 Dubuque	1.00
Local 96 Jacksonville	5.00
Local 456 Butte, Mont.	5.00
Local 70 Belmont	1.00
Local 193 Urbana	5.00
Local 460 Moncton, N. B.	2.00
Local 182 Cedar Rapids	1.00
Local 433 Springfield	1.00
Local 77 Milwaukee	10.00
Local 461 Moline	5.00
Local 199 Jackson	2.00
Local 400 Canal Zone	5.00
Local 481 Mt. Carmel	1.00
Local 455 Evansville	2.00
Local 476 Richmond, Cal.	3.25
Local 468 LaCrosse	1.00
Local 316 San Francisco	5.00
Local 323 Chicago	5.00
Local 441 Norwood, Mass.	8.00
Local 454 Charleston, S. C.	5.00
Local 482 Springfield, Mo.	2.00
Local 149 Pittsburg, Kan.	11.50
Local 12 St. Louis	5.00
Local 413 Shawnee	2.50
District Council 16 Huntington	1.00
Norman L. Bell, Vernon, B. C.	1.00

Total\$174.15

FROM LOCAL NO. 9.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 11, 1911.

Editor Journal—In reading over the pages of our December Journal, I noticed an article referring to Brother Bolan of Local 128, claiming the record of being the oldest continuous officeholder in the Brotherhood. Now, I will admit Brother Bolan's record as an officer is fine and one that any man should be proud of and is a worthy example to be followed by others, for it is a well-demonstrated fact that the longer in service the more proficient a man becomes in his work. Now, I have no desire whatever to deprive Brother Bolan of his well-deserved honors, but when it comes to a question of being the oldest continuous officer in the Brotherhood I think that honor can justly be claimed by our venerable treasurer of Local No. 9, Brother Bassenburg, who was elected treasurer at the organization of Local No. 9, on the 11th of January, 1890, just 21 years ago today, and Brother Bassenburg informs me that No. 9 had a very hard struggle for existence in its early life, but by the hard work of Brother Bassenburg and one or two others No. 9 is now in good condition, and as Brother Bassenburg has been its only treasurer he has several years the advantage of Brother Bolan. Nevertheless, Brother Bolan, stick to your job and perhaps you will attain the lead some day, and always keep in mind that time, patience and perseverance will accomplish all things. I also wish to say the seventh annual meeting of District Council No. 17, Southern System, will be held in Birmingham, Ala., on the 27th day of February, 1911. Also, at the same time and place, the third annual meeting of federated crafts of the Southern System and allied lines will be held and I trust that each shop on the several systems will send a delegate, as federation seems to be the thing at the present time. The Southern System was the first to federate its various crafts and I notice a good many other systems have fallen in line. When we first formed this federation in Washington there were grave doubts as to its success, but I think that the most doubtful at that time will now agree that it has been a wonderful success for the benefit and promotion of all crafts and for the good of organized labor in general, and I have no doubt that the stronger the federation is the better will be the results for all concerned.

Fraternally yours,
ARTHUR GLED HILL,
 Secretary.

Chicago, Jan. 15, 1911.

Editor of Journal—This is about a Christmas turkey that a brother intended

to eat on said day. This brother had a prosperous season, so, after doing a number of repair jobs on his home, he decided that he and his family must have a turkey, for he felt that it was customary, or else he got the habit; anyhow, he hies out to buy one, being a good judge of the feathered tribe (at least he said he was then), he picked out a fine looking turkey hen and took it home; feeds it on all the best of good feeds; got it so fat that anyone could trail it from the fat dripping from it while walking around. The big day came—the brother arose early to get the turkey ready for his good wife to roast for an early dinner, and, of course, he eliminated the life of said turkey, the only and proper way to do it—hangs it up; picks the feathers off, all the time commenting on the good points of the fowl, and how he could tell a fine bird at first sight. The good wife got the fine bird to roast, expecting it ready by about 11:30. When 11:30 came the bird was not quite ready. Twelve came, not done yet; 1, 1:30, nothing doing. Two, worse than ever. The brother was hungry, so was his family. He goes and gets the—well, what he uses to bust up kindling wood with and breaks the turkey into pieces, puts in until supper time trying to get a bite, but had not got a nibble. Then the wife looks at him and warns him never to bring another turkey on the place or he would be without a home. So, if any brother comes to Chicago, or any Chicago brother comes on the South Side, just make a noise like a turkey and believe me something will be doing.

A MEMBER.

FROM LOCAL NO. 159.

East St. Louis, January, 1911.

Editor Journal—Local 159 raised her banner of success when she gave her fifth grand masquerade ball at Central Park Hall, Dec. 17. The committee—Brothers Porter, O'Brien and Nealon—assisted by the brothers, worked like demons till the time arrived and everybody in their places. At 8 p. m. the ball was on, and you know it was on, for it proved to be one of the grandest successes ever pulled off by the local. Brothers Charles Adams, Fahey and Martin took care of the door and it was a case of two bits to get in, and 3 a. m., to get out, but nobody wanted out. Fisher, who is always smiling like the weather bird, tied their masks on and presented them to the old reliable Brothers Stevens and Steward, the cloak room models. The man who said dance and held them to it was Brother Shelton. Brothers Porter, O'Brien and Nealon watched the bar, while four bartenders dished out the soft drinks to the thirsty multitude.

Brother W. Robertson, our ex-president, took care of the waiters and like a statue he was there. Thanks to you, Bill—right man in right place. In fact, it was more sport than Teddy had in Africa, watching the old as well as the young prance up and down the hall, like Marathon runners. But the fun all stopped for a moment. Brothers Nealon and O'Brien got into a mixup over who would get the Brunette Liza, but when the masks were off it happened to be Brother Grabe. Some class to that gown, kid. As this local is down on overtime, we tried to close at 1 a. m., but nothing doing, so through the generosity of the authorities we managed to get them all out the hall at 5 a. m., but they still hung around, singing:

O, you hot iron pounders
With your muscles of steel,
If it wasn't for the Blacksmiths
This old world would not wheel.
You're the foundation of everything
In all trades of the time,
So, when you boost the Blacksmiths,
Don't forget Local 159.

SECRETARY.

FROM LOCAL NO. 200.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1911.

Editor Journal—I am a member of Local No. 200, and will say we are getting along fairly well. The greatest drawback here on the N. & W. is just what I have found on quite a number of railroads, by which I have been employed. The members here—that is, the greater part of them—are all too careless and sleepy. They think all they have to do is to join the union and then stay at home and send their due book down to the local once a month and get it stamped, and by doing this they are a good union man, and that they are on a Pullman sleeping car with a through ticket to success, but I want to say right here, not only to the members of the N. & W. R. R., but to all members of the I. B. of B. and H., and to those who are on the outside, that there is not one of us that has any time to sleep. Pay your dues; go to the meetings and get your shoulder against the old wheel and make her turn on to victory and success before she gets so rusty we can't turn her at all. I have often thought and compared the life of the blacksmith and helper with that of the elevator man in some large hotel. They both have many ups and downs in life. Here on the N. & W. we have installed a few good alarm clocks, and I think we will have a great awakening in the near future, and I hope the same will be considered by every local and every member throughout the country from coast to coast.

There is always two sides to a question, and as I have just made known my views as to what the wage earner should do to pave his way to success, I wish to say a few words in regards to what the employer and capitalist of this country will have to do: First of all, they will have to take the wage-earner into consideration when they invest their money, so it will pay wage earners a dividend, as well as the capitalist, and then they will have to quit trying to rule that which does not belong to them, for if the reader will just go back in history they will see Napoleon's downfall was caused by trying to rule and control that which did not belong to him. It has not been very long ago that I had a little talk with an official of a western road and he made this remark to me: "Capitalist and laborer will have to build a bridge across the great gulf that separates them." I told him that was so, but that they (the capitalists) would have to use good white oak timbers when they built their part of the bridge. I told him they couldn't expect the wage earners to build their part of good oak timber and allow them (the capitalist) to use bamboo and corn stalks to build their half. Now, brothers, let me say this to all of you, far and near: We never have had such a bright future ahead of us as this new year, 1911, has offered to us, so let us get busy and make hay while the sun is shining, and let us see if we can't make the load lighter on our grand president, Brother Kline, and his staff of officers. They have been fighting a hard battle for us and they have gained some great victories, too. I will call your attention to the M. & P. strike, which they have just won, and I think they are deserving of all the honors we can bestow on them for I think it the greatest victory we have ever won in the history of our organization, and we must be proud of it. Well, I guess I will ring off for this time. I will try and have a little surprise for the Journal from District Council No. 19 in the near future. With my best wishes for one and all, I remain, truly yours,

J. M. MARSHALL.

FROM LOCAL NO. 406.

Tyler, Jan. 15, 1911.

Editor Journal—I guess the general offices think that No. 406 is dead, as there has been no correspondence from this local in some time, but we are still doing business at the same old stand. It has been nothing more than carelessness that No. 406 has not been heard from, and as I am a very poor hand at writing, I guess you will think that this don't amount to much, but

when a fellow does his best that is all a mule can do.

Well, brothers, this is convention year and let us all get a shoulder to the wheel and make the I. B. of B. and H. one of the strongest organizations in the land. There is no doubt but what we can. Others may have us outnumbered, but like the saying of old, we are the only ones that have a trade that makes our own tools. Every other craft depends upon the blacksmiths for the tools with which he makes his honest living.

Now, for the welfare of our organization, let every member that possibly can pay his day's pay assessment just as soon as he can, for it is going for a good cause. I will admit that the brothers here, or at least the most of them, did not pay until the last month in last year, but we will do better this time, for business is good in this part of the country now.

Brothers, at our next convention why could we not adopt some kind of insurance? It would be a great benefit to our brotherhood. I believe we could do it as well as others do, and why not? I would like for someone that could explain the benefits, to keep it up in our Journal until we could convince the brotherhood at large that it is a benefit. Why can't a working man put his money where it will benefit a working man just as easy as he can pay it in to some big insurance monopoly that is using his own money in an indirect way to fight him? It stands to reason that it is all facts, all the big insurance companies are in the trusts one way or the other, in my belief. Brothers, with the membership we have we could have a nice little benefit, I believe, but as I have not got words to put such a proposition as it should be put, would like for some brother that can to keep the ball rolling on this subject. Brother J. J. Mockler; let's hear from him. He has had it up before, but it wasn't kept going long enough. Let's all talk it up and at our next convention try and adopt some kind of insurance that will be a benefit to the brotherhood. It will be a help to hold members and also get new ones, I believe.

Well, Brother Editor, it won't be long until "Tomatoes" will be ripe, and we will look for you then, for that is one thing we can have plenty of down here, and if it takes that to win you we have got you grabbed, for we can furnish the goods in any style. The last visit we had from a general officer was Brother Charles N. Glover. We could not ask for a bigger-hearted brother than he, and I can assure him there is a warm place in the hearts of all the brothers for Brother Glover. He came in the time of need and the brothers

believed it had the desired effect, both in No. 406 and No. 5; also, Brother Glover is a hustler and may the brotherhood be blessed with just such officers.

No. 406 is still getting new members once in a while, and I believe we have got some good material to work on in the near future.

The Cotton Belt is building an up-to-date shop here, and it will be in operation some time this spring. It will be modern in every class.

With best wishes for I. B. of B. and H.,

I am, Fraternally,

J. A. YARBROUGH.

President No. 406.

P.S.—I will inclose you a post card of a few of our Texas long horns, of which No. 406 is partly composed. Notice Brother Devine in the center. He had an idea this would reach the general officers. Can't you see how he is "strutting."

FROM LOCAL NO. 1.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 8, 1911.

Editor Journal—Our fourth vice-president, Brother Flanagan, paid No. 1 a visit some time ago and we were very glad to see him. We held a called meeting in his honor and he gave us a splendid talk pertaining to the good and welfare of the union movement in general and of our brotherhood in particular. But he mentioned one thing that I very much disagree with him about. That is the question of eight hours.

I have been wanting to write something for the Journal for some time, but I could not decide to attack this eight-hour question or not until finally I have decided to do so, for the more I think about it, the more I investigate and study the progress of other unions and learn of their history, the more I am convinced that the time is far from being ripe to ask for eight hours.

Why, we have not the nine-hour day thoroughly established yet. At least, not in this section. I don't know of a single contract shop where the union is recognized by a contract, and one of our leading railroads still work ten hours, notwithstanding all of the men at this point, at least, are union men. It is the belief of many that all men are not as well satisfied with nine hours as they make out. Now, I believe in rapid advancement and quick action about as much as any one, but big things are not done in a hurry, and our organization being among the big things of this country, it will take time to get the blacksmiths educated to what unionism means.

How often do we hear this (sometimes from men in the union): "I don't have to

belong to the union to get a job. I can get a job all right without it."

The idea among so many is that to belong to the union, to "get a card," so that he can get a "job" and getting a "job" is the whole extent of their unionism. Now, this is a fact, true all over our country, and to teach men what unionism is should be the main point with all men who profess to know what it is. How many of our brothers insist on buying union hats, union shoes, union clothes of all descriptions? Smoke union cigars and tobacco?

A man who is a union man only for self, for what he can get out of it, misses the principle of unionism entirely.

No, brothers, before we can hope to have the eight-hour day thoroughly established, or even started, we must first understand our business better than we do now.

We must, like a great army, be educated, drilled and learn discipline, study other organizations and think more of the "other fellow" and less of ourselves. As an object lesson, look at the I. T. U. They had the nine-hour day for sixteen years before they asked for eight hours, and before they asked for that they assessed themselves \$3.00 per week for a long time before hand.

Let's stick to nine hours until we get our craft to know just what unionism means, and learn how to separate ourselves from a dollar now and then without giving us a pain. Then we will have advanced to the point where we can get the eight hours without any great trouble.

In closing, will say that No. 1 is waking up to the fact that the convention is near at hand. October will be here almost before we know it, and we are preparing for it.

C. T. SMITH, President

FROM LOCAL NO. 30.

Little Rock, Ark., January 1, 1911.

Editor Journal—At the last regular meeting of Rose City Local No. 30 it was unanimously decided to tender our General President a vote of thanks for the able manner in which he conducted the Blacksmiths' strike on the Missouri Pacific and St. L. I. M. & S. systems. I was also instructed to congratulate him upon his selection of such an able man as Brother Jno. P. Reid, President of District Council No. 2, as assistant in this trouble.

Brother Reid is truly the "Man of the Hour" in any emergency, and I assure you readers that the rank and file appreciate the valuable services rendered by both.

With best wishes for your continued success, and the welfare of our organization. I remain, Yours truly,

O. B. DAILEY.

FROM LOCAL NO. 51.

Brainerd, Minn., December 29, 1910.

Editor Journal—Hurrah for Local No. 51. We wish the officers and members at Chicago and all other Locals a blooming good new year.

Well, boys, we are still at it hot and heavy here at Brainerd. We are doing "A No. 1" work here. We reinstated four members the other night and then held election of officers and after closing in due form we had a very nice social time.

I tell you, boys, our Local has quit dragging, and now we have begun to jump and we are jumping pretty fast. About a year ago we only had about 25 or 30 members in good standing and today we have about 90. How is that? If every Local could jump up in the ranks like that how much better it would look.

Well, this is all we have to say for this time.

With regards to all Locals.

LOCAL NO. 51.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 135.

January 17, 1911.

Editor Journal—At the last regular meeting of Local No. 135 the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$1,500.00 for demonstrating that there is one law for the capitalist, another for the workers; and,

Whereas, Fred D. Warren is guilty of no crime; has broken no law and has committed no offense except to throw the light of public opinion upon the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners; and

Whereas, The conviction and imprisonment of Fred D. Warren is but the expression of the general tendency upon the part of the capitalist rulers to deprive the workingmen of their rights and liberties upon which a free republic rests, we hereby denounce the judges of the courts who sentenced Warren, as tools of capitalism; we declare them to be unfair to the working class and utterly unfit to sit in judgment over the people; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Blacksmiths of Local No. 135, of Schenectady, do most emphatically protest against and condemn the sentence meted out to Warren as another evidence of a capitalistic injustice to the workers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Blacksmiths' Journal and in two of the local newspapers.

I herewith inclose copy of Warren's telegram to President Taft.

(Signed) ALEX. IRVINE,
Recording Secretary No. 135.
WARREN TO FIGHT.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

Girard, Kas., Dec. 8, 1910.

William Howard Taft, President, Washington, D. C.: Yesterday I telegraphed you my indorsement of Pollock for Supreme Judge. I neglected to state that one of my reasons for this indorsement is that Pollock sentenced me to jail for six months at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$1,500, after he had expressed the opinion from the bench that I had violated no law. He explained that he had consulted higher authority, which caused him to change his opinion. I hope to get my case to the Supreme Court. If Pollock is appointed he will then have the privilege of expressing his own opinion, as there is no higher authority to consult except God, with whom Pollock is not on speaking terms.

FRED D. WARREN,
Editor Appeal to Reason.

District Councils.

**FROM MISSOURI PACIFIC AND
IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD
SYSTEM.**

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 2.

Kansas City, Kan., Jan. 14, 1911.

*James W. Kline, General President I. B. of
B. and H.*

In my report in the January issue of our official journal I spoke of being ordered out over the lines of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain System to see that both parties lived up to the agreement as it was signed up by the international presidents of the metal trades, namely: Machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, boiler makers and helpers and sheet metal workers and helpers.

I left St. Louis on the evening of Dec. 20, for Little Rock. On arriving there Brother Funk missed me at the depot, so I wended my way over to Argenta, where all crafts were in session, and I wish you could have seen the bunch. They were certainly wrathful. The local management had the chief scab herder in the office when our men were making application. He would ask them if they would be good. Just as soon as I heard of it I picked up a committee and went over to the M. M.'s office where, sure enough, I found the Chief

Scab Herder sitting alongside both Master Mechanics. I also found Brothers McMahon and Armstrong of the machinists, also a representative from the boiler makers. We went after the local management hammer and tongs and succeeded in having Mr. Scab Herder removed from the office. Twelve of our men went to work on the 21st at noon, and the rest of them on the 22nd. When the first bunch went to work there were seven of those slimy creatures determined to stick, amongst them was Gales and Meyers. About 2 p. m., of the 21st I again visited the blacksmith shop, where I had the pleasure of seeing Scabbv Gales and Meyers washing up and before 5 p. m. all the scabs were gone. God knows where. I suppose they have gone back to their former haunts, cleaning out spittoons and munching free lunch at the low dives in the large cities where they came from.

I held a meeting with the brothers of No. 30 on the evening of the 21st, where the good news was given out by one of the brothers that all scabs are gone and once more we have a clean slate in Little Rock. Our boys were all well pleased and were loud in their praises for our international president; in fact, all crafts at Little Rock speak in glowing terms of Jim.

My next stop was De Soto, where I found four of our men being held out. I waited upon the M. M. and found out the reason why our men were held out. He informed me that there were some charges of assault pending in court against them. After informing the gentleman that that was beyond his jurisdiction, I demanded our men be put back at once, as per settlement, at noon or morning, if they so desired. He cast aside his judicial cloak and agreed to put the boys back in the morning. It would make a horse laugh at some of the feeble charges he had against our men. Just think, brothers, he charged our men with beating up scabs. Nonsense! pure and simple. The boys at De Soto don't do that kind of work. I am pleased to state that all scabs are gone from De Soto.

On arriving in St. Louis I found that all the scabies were gone and all of our men back at work, feeling happy. My next stop was Sedalia. I found a few slimys hanging on, but they are all gone now, and the old brigade are again doing their old stunts—even Brother McGrath returned from the Panama Canal to fill his end of the bill. The same spirit predominates in all the boys of Sedalia. They have all returned to their former positions.

On arriving at Kansas City I found all men back at work and all scabs gone. I spent Christmas at home.

After spending one day at home I visited

Atchison, where a few scabies was hanging on, but their time has come—everything O. K. there.

Ossawatomie was my next stop. Three scabies there, but at this writing Ossawatomie and all points west are clean. Fort Scott is also clean—all scabs gone. Also at the following places: Wichita, Nevada, Coffeyville, Van Buren, McGhee, Alexandria, Piedmont, Poplar Bluff, Hoxie, Monroe Ferriday, Paragould, Pueblo, Houston, Council Grove, Omaha, Crane.

In conclusion, I will say that there are three cases to come up when the international heads meet the general manager that I feel confident will come out all right.

This will be my last report relating to the strike. Just a few words to the entire membership of District Council No. 2: We are off again in a bunch; let us all put our shoulder to the wheel and push; our locker needs building up for the future; we will have lots of grievances to attend to and it takes money to run a district right; so, boys, with a long pull and a strong pull, merrily we will make her go, for, remember the following:

"The thing that goes the farthest
Toward making life worth while, ..
That costs the least and does the most,
Is just a pleasant smile."

Closed with best wishes for the continued success of our brotherhood,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN REID,
District President.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 2.

De Soto, Mo., Jan. 17, 1911.

Editor Journal—It is my purpose, if you will allow me space in the *Journal*, to write a few words of appreciation from District Council No. 2.

We have just come through a two month's strike as victors, and the District Council feels that it owes its thanks and appreciation to the General Officers, especially Brother Kline, who put forth untiring efforts to bring the strike to a successful termination.

Brother Kline is to be especially commended for the choice, he made in appointing Brother Jno. Reid of Kansas City, Kas., Special Organizer in charge of the strike. In view of the splendid services Brother Reid rendered in that capacity, the wisdom of this appointment was made manifest. The District Council believes that Brother Reid was the best qualified man in the District for this work, owing to the fact that he had been in touch with the entire District as Business Agent for several years.

Under Brother Reid as President and

Business Agent, District Council No. 2 has made rapid strides of advancement, until it has become one of the best District Councils in the Brotherhood, according to the opinion of some who are in a position to know.

We have just closed a successful year, notwithstanding the heavy expenses incurred during the recent strike and want to thank the members of the District Council whose loyalty has made this success possible. Owing to the strike and condition of things at the end of the year, no election of officers was held, but this election will take place in the near future.

District Council No. 2 closed last year as participants in one of the greatest victories organized labor has ever won in this country and may the coming year mark the up-holding and keeping of all we have fought for and won.

Again thanking the General Officers for their efforts to make 1910 a victorious year for our District Council, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. T. ROBERTSON,
Sect.-Treas. D. C. No. 2.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 38.

Jan. 14, 1911.

Editor Journal—The year of 1910 has past and gone. We must look forward to 1911 to become the banner year of our general organization's success. In this free and independent country, as it is called, but I find in going around there are a great many working in our craft that are not very free or independent, or they would get out of that trance, or fear of their employer and join the organization to which they should belong, and help to lift up the dignity of their standing in life, and make the blacksmiths' and helpers' organization the leaders of all craft, where they justly belong.

Local No. 117 had their ball Dec. 31st, which was a big success. The members in general worked hard, and got a fine attendance. President Frank Woltyznoski of Local No. 117 had things arranged in fine order and many of the other local members were in attendance.

First Vice-President Dougherty was invited to attend to give them a talk, which he did during intermission, and made quite a hit, as he told the members' wives to see that their husbands had always a paid up due book. He impressed it very much on the minds of the young ladies that they should see that their intended husband was a member of a labor organization before they were married. Brother Dougherty was well encored after his speech, as he gave it right from the shoulder.

Local No. 117 made very well out of their first ball, and intend to run another before spring.

District Council No. 38 will hold their annual smoker at Schwartz Labor Temple, Goodell and Washington streets, on Saturday, Feb. 18th, and expect to make it a big success, as they are noted for their success in picnics and smokers. We will have three of the best wrestling bouts, with Buffalo's noted talent. We have booked some of the best bantam, feather and light weight boxers of Buffalo. We are noted in this town of having the best of them.

District Council No. 38's motto: "Get up something for the benefit of our members and let the outsiders do the paying." This is why District Council No. 38 has a good treasury; this is why we have our smokers and picnics. We have engaged Columbia Park for July 29th, 1911.

I had a call to go to Batavia, N. Y. I notified the president to call a special meeting, which he did. I went to Batavia and found Local No. 431 in hard shape. After visiting the shops I gave the men a talk. On getting together they promised me they would come. Sorry to say the attendance was small, but I think my visit will do Local No. 431 some good, as it has started them with a little new life.

The Johnson Harvesting Company of Batavia, N. Y., is controlled by the Massy Harris Company of Canada. They appear to me to be a very cheap firm, the men in the harvesting works only get from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day. If all the men were like President R. W. Lawson, Brothers George Hollinback, Brother J. H. Laffier, Brother John Habley and Recording Secretary W. H. Buttler of Local No. 431, there would be something doing in Batavia, as these men are made of the right stuff, and Batavia should be looked after.

Brother Hank Dean of Local No. 333 was seen on Broadway Friday, Dec. 23, without his coat and vest, walking in the rain. They say that he thought he was Dr. Cook, looking for the North Pole, paddling along in two feet of water. Brother Shoemaker of Local No. 128, saw him. Brother Hank says that he was out getting an appetite for his Christmas dinner, at Broadway and Mortimer streets. Smoke up, Hank.

Rumor has it that Brother John Caney of Local No. 333 is going to buy a coon farm at Angola, N. Y., and raise young coons with Brothers Forderer and Mooroney and Brother Boalch as partners. Brother Boalch has turned over a new leaf—nothing but Lake Erie straight for him.

Brother Jas. Wright is making snowballs for 50c per hundred for the city, and says business is rushing. Niagara Falls Local

No. 425 is doing well. Brother Andrew Carlson gave us a good talk on their doings at District Council meeting. Best wishes to all.

We remain yours fraternally,
PRESS COMMITTEE,
District Council, No. 38.

PROCEEDINGS OF DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 9 CONVENTION.

Paducah, Nov. 4 and 5, 1910.

The meeting was called to order by President Mark Carr. At the roll call President Carr, Secretary-Treasurer Yates and Trustee Baker were present. The following brothers were appointed on the Credentials Committee: Cleary, King and Wentzell. They reported the following brothers entitled to seats in the convention: From Chicago: Osten, Edwards, Yates, King and Belgium; from Clinton, Carr and Cooper; from Mattoon, Baker; from Centralia, Baumeyster; from East St. Louis, Frank Young; from Paducah, Cleary, Hutchens and Cross; from Memphis, Frank Wentzell; from Water Valley, Dan McMillan; from McComb, Sebe Stewart. The committees appointed were: Grievance, Osten, Hutchen, Cooper, Wentzell, Belgium and Young; law committee was King, Cross, Baker and Stewart. The committee on finance was Baumeyster, Edwards and McMillan.

The minutes of our previous meeting were read and accepted.

President Carr and Business Manager Cleary reported jointly on what had been accomplished during the past year.

A motion was made and carried giving the Grievance Committee the power to draft a report blank for the district secretary, also one for the local secretaries. It was then moved and carried that these blanks be purchased from the secretary at cost price. In discussing the promotion of helpers there seemed to be a little friction at some points. In order to avoid this it was moved and carried that the helpers write to the chairman of the council and he will attend to the matter. The changes that were recommended by the grievance and law committees was unanimously adopted by the delegates. It was then moved and carried that these changes be turned over to the secretary to be gotten up in shape and forwarded to the different locals. The finance committee reported that the receipts from all sources since the last audit was \$928.92; disbursements since last audit, \$997.79; balance due business manager, \$117.70; balance due President Carr, \$54.15; general union printing agreements and telegrams, \$13.95; sub-committee on

agreements, \$41.00; balance due Local No. 206, \$6.00; total, \$1,230.59; receipts, \$928.92; deficit, \$301.67; balance due from locals in arrears \$79.95; deficit to date \$221.72.

It was moved that the per capita tax of the blacksmiths be raised to 25c per month, the same to be determined by a referendum vote of the blacksmiths. All votes to be sent to the district president. The following officers were duly elected and installed:

President, S. J. Osten, Chicago, Ill.

Vice-President, Mark Carr, Clinton, Ill.

Business Manager, B. B. Cleary, Paducah, Ky.

Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. Yates, Chicago, Ill.

Trustees, Sebe Stewart, McComb; J. M. Cross, Paducah; Wm. Baumeier, Centralia. Executive Board, Edward King, Chicago; J. R. Cooper, Clinton.

Delegates elected to General Convention were: B. B. Cleary; Alternate, Thos. Yates.

Motion that the president notify all locals to discontinue signing the time slip.

Motion that a committee be appointed to interview President Kline in regards to federating the different locals was carried: committee appointed was: Osten, Edwards and King.

Brother Glover, our second vice-president, was with us a short while and rendered valuable assistance.

Moved and carried that we extend a rising vote of thanks to our retiring officers.

Also to Locals No. 203 and No. 328 for the hospitality and courtesy shown us while we were in Paducah.

There being no further business, we adjourned to meet again on the first Thursday in February, 1912, at Clinton, Ill.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. YATES,

• Secretary.

LEADERS WANTED.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

It is said that every soldier in Napoleon's army carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. This statement may be an exaggeration, but it is a suggestion which may well become an inspiration to every worker.

I have no sympathy with the idea that the working man must of necessity always remain in the position which he now occupies. Of course, it is true, that most working men have come to the conclusion that they will always work for wages, and that whatever reward comes to them must come in that form. But even if that is true, it does not follow that there is nothing better ahead. To be satisfied with

one's position in life, with no ambition to advance, is the blight which curses many a toiler. "Meat, Malt, and Mattress," seems to be the motto of many a working man.

I can hear the professional agitator or even the humble worker himself insist that it is impossible to advance under the present social system. I think that I know something about this and other difficulties that stand in the way of progress. The present social system is not ideal, but if one is to wait until we reach the millennium before seeking better conditions, the millennium will never come. The millennium will be ushered in very largely because some enthusiastic individuals forged ahead in spite of every obstacle, carrying with them even those who were dismally howling that the thing could not be done.

Something like four hundred years ago, a man became convinced that there was undiscovered land beyond the bounds of his country, although they had erected a monument on the shore and stamped their coins with a motto which indicated that their country was the end of the earth. But Columbus found upon the shore strange things which must have come from an unfamiliar land. In spite of the ridicule of scientists, philosophers, and nearly everybody else that was supposed to amount to anything in those days, he began his search for the unknown shore, and the result is America.

There is many an apprentice in the shop and many a journeyman, too, who may become a Columbus. Not alone may he carve out for himself a name that will bring honor and fame, but in advancing himself, he may prepare the way for those who are bound to him by the ties of brotherhood. For the best type of manhood is not that which seeks power for power's sake, but that which uses it for the good of others.

There is no greater field today for the exercise of real talent than in the labor movement. There are few men outside the movement who can ever become the leaders of labor. They may study out for us the significance of certain phenomena and offer suggestions which may be helpful, but the actual leaders must come from the people. The workingman who has a vision of what his people are, and, principally, what his people may become, has a future which no one can take from him, for neither capitalist nor social system nor prejudice nor power of any other kind can deny him the right to win and lead to better things those who believe in him.

See that the Union Label is on the sole of your shoes.

WISCONSIN ASKS FOR TWENTY-EIGHT NEW LABOR LAWS.

State laws covering twenty-eight subjects of vital interest to wageworkers will be introduced in the Wisconsin Assembly at the instance of the Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Labor. With the greatly increased representation that labor now has in the State Legislature these bills will not be pigeonholed and a fierce fight for their passage is expected to take place.

Among the most important is a bill for compensating those injured while at work. This measure is considered certain of passage although bitterly opposed by the corporations who will attempt to amend it into a meaningless law.

Of scarcely less importance are the following measures in the hands of the Legislative Committee:

Bills taking away the assumption of risk of the employee and the defenses of the fellow-servant rule; forbidding judges from reducing the awards in damage case verdicts; permitting strikers to induce strikebreakers to quit work if it is done in a peaceable manner. Unions shall be permitted to use the boycott. No union shall be responsible for the crimes of its members.

One of the most important bills is that compelling employers to give all employes thirty-six hours' rest every seven days.

Every employer who advertises for labor and has a strike on must state the fact in the advertisement. If the bill passes, the employers who break the law will be subject to a fine of \$1,000, or three years in the penitentiary.

Another bill will authorize the State labor bureau to publish all labor contracts between employer and employee.

Still another bill will give State factory inspectors power to compel stores and factories to install facilities for ventilation when needed.

An employes' sixty-one-hour a week bakery bill will be introduced. It is made sixty-one hours so that it can be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court recently held that the sixty-hour bakery law passed by the New York Legislature was unconstitutional.

The present eight-hour law for public buildings will be abolished if labor has its way and another substituted. The present law is not effective, it is held. Those who break the proposed law are likely to receive a fine varying from \$50 to

\$1,000, or a prison sentence from 30 days to 6 months.

An 8-hour day for women and workers in mines is also on the Legislative Committee's list of bills.

NO CALIFORNIA CHILD UNDER FOURTEEN TO WORK.

January 14, 1911.

Among the scores of labor bills introduced at this session of the State Legislature, Senator Hare's Child Labor Bill is the most far-reaching measure ever proposed for the protection of the children. It provides complete prohibition under the age of 14 years in any sort of business, including that of messenger service. The only exception to this is made in cases where the judge of the juvenile court upon report of probation officers that the child's parents are incapacitated through illness, may issue a permit for the briefest possible time. Truant officers are given right of inspection of all interdicted places of employment. No minor under 16 years of age may be employed during school hours.

As legislative representative of the State Federation of Labor, L. B. Leavitt is in Sacramento to safeguard the interests of the 15 labor bills that are before the legislature. These include the employers' liability bill, as drafted by the A. F. of L.; an act providing that text books shall be produced by California labor; a bill on trade-marks and labels; bills favoring equal suffrage, free distribution of text books, regulation of private watchmen, guards and detectives; a Sunday law for barbers, prohibiting bakeries in basements, relating to advertisements for laborers in times of strikes; also bills for the safeguarding of lives of electricians, licensing stationary engineers and protecting members of labor organizations. Organization among the retail clerks has resulted in their drawing up a bill which provides that all drug stores shall be closed between 1 and 5 o'clock Sunday afternoons.

SHOPS AMEND TO WORKERS.

The Illinois State Board of Arbitration will attempt to settle the garment workers' strike on the solicitation of a number of large manufacturing clothiers. Strum, Mayer & Co. have made a satisfactory settlement with the Garment Workers' Union and 500 men, women and girls have gone back to work. A. Sitron & Co. entered into a like agreement with the union, putting 400 employes to work.

But the main block in the way of a complete settlement is the firm of Hart, Schaff-

ner & Marx, who have thus far refused to meet the State Arbitration Board and are counting on starving the workers into submission.

It is understood the State Arbitration Board will ask that the objectionable "violence clause" in the proposed agreement submitted by the employers to the union be eliminated. This clause practically put every returning employe at the mercy of the boss who could pick out the active members in the union and refuse to give them employment.

The Peace Committee, appointed by the City Council, is also working for a settlement of strike. The city authorities fear that an unbiased investigation of the actions of the police force would uncover a most astounding story of brutality to the strikers; girls being beaten into insensibility and injured for life and death resulting in a number of other cases.

The strike financial report, as read at the last meeting of the Women's Trade Union League by the treasurer, Miss Olive Sullivan, showed that the total contributions through the league, alone, had been \$44,607.49, of which \$41,718.31 had been expended.

CLERGY SAY "WALK" TO HELP CAR STRIKE.

Three Hundred College Boys Go Striking.

Because they could not support their families on \$1.80 a day, the motormen and conductors of the Everett Railway, Light and Water Company sent a committee to Manager Sturtevant, asking for an increase in pay.

The manager listened, took down the names of the committeemen, and promptly ordered their discharge.

Then every man on the line struck and an appeal was made to the public for support. Results that astonished the street car company followed, the people of Everett walked and refused to use the cars.

The ministers preached Sunday sermons from their pulpits denouncing the small wages paid the street car men and urging their congregations to walk.

The Rev. W. E. McLeod of the First Presbyterian Church, started the slogan "I walk," and declared that 18 cents an hour paid the street car men meant starvation. "We pay the washerwomen at our house 25 cents an hour for her services," he said, "and I can't see the justice in a rich corporation asking a man to support his family on 18 cents an hour."

Carl G. Scott, pastor of the Swedish

Baptist Church, Rev. W. H. W. Rees of the First Methodist Church, John M. Linden of the First Baptist Church, W. W. Reid of the East Side United Presbyterian Church and Rev. R. L. Lanning, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, all joined in the crusade against the car company and advised their church members to walk.

From Seattle the company imported 25 strikebreakers and the cars were run spasmodically, a number of the imported thugs getting drunk.

A committee headed by Mayor Hartley attempted to settle the strike by arbitration, but the company refused to arbitrate and now threatens to invoke the aid of the United States Government on the ground that its contract to transport letters through the city, is interfered with.

GO STRIKEBREAKING.

Rich Men's Sons Leave Winnipeg Schools to Scab on Striking Street Car Men.

When the Winnipeg Street Railway Company put 300 college students in the places of the striking motormen and conductors, popular opinion was so aroused in antagonism to the company's action that street cars were wrecked in broad daylight in every part of the city and the college boy-strikebreakers chased to their homes.

Seeing that public sentiment demanded that the company settle with its men, the City Council and the Industrial Bureau attempted conciliation, but their efforts were fruitless, the railway management declining to meet the committee half way.

The failure of the student-strikebreakers who were mostly members of Winnipeg's wealthy families, to hold down their jobs, has caused the Winnipeg Street Railway Company to contract with an agency for professional strikebreakers who are now on their way to the city. A rush order for uniforms to clothe the hired thugs was sent to the Manitoba Clothing Company. But the clothing company's employes are all union garment workers and as soon as the discovery was made that these uniforms were to cover the bodies of the imported strikebreakers the work in the factory stopped.

"We will not make uniforms for scabs," was the ultimatum of the garment workers and a committee was sent to the headquarters of the striking street car men to inform them of the action taken in their behalf. Back of the garment workers are the tailors, who also have pledged themselves to make no uniforms for strikebreakers.



CIGARMAKERS' UNION WINS IMPORTANT CASE.

Judge Wanner Grants Permanent Restraining Order Prohibiting Use of Imitation Label.

In July, 1909, a number of cigar manufacturers in Pennsylvania and a few of their employes organized the Universal Cigar Makers' and Packers' union, with headquarters at Hanover. After receiving a charter, they started issuing a label which G. W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International union, immediately declared was an imitation of the Union Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International union, and Mr. Perkins says "consequently

a fraud and an attempt to deceive dealers and consumers." Large numbers of cigars bearing these labels were shipped all over the country.

President Perkins took the matter in hand personally, and instructed I. B. Kuhn, McSherrystown, to get the necessary evidence upon which to base cause for action against these people, in the courts. Union No. 316, of McSherrystown, furnished considerable valuable evidence in the case. Jere S. Black, Esq., of this city, represented the Cigarmakers' International union.

Judge Wanner, in granting a permanent injunction on Saturday restraining further use of this imitation label, ordered the engravings and labels turned over to the officers of the International union.

The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood

In Memoriam.

From Local Union No. 32.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

BROTHER OF BROTHER J. T. GIBSON;

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good Things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to Brother Zahner and a copy to our JOURNAL for publication.

E. P. SMITH,
L. N. LANG,
W. J. NOONAN,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 32.

At the last meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe, to call to himself the

WIFE OF BROTHER B. J. OWENS

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and his family the sincere sympathy of all our members in their hour of sorrow

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our JOURNAL, also to the family of the deceased and be recorded in our minutes.

TOM JOHNSON,
C. E. BORDER,
J. T. GIBSON,
Committee.

From Local No. 32

At a regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

MOTHER OF BROTHER F. H. BUSSEE;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Union convey to the brother and family their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sustain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

TOM JOHNSON,
C. P. BORDER,
J. T. GIBSON,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 455.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the relentless hand of death, there has been removed from our midst, the beloved

BROTHER OF WM. PEACOCK

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction. And we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Local and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother and a copy sent to the JOURNAL.

"BROTHER"

They tell me, brother, you are dead;

Alas can this be true?

That we no more can see your face;

What shall your loved ones do?

We hear your whisper in our ears,

It gives us sweet relief;

You are not dead, but just asleep,

Then loved ones do not weep.

W. H. FINNIE,
CLEVELAND MCGRAW
ERNEST MCBRIDE,
Committee.

From Local No. 30.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to Himself the

MOTHER OF BRO. W. H. MYERS,

THEREFORE, Be it Resolved, that the members of this local extend to the Brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow; and

BE it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same recorded upon the minutes of our meeting.

L. BOSSHARDT,
H. BLANZ,
O. B. DAILEY,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 32.

At the last regular meeting of this union, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Crea-

top of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst the

BELOVED CHILD OF BROTHER BEN ACKLEY

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and also be recorded in our minutes.

E. P. SMITH,
L. R. LANG,
W. J. NOONAN,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 185

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman.

BROTHER JAMES BROWN;

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that the same be published in our official Journal.

WM. R. KUTIK,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 325

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Creator of All Things and Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst

THE WIFE OF BRO. H. A. MAJOR;

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of this Union.

J. J. BAREY,
JOHN KELLEY,
M. D. MURPHY,
Committee.

From Local No. 30

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the

FATHER OF BRO. D. O. SHAGGS;

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother our sympathy in his time of sorrow, and trust that God will give him fortitude to bear the loss he has sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of our brother; also a copy to the official JOURNAL for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

H. BLANZ,
L. BOSEHARDT,
O. B. DAILEY,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 433

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. P. PHILLIPS;

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

CHAS. CRUMLEY,
JOE GAST,
GUS ENGEL KINE,
Committee.

From Local Union No 282.

At the last meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Death, the grim reaper, has removed from our midst our beloved brother,

DAVID SMITH;

a worthy and respected member of our Union. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that the same be sent to our Journal for publication.

EDWARD LYNCH,
ARTHUR TYLER,
JOHN BOYD,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 61.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

SON OF BROTHER WILL LEWIS;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and trust that the Almighty God

will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Journal, also to the family of the deceased, and the same be recorded in our minutes.

S. J. VIGOR, Sec.,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 456

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

JAMES A. CRAWFORD

WHEREAS, in his death the Blacksmith loses a friend whose memory will be fondly cherished, we, the members of this local, deplore and grieve his death, and in token of the esteem and respect we have for his memory, we do hereby extend to the bereaved family and his relatives our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother, who has been called from his labor to rest.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

W. J. EVANS,
W. J. BRADLEY,
J. W. CHANCELLOR,
Committee.

From Local No. 433

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death the beloved

FATHER OF BRO. JESSE VERMILLON;

Resolved, That the bereaved family have lost in his death a kind and loving father; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting of this local.

CHAS. CHUMLEY,
JOE GAST,
GUS ENGELKING,
Committee.

WOMANLY WISDOM.

*See, Winter comes to rule the varied year,
Sullen and sad, with all his rising train;
Vapors, and Clouds, and Storms.*

—THOMPSON.

The fastest flying machine is gossip.
There is always room on the sunny side of the road; let us walk there.

When the sparerib is put to roast, sprinkle it lightly with powdered sage and minced onion.

It is an easy matter to size up a man if his dog crawls under the house when it sees him approaching.

Sifted coal ashes, mixed with a little vinegar, make a splendid mixture for polishing faucets, brass kettles and the like.

Tack pieces of rubber, cut from overshoes, to the bottom of the step-ladder legs, and they will not slide on a slippery floor.

Whenever a bottle has been emptied, wash it right out, and do not set it away to dry. You can clean it more easily by doing this.

The cork in a bottle of cement or glue is apt to stick and break when it is opened for the second time. To prevent this, grease it lightly when first taken out.

If housewives would have rubber heels and soles on their every-day shoes, they would find that much discomfort from aching, tired feet would be avoided.

Cabbage is more delicate if, after it is boiled a little while, it is turned out into a colander and cold water run over it; then put again in boiling water and finished.

After boiling salt ham or tongue, remove it from the fire and plunge it at once in cold water. This instantly loosens the skin, which then pulls off without any trouble.

Save the good pieces of the men's winter underclothes. From them you can make the children some shirts, drawers or petticoats that will be as warm and last nearly as long as new. Saves money, too.

Have buttons, or hooks and eyes, for the slips you use on the sofa-pillows. Then you can often take the pillows out and wash the slips. Saves a lot of sewing and the slips are apt to get washed a good deal oftener.

A handy funnel for pouring liquid into a bottle may be quickly made anywhere by taking a piece of thick, smooth white paper, rolling it into a cornucopia and fastening it with a pin. Cut the pointed end off and it's ready to use.

When any one is taken ill in the night and needs a quick application of heat, light a lamp. The chimney will be hot in a moment and will answer until water or a brick can be heated. It can be slipped into a stocking leg and applied at once.

Knit the baby's mittens without any thumb; then, no matter which way they are put on, they are all right. If large enough he can move his fingers all around inside, while the long wrists keep the sleeves of his dress down over his arms and make him comfortable.

—From January FARM JOURNAL.

DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.

General Officers.

JAMES W. KLINE, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4274.
WM. F. KRAMER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
W. J. DOUGHERTY, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
C. N. GLOVER, Second Vice President, 6210 Hermitage ave., Chicago, Ill.
W. G. POWLES, Third Vice President, 230 Beatrice St., Toronto, Canada.
T. FLANAGAN, Fourth Vice President, 2227 Brainard st., New Orleans, La.
ROY HORN, Fifth Vice President, 3425 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
J. J. GOLDMAN, Sixth Vice President, 535 W. 57th St., Chicago, Ill.
W. J. EVANS, Seventh Vice President, 337 N. Montana St., Butte, Mont.
C. W. KOENIG, Eighth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 215 E. Williams St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
GEO. PEACOCK, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 318 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Board.

D. C. TUCKER, 321 China Street, Vicksburg, Miss.
EDWARD J. RYAN, 14 A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
G. SANDEMAN, 3726 23d st., San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN REID, 33 South 7th St., Kansas City, Kans.
WM. THOMPSON, 644 Otgen Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

General Board of Trustees.

W. J. McMURRY, 1921 Arabian St. Los Angeles Cal.
M. DONAGHY, 1390 Parthenais Ave., Montreal, Can.
G. VAN DORNES, 321 Burleson St., San Antonio, Texas.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Special organizer, Edw. Tegtmeyer, office 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. Phone Main 4345.

District Councils

- 1 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 32 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **BRISCO SYSTEM.**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell St., Springfield Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, E. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM.**—President, James J. Ryan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 30 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM.**—Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George St., Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Vaton, 9012 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.; B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM.**—President, —; Secretary, —
- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM.**—President, —; Secretary, —
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM.**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; secretary, Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 14 **NORTHWESTERN.**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 757 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coelln, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.**—President, John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th street, Chickasha, Oklahoma; secretary, D. E. Burt, 511 N. Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.**—President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM.**—President, Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM.**—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NORFOLK & WESTERN.**—President, Wm. McDougall, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 8th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **BOSTON & MAINE.**—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, c/o C. R. Shops, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM.**—Pres., W. L. Eulow, 2014 Grand ave.; sec., B. L. Comas, 1622 Kennedy, ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT.**—Sec. —
- 24 **DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM.**—
- 25 **NORTHWEST DISTRICT.**—President, R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 380 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave. Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Poulecks, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., E. L. Jernigan, 500 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WABASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 218 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—
- ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 200 S. Broadway, Pres., Wm. Cain, 790-A Euclid Avenue; sec., Frank A. LaBee, 3915 - A Palmer Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, David S. Landry, sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 67 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 730 Park st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beascher, 213 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 333 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave.; sec., Wm. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave. Bus. Agent, J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 40 **PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1402 N. 59th st. West Philadelphia; Sec., Geo. Schriner, 2516 N. 17th st.; Business Mgr., John M. Tobin, 316 Odd Fellows Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwag, 86 Central ave. Pres., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista av.; sec., Frank Fechter, 508 Pullum st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Italian Hall, Pres., G. L. Brown, 823 Rayburn av.; sec., Ira Landrum, 973 Edner avenue; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 306½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curtin, E. Barraquest.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 406, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Union Hall, 5th and Penn. street Pres., E. C. Britt; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John Morrissey, Box 502; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Eagle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1910½ Third avenue. President, Wm. Lawson, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Board of Trade Bldg, Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., B. T. Harrison; sec., G. M. Oliver, c. of C. E. B. Shops, Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1235 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 912 Rutger street, St. Louis, Mo.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweeney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., W. D. Williams, 711 S. Campbell ave., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., B. L. Berris, Windsor Hotel; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 631 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREEMPORT**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Socialist hall, Stephenson St. Pres., Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; sec., Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres. T. G. Lowrey, 423 E. Carpenter st.; sec., T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. E. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. W. H. Meyers, Argenta, Ark.; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1416 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Carpenter's Hall. Pres., B. V. Cecil, 914 Hardy street; sec., W. J. Noonan, 1237 Rutland st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., J. J. Lewis, No. 25 B. U.; sec., H. H. Gerrish 331 Onida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., James J. Murphy, 913 Court st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 2704½ Alder street. Pres., H. Weber, 913 Albina avenue; sec., J. L. Burke, 667 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Stevenson, 681 Michigan ave., Portland, Ore.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1800 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **ELKHORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts Pres., S. D. Gibson; sec., W. C. Geddens, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 43 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, P. Hanrahan; 334 Tuscarora st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 990 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 46 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 814 E. Oak st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, 648 E. Market st., Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minixies, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, 22½ 6th street, S. Pres., Chas. Lawson; sec., Elsa E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. Pres., E. Krausefeld; secretary, D. Gantert, 1620 So. Vermont Street; fin. sec., W. J. Musick, 1117 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 68 Florence st.; sec., L. D. Putnam, 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, E. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 66 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. President, G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Frank Mitchell, 313 Iowa st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 68 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 5th st., and State ave. Pres., Frank Whaley, 5503 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1102 N. 12th st., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodman's Hall. President, J. P. Clark; secretary S. T. Brownfield, Box 639, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BEAUMONT**—Meets second and fourth Saturday, at Union Temple Hall. Pres., E. J. McPadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, Box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 73 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., C. J. Redlack, 2410 Fillmore st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22d ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Vliet st; sec., John Pelkofer 494 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Yorkthiemer's Hall, Union ave. Pres., H. A. Burger, 4721 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy 1808 West Locust st. Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., Henry Coellin, 414 N. Lawndale ave.; sec., Wm Ives, 4539 Falton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **BATTLE CREEK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st. Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Doll, 4 C. A. Dell, E. F. D. No. 8, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 82 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, George Wise, Thornburn P. O., Esquimalt, B. C.; sec., Frank W. Jeeves, 2649 Graham st., Victoria, B. C.
- 83 **VEHICLE WORKERS**—Pres., M. R. Zollars, Sec., C. C. Johnson, Pittsburg, Kan.
- 84 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Jos. W. Miller, 520 18th st.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Broughton sts., Pres., C. C. Bullock; sec., L. C. Korf, 1103 Willow st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **SYDNEY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 333 Charlotte st. Pres., Donald McKenzie, 65 Rockdale ave.; sec., Ira P. McKay, 166 Argyle st., Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every third T day at Carpenters' hall, 1821 Broadway; President A. J. Raef 1813 Grand Avenue., sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., A. O. Meyer, E. Grand ave.; sec. C. E. Fisher, Sledge and Robertson sts., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., E. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 92 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave. President, R. J. Kearney, P. O. box 545, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 93 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomborg and Conler avenues. Pres., Frank Watson 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 94 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 W. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, W. L. Scott, 709 Taswell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 329 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, A. Beaton 676 E. 24th st.; sec., F. L. Penlecks, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 1st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corken, 1417 5½ ave.; sec., Geo. Graham, 406 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 103 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. President, W. A. Ryan, 3702 Grove ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., B. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.

- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Lewis Lundy, 1223 cor. 6th and M. sts.; sec., Fred Cornwell, 1620 8th and Q. sts., Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA**.—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall. W. 3d st. President C. W. Eifeladt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budda hall, cor. 9th and Riddle sts. Pres., William Hatchford, 1708 Madison ave.; sec., Joe Kelly, 467 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **FRISCO**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., A. McGuire, 101 Beard Ave., sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec. C. Garner, 319 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 116 **HELENA**.—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall. President, John Howard, 1616 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczyk, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 236 Walden av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**.—Meets first and third Mondays at 224 Depot street. President, Jessie Bonnell; secretary, Louis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., B. H. Tally, 546 N. Main st.; secretary pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur av., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. President, Edward Casey; secretary, F. W. Moeller, 4463 Princeton avenue; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunio Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; sec., Richard Keelan, 800 E. 24th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President, Frank Becherer, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 352 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 129 **TUBAL CAIN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., C. Phelps, 639 East st.; sec., J. W. Joffe, Frontis Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, President, Robert Watt 84 Sherman st., secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., John Sutherland, Flora st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 508 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Laney, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President John Bridger; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B.C.
- 153 **ESCANABA**.—Pres., Chas. Bowers; sec., G. A. Duggan, 308 S. Jennie st., Escanaba, Mich.
- 155 **ALGIERS**.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renssely hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **SAGINAW**.—Meets 1st and 3rd. Sat., at Labor Union Hall. President, August Laesch, 417 North 3rd., ave.; sec., Samuel West, 519 North 4th., st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 302 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 15th st.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A St. Clair ave., East St. Louis Ill.
- 161 **FORT SCOTT**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209½ E. Wall st. Pres., C. Kern 322 W. Pine st., sec., Tiffin Jenkins, 706 Burk st., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 3d st. President, John Paye, 628 Church st., sec., H. J. Farrell, 328 W. Maple ave., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **HAVELock**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., E. C. Garrison; sec., John McKinney, box 234 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., Chas. E. McHugh; sec., Will Gannon, P. O. box 137 sec. pro-tem, Sam Bartell, Valley Junction, Ia.
- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. Pres., Wm. King, 31 Gregory court; sec. R. C. Brown, 65 W. Capitol st., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., Alf Growney, 49 Carmelita st.; sec., J. P. McCabe, 2754 21st st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., P. F. Hamrick; sec. Ruphus Chastang, 325 W. Catoma st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 172 **COALINGA**.—Meets Wednesday nights at 7:30, 128 West E st. Pres., E. A. Roath, P. O. Box 805; sec. G. T. Rogers, 238 Polk st., Coalinga, Calif.
- 173 **CAMDEN**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fitzgerald hall, Broadway and Nuton av. Pres., Jas. Flannery, 436 Jackson st.; sec., John Flannery, 436 Jackson st., Camden, N. J.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Bearra Hall, 6th and L. sts. Pres., E. H. Holthaus, 1421 L. st.; sec., W. Wooden, 2205 17th st.; fin. sec., A. J. Schultz, 720 10th st., Sacramento, Cal.

- 176 **SAN DIEGO**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 7th and H. sts.; Pres., C. G. Carson, box 68, R. F. D. No. 2; sec., C. W. Rees, R. F. D. No. 2, box 68 B, San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., H. C. Symank; sec., S. B. Pippin League, Texas.
- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 108 Buckingham st.; sec., A. E. Black, 302 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine Ohio.
- 179 **ALTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, Harry Benson, Beal av.; pres. pro-tem., P. Murphy; sec., A. Budde, 920 E. 6th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **NEW HAVEN**—Meets on the second Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 50 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 181 **PARLOR CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 182 **BAKERSFIELD**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 923 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 **DES MOINES**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Thos. McFarland, 1636 S. Fourth st.; secretary, pro-tem., Jerry Founhy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 **PATERSON, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., James Brown, 10 Park st., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **INDEPENDENCE**—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 537 N. Douglas st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1634 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **EDDYSTONE**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., John Peterson, box 22 Crum Lynn, Pa.; sec., Samuel E. Tehton, 418 E. 3rd st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **BENTON**—President, Henry Ruth, 2807 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday aft., at Brick's hall, 1318 Lion st. President, Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec. Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **MARBLE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parsons, 337 Oak Hill ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 192 **QUEEN CITY**—Pres. John Czarniste, 574 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 193 **STAR**—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 218 S. Cottage Grove avenue; sec., N. H. Kyte, 805 E. California st., Urbana, Illinois.
- 195 **MONROE**—Meets every 2d & 4th Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall Pres. J. L. Buchanan 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 **DROP FORGERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay strs. Pres. Geo. W. Matthew 442 Ave., A.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 1484 Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **JACKSON CITY**—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **SCIOTO**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Newman hall. President, V. R. Barrell; secretary, P. A. Justice, 1812 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, David L. Jenkins, 639 Madison av.; sec., D. J. Clifford, 1407 Madison av., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 **HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**—Sec., N. O. Macdonald, 336 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **PADUCAH**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. G. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2; secretary, W. L. Averitt, R. F. D. No. 2, Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **LIBERTY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkrans hall. Pres., J. Kapwski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wieso, 5 Wendell avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **GRAND CROSSING**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. President, Jas. Hanley, 5933 Justine ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **CLINTON**—Meets every fourth Tuesday Pres., G. W. Bales; sec., J. R. Cooper, 1118 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **PRINCETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., Elias Sambert, 210 East Spruce st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **BOSTON**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Elliot st.; sec., James McNally, 108 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **MERIDIAN**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., C. L. Biggs 411 41st ave.; sec., L. L. Long, 3418 Ray st., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. Pres., W. J. McMurry, 2202 Pasadena Ave. sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin av.; Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **SPOKANE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Modison St., Spokane. Pres., J. P. Sander, 3018 E. Indiana ave.; sec., Carl Olson, 408 N. Place, box 87, H. ard, Wash.
- 215 **SEATTLE**—Meets first Thursday at 1314 1/2 Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3023 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **BROCKTON**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 15 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 **FORT WAYNE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st., Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., Henry. Arnes; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **TWIN CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., Thos. Rhode, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Chas. Geleng, 1902 Fourth st., Peru, Ill.
- 225 **NASHUA**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jefferson street; secretary, Clement Deschenes, 5 Morgan st., Nashua, N. H.

- 236 PASUMPSIC VALLEY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., H. H. Butterfield; sec., W. F. Beauregard, box 340, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 239 NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath; 129 N. Genoir st., New Orleans, La.
- 241 WASHOE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., J. M. Sullivan, Box 93; sec., Robert E. Barber, Sparks, Nevada.
- 242 DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Behfelt, 904 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketta, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 243 GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Phelps Block, Central avenue. President, H. Webber, 118 4th st.; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 815 9th st. South, Great Falls, Montana.
- 247 COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Nesley, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 249 BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Trades and Labor Hall, Pres., William McAvoy; sec., J. R. Morris, 1318 Vincennes ave.; fin. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 GOOD WILL**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st., President, Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky. Sec., Wesley Hoffmeister, 162 W. Linden st., Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 BRADDOCK**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Fords Hall, 215 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry 523 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton ave., Rankin, Pa.
- 248 ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Caudle, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 2511 McCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 2d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220 1/2 Main st. President, C. E. Gronstrom; sec., F. W. Smith box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 23th ave. and 22d st. Pres., G. A. Schlegel; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays over Lever Shoe Store. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Feltner, 2029 Blanding st., Columbus, S. C.
- 257 FLORENCE**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilserson, 308 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040 1/2 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., B. C. Moore, 1114 18th st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., C. A. Brockway 1140 Dawson st.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 446 Berwick ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1381 Sheffield st., N. B.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring St., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Friday at the recorder's office. President, C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., B. H. Jones, 309 Congress st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec. Peter Hensen, 1233 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1s, and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosmore ave.; sec., Chris. Keutzie, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 271 HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 600 Bowie st. Pres., B. C. Tanner, 140 West 5th st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 512 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall, Main st. President, D. R. Tompkins, 601 Tennessee ave.; sec., J. W. Brightman, 7 Cottage ave., Palestine, Texas.
- 274 LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1127 Denronitigny st. East; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threlkeld, Marion, Ill.
- 277 LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John W. Chaney, So. D. st.; sec., Clyde D. Palmer, 216 So. G. st.; fin. sec., Frank Millett, So. H. st., Livingston, Mont.
- 278 LOVERS LEAP**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly cor. Main and Broadway. President, Newman Knight, 525 Chestnut st.; sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Ext., Hannibal, Mo.
- 279 CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres. W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 280 ONTARIO**—Meets first and last Thursday at E. Mullen's hall, East First st. President, Guy C. Gregg, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. R. Knopp, 193 W. 8th st., Oswego, N. Y.
- 281 VULCAN**—Pres., John Barnecut; sec., Edward Jackson, 1408 Centre ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 CONTRACT OF LOS ANGELES**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., F. I. Bender, 727 W. 6th st.; sec., Edward Lynch, 787 Ceres av., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 285 FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. President, W. R. Bottine, 35 Nutthing st.; sec., James Massee, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., J. C. Osborne, Box 147, sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7 Walnut Springs Texas.

- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Machinists hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Peter J. Miller, box 335, Galeton, Pa.
- 288 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, at 39 Charlotte street. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave.; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordova st., St Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 280 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 291 **PIONEER**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Brown's hall, Salem av. Pres., Michael McDonald, Upper Canaan st.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbon-dale, Pa.
- 293 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavanaugh; secretary, Samuel Darrow P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., W. C. Ulrick, gen. del.; sec., Chas. Fryman, P. O. box 297, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academy st.; sec., C. E. Effland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **ROCK CITY**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 299 **JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2313 Pacific ave.; sec., Albert J. Reeve, Jr., 530 17th st.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 600 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 **BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred. Endling, 740 Stewart ave.; sec., Chas. Bowers, 1023 Churchill st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Eli Van Schaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 306 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., Chas. F. Hunt, 2363 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 308 **MAPLE LEAF**—
- 309 **HUDSON VALLEY**—Meets 2nd Friday at Shoffner hall, Park av. Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Charles Nutting, 136 N. 3d st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 3013 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 365 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Joseph Davis, 1433 Franklin ave.; sec., M. H. Hannell, 3007 Union Blvd, St. Louis, Mo.
- 322 **PERU**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Forester Hall 2d and Broadway. Pres., J. F. Eckerly, 413 W. 3d st. sec. Frank T. Quigley, 183 E. 8th st., Peru, Ind.
- 323 **WALSH**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton av. Pres., Edw. Mahoney 5119 Wentworth, av.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 5122 LaSalle, Fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 7029 Lincoln st., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Pres., M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman, box 267, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 325 **HOMESTEAD**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1006 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223 Arthington pl.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin., sec., Geo. Clark, 3551 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed King, 9321 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **QUEBEC**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 DeAiguillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., P. J. Lynch, 7 Gardeau st., Quebec, Can.
- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Edw. Perry; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 329 **STERLING**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schults, 122 East 3d st., South Bethlehem, Pa.
- 332 **HELPERS**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swardsmuir's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 383 Gold st.; sec., J. W. Powers, 306 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **MCCOMB CITY HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220 1/2 Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Meets 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton Trades hall, James st. sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block, Central ave. Pres., Chas. Nickels, 207 W. 2nd st.; secretary, Geo. Nagle, 514 Fox street, Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **SAN ANTONIO**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., W. L. Badger, 504 N. Pine st.; sec., A. J. Schedler, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 338 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets 1st Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in Wilson's hall, Hancock st. Pres., Samuel Butt, 105 S. South st.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **LABOR HOME**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues. Pres., C. E. Canley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 438 5th ave. S. W. Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **FOREST CITY**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at Wicking Hall, Pres., Martin Holmstrom 1821 7th ave. sec., Richard Carlson, 1521 Seventh ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhomberg's hall, cor. Kneest and Rhomberg ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer, and, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 348 **BLACKSMITH**—Meets at Union Hall, President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 651, Port Arthur, Texas.
- 349 **SACRAMENTO CONTRACT**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Porthian Castle, 9th and Eye st. Pres., Joe L. Bayles, 1017 11th st.; sec., A. L. Derman, 2022 D mente, Cal.

- 400 ZONE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, Geo. F. Wright; sec., Walter T. Clemens, box 29, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama; sec. pro tem., J. C. Stone, box 43, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 401 COLBERT**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd Fellow's hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., A. A. Ross; sec., L. J. Partout, P. O. box, 62 Sheffield, Ala.
- 402 WATER VALLEY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple, Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., Lesslie Wilkie, Water Valley, Miss.
- 403 DEVINE**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Hall, N. Broadway ave. Pres., J. A. Yarbrough, 225 N. Horace st.; sec., D. M. Lyle, 1303 E. Erwin st., Tyler, Tex.
- 404 REVELSTOKE**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 405 LOOKOUT**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres., E. J. Johnson; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 406 PARSONS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street, Pres., J. E. Copes, 1613 Gabriel ave.; sec., V. P. John 3105 Main st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 ALLIANCE**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall, Pres. W. A. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 LA FAYETTE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Minnearn, 2119 N. 19th st.; sec., Geo. Waidlich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 LOCOMOTIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., Edward Ray, 58 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catherine st., Vianville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 CHOCTAW**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, at Chrisney hall, Pres., D. A. McDonald, 217 N. Kickapoo st.; sec., G. C. Jenkins, 211 N. University st., Shawnee Okla.
- 414 INDEX**—Meets 2d and 3d Thursday eve., at Metropolitan bldg., R. 40 Pres., W. J. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 3; sec., V. C. Pratt, 621 Linden st., Lima O.
- 415 FOND DU LAC**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., A. Rohedanz, 509 Minnoscota ave.; sec., G. Kropacek, 297 Morris st., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 HICKORY**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, North Bay. Pres., Geo. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 DUNDEE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall, Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. N. Savor, Box 45, McAdams Junction New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 MOBILE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Gramka, 3 S. Tennessee st.; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 ARCH CITY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 121½ E. Town st. Pres., A. W. (see, 1575 S. 3rd st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st., Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 POWER CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Room 289, corner Main and Spruce sts. President, Chas. Mathews, sec., Wm. F. Roberts, 920 Buffalo ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 PUGET SOUND**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1183½ Commerce street, Central Labor Hall, Pres. Howard G. May, 3598 S. E. st.; sec., Erwin Stolze, 4307 S. Warner st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 TOLEDO**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, at 3030 Chare st. Pres., Dell Moore, 306 Parker ave.; sec., M. J. Nagle, 3030 Chare st., Toledo, Ohio.
- 428 EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Robt. Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 BINGHAM**—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Smith's Hall, Pres., E. T. Gibson; sec., Aaron Wilson, R. E. 3, No 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 YOAKUM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall, Pres., C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 35 Trumble Place, Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 KANKAKEE**—Meets 3d Monday at Funk's Hall, W. Court st., President, F. F. Frocoeur, 284 Forest ave., Bradley, Ill.; sec., Otto Hols, 120 Bourbonais st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial Street, President, Daniel Williboy, 2022 Pierce st.; sec., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 SUNSET**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall, Pres., Chas. Nagle, 221 W. 3rd st.; sec., Wm. Scott, 133 Sackett av., Salida, Col.
- 435 PANHANDLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall, President, J. C. Russell; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Texas.
- 436 HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Dolton, 809½ 1st st.; sec., J. A. Bladel, Linden ave., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 NORWOOD**—Meets first Sunday of each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall, Pres., B. E. Barry, 81 Allison st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave.; St. Louis, Mo.; sec. Jas. O. Dillon, 822 A. Tyler st., St. Louis Mo.
- 445 TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 916 So Third avenue. President, Harry Barnes, Gen. Deliv.; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurlbise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 JOHN BROWN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., C. L. Price, box 453 Osawatomie, Kans.

- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 903 Broad street. Pres., Theodore Buckley; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets third Fridays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State; st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec. John E. Lent, 1117 E. Ninth st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, E. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex. Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Felix Mallon, 234 1/2 S. Idaho st.; sec., Edw. A. Davis box 388, Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1781 Arapahoe st. Pres., Frank Chaloupka 1219 W. 9th ave; sec., F. W. Springer, 1533 E. 33d av; fin. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 437 Delaware ave., Denver, Colo.
- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 96, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Gust. Strand, Box 298, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Chas. McQuarrie; sec., D. J. McGillivray, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th street. President, Frank Kunn, Silvis, Ill.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson. Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Dessel, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 188 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Diok Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 46 **DELAWARE**—Meets every third Thursday at Central Labor hall, South Main st. President, A. A. Given, 198 Park ave; sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, Ohio.
- 466 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., J. W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Okla.
- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John H. Slattery, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 88 4th ave., Grand Rapids Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets fourth Mondays at Fielstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 615 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 4515 Eberly Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, W. D. Priest, Box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., W. D. Brown; sec., Geo. Dold, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., J. W. Mullen, 533 Nelson st.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., K. McClellan; sec., Wm. M. Roesteck, Christobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, B. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevins ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John E. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tavis Bratsberg, 90 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., G. W. Smith, 103 Lee Ave., sec., H. W. Powers, 173 Albany ave., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 8th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1155 Boonville st. Pres., P. J. Meyers, R. F. D. 7; sec., L. H. Baker, 346 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **OTSEGA**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at C. L. U. hall Pres., G. A. Suffern, 16 Fonda av.; sec., Wm. J. Williams, 22 Franklin st., Oneonta, N. Y.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Charltons st., Allegheney, Pa. Pres., Hugh McCallum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1515 Junita st., Allegheney, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 487 **WELDERS**—Chicago, Ill.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore St. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 489 **PEORIA**—Meets at Trades Assembly hall Pres: Jesse Hoagland, 331 Chicago st., Rec. sec: B. H. Reichelderser, 675 E. Washington st., Fin. Sec., Joseph O'Neill, 1104 N. Adams St., Peoria, Ill.
- 492; **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.

- ⁴⁹³ **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 401 Wood st., Monroe, La.
- ⁴⁹⁴ **LAKE COUNTY**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 2648 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec. J. W. Kennedy, 69 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.
- ⁴⁹⁵ **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krick's hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.
- ⁴⁹⁶ **BREWSTER**—Meets fourth Wednesday at Leingers hall, W. Main st., Massillon, O. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., John W. Weide, 1415 E. 4th st., Canton, Ohio.

- ⁴⁹⁷ **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 480 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- ⁴⁹⁸ **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., Geo. Tyacke, Proctor P. O., Minn.
- ⁴⁹⁹ **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunagle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- ⁵⁰⁰ **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres. Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.

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MARCH, 1911

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



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Application for Membership Blanks, per doz.....	.10
Pedigree Blanks, per doz.....	.10
Official Supply Order Blanks, per doz.....	.10
Notice of Arrears, per doz.....	.10
Secretary's Monthly Report, per doz.....	.20
Withdrawal Cards.....	1.00
Travelling Cards.....	.05
Anvil Punch.....	.75
Official Canceling Stamp and Pad.....	.75
Reversible Parade Badges, (official I. B. of B. & H.,) (if ordered by the dozen.)	.60
Official Button 40c, per doz.....	4.50
Solid Gold Buttons.....	1.25

All Unions will be governed by this price list in ordering supplies. Cash must in all cases accompany the order. Express or postal charges prepaid.

All stationery of first quality, and must be procured at General Headquarters as per Constitution Art VI, Sec. 1. In forwarding money, make all orders payable to

Wm. F. Kramer,

Secretary-Treasurer
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers,
570 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Vol. XII

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH, 1911.

No. 3

AGREEMENTS

Agreement Between the Delaware and Hudson Railroad and Blacksmiths and Helpers

The following rules and regulations will govern blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices on the D. & H. System:

RULE I.

Nine hours shall constitute a day's work and in the event of the company running less than nine hours, time and one-half shall be paid for all time worked after shop hours.

RULE II.

Time worked Sundays and legal holidays shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, and in the event of a blacksmith or apprentice being called after leaving shop and such work being three hours and twenty minutes, or less, will receive five hours' pay; and if more than three hours and twenty minutes, time and one-half will be paid.

RULE III.

Should a reduction of expenses be necessary, men will be given preference according to their ability and length of service. Company will not reduce the number of men when in the opinion of its officials it is more practical and economical to reduce the number of hours. Men suspended under such conditions to be given preference when force is again increased, if available.

RULE IV.

Blacksmith helpers shall be allowed one-half hour per day for building fires, and to have their respective fires in readiness for the proper time.

RULE V.

Blacksmiths sent out on the road to do emergency work, all necessary living expenses will be refunded; providing receipts are attached to expense vouchers and regular shop hours at home station to govern.

RULE VI.

An apprentice engaging to learn the blacksmith's trade shall not be less than 17 or more than 21 years of age. One apprentice to be employed in each shop, irrespective of the number of blacksmiths employed, and one additional apprentice to every five blacksmiths thereafter. This rule not to affect apprentices now employed in the service. The period of apprenticeship will be four years of three hundred days per year, and he shall not in any case leave the service of the company without just and sufficient cause until his full apprenticeship has been served. After working four years he shall receive not less than the minimum rate of wages paid in the shop where he is employed.

RULE VII.

Blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices shall not be discharged or suspended without sufficient cause. If after investigation employe is found to have been unjustly discharged or suspended, he will be reinstated and receive his pay for all time lost. All cases to be investigated within five days after discharge or suspension.

RULE VIII.

Should a vacancy occur or a new job be created, the oldest blacksmith in point of service with the company, if proficient, shall be in line of promotion.

RULE IX.

There shall be no discrimination against blacksmiths who may serve on grievance committees.

RULE X.

Two cents per hour increase for all blacksmiths employed, and one and one-half cents increase for blacksmith helpers, January 31, 1911.

RULE XI.

Ten hours shall constitute a day's work in all roundhouses and overtime after ten hours.

RULE XII.

When a legal holiday falls on Sunday and is celebrated as such on Saturday or Monday, time and one-half will be paid.

RULE XIII.

Apprentices shall be rated as follows:

First year.....\$.10¾
Second year..... .13¾

Third year..... .16
Fourth year..... .18½

HENRY BUCHERT,
CHARLES SANNTOG,
G. A. SUFFERN,
W. J. UNDERDORN,
T. SCHAMPOO,
J. SCHERO,
W. J. DOUGHERTY, V.-P.,
Committee.
J. MANNING,
Supt. Motive Power.

Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company

Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway

Company of Texas

Rules and Regulations Governing Shopmen.

Effective February 1st, 1911.

ARTICLE I.**Hours of Labor.**

Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, except in Car Department, which shall be ten hours per day.

Time shall be between 7:00 A. M. and 12:00 Noon and between 1:00 P. M. and 5:00 P. M., except in Car Department, which shall be 6:00 P. M. instead of 5:00 P. M.

All time worked over bulletined working hours shall be paid for at time and one-half, except for roundhousemen and loadmen in Car Department.

Where workmen are held in continuous service, one hour shall be allowed for forty minutes or less; if held over one hour, it shall be considered a call.

Men sent out on the road shall be paid time and one-half until returned, except that no time will be allowed while tied up at night.

ARTICLE II.**Apprentices and Helpers.**

Machinist, Boilermaker and Copper-smith apprentices shall receive fifteen cents per hour for first six months and an increase of two and one-half cents per hour every six months thereafter until time is served. At expiration of time they shall receive the minimum rate of wages paid journeymen.

One apprentice may be employed for every five journeymen.

Apprentices shall have a common or grade school education, must be between sixteen and twenty-one years of age and shall serve four years of not less than three hundred days per year.

Boilermaker helpers engaging to learn the trade shall be between the age of twenty-one and twenty-six years, shall have had two years' experience as helper at helpers' rates and shall receive an increase of two and one-half cents per hour every six months until time is served and shall serve three years of three hundred days each.

One blacksmith helper apprentice shall be employed for each shop and one additional for each five journeymen. When helpers are promoted to blacksmiths they shall receive helper pay for the first six months and two and one-half cents per hour increase every six months thereafter until the rate of fire worked on is reached. Apprentices shall be instructed in all branches of the trade. If in three months' time a helper does not show ability to become a blacksmith, he shall be dismissed from service in blacksmith department.

No apprentice shall be sent out on the road unless accompanied by a journeyman.

When the force is reduced, the number of apprentices shall be reduced to main-

tain the established ratio, seniority to govern; also in re-employment.

ARTICLE III.

Seniority.

Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the working hours will first be reduced to forty-eight hours per week before reducing the number of men employed.

In reducing force, seniority shall prevail.

When force is increased, those laid off shall be given preference; Local Chairman to be notified when men are wanted.

The force shall not be increased while working reduced time.

Employes working nights shall have preference of day work when day work vacancies occur; seniority to prevail. Men changed from night work to day, or day work to night, except by seniority or their own request, shall receive time and one-half for first night or day.

All Foremen employed shall be from the rank of journeymen; merit and proficiency to prevail.

ARTICLE IV.

Classification.

BOILERMAKERS—All grate work, steel car work, steam, oil and air tight work from 16 gauge iron up, shall be done by boilermakers.

Men employed at flanging and laying out shall receive two and one-half cents per hour more than standard wages.

MACHINISTS—Machinists' work shall consist of the making, repairing and erecting of engines and the metal parts thereof; the making and repairing of shop machinery and all finished tools and the operation of machines used in such work.

Other than machinists now doing machinists' work will continue on same class of work as at present employed but when vacancies occur, the work will be assigned to the machinists or apprentices.

None but machinists or apprentices shall do machinists' work.

BLACKSMITHS—Blacksmith work shall be done by blacksmiths or promoted helpers. None but experienced white helpers or hammer drivers shall be employed in blacksmith department.

CAR MEN—Coach and locomotive carpenters shall do all wood work and trimmings on coaches, engines and wooden tank frames above body bolster, except taking down and replacing coupler and draft rigging and equipping for air and steam heat.

Bench and hand car carpenters.

Freight Car carpenters shall do all work above body bolster, except taking down and replacing coupler and draft timbers,

also shall remove and replace needle beams.

Coach and tank truck men will do all work on coach and engine tanks not done by coach and engine carpenters.

Freight car truck men will do all work on freight cars not done by freight car carpenters.

Head-millman and scratch boss.

Mill-machinemen will operate all wood working machines.

Air-brakemen.

Car inspectors.

Painters.

COPPERSMITHS—All water, air on coaches, gas, sand and steam pipe work on engines and on the repairs of stationary plants; all tin, copper and sheet iron of 16 gauge or less and all galvanized iron work, except freight car roofing, shall be done by coppersmiths and tinnerns.

No one but coppersmiths, tinnerns and apprentices shall do coppersmiths' and tinnerns' work.

ARTICLE V.

Free Transportation.

Shop employes shall be given same consideration with respect to free transportation as other employes of the company.

ARTICLE VI.

Suspension and Dismissal.

Employes will not be suspended or dismissed without sufficient cause and if after proper investigation, it is proven that any employe has been suspended or dismissed unjustly, he will be reinstated and paid for all time lost.

Employes are privileged to call attention of Foremen to any case in which they feel they have been or are being unjustly treated and are privileged to appeal to the next highest official in rotation to the General Manager. Appeal must be made within five days after suspension or dismissal and investigation will be started within five days after filing appeal.

There will be no discrimination against any employe serving as committeeman when properly delegated by other employes to represent them in conference with company officials.

ARTICLE VII.

Holidays.

Overtime will be paid for on Sunday and the following legal holidays:

New Year's Day.

Decoration Day.

Labor Day.

Washington's Birthday.

Independence Day.

Thanksgiving Day.

Christmas Day.

Should legal holiday fall on Sunday, the day observed by State, nation or proc-

lamation will be the day observed by this company.

ARTICLE VIII.

Rates of Pay.

Effective February 1st, 1911:

	Per Hour.
Machinists .....	.40
Machinists' Helpers .....	.15
Coppersmiths .....	.40
Boilermakers .....	.40
Boilermakers' Helpers .....	.21
Flanger and Layer-out .....	.42½
Blacksmith—Big Fire .....	.42
Blacksmith—Other Fires .....	.40
Blacksmiths' Helpers .....	.21
Coach and Engine Carpenters.....	.31
Coach Carpenter and Patternmaker. ....	.37½
Freight Car Carpenters .....	.25 and 27½
Coach and Tank Truckmen.....	.25
Coach and Tank Truckmen Helpers. ....	.21
Freight Truckmen .....	.22
Head Millman .....	.30
Mill Machinemen .....	.25
Air-brakemen .....	.25
Head Painter .....	.35
Painter Helper .....	.20
Car Inspectors at Muskogee, \$75.00 per month. 11 hours per day.	
Inspectors Outside Points. 11 hours per	

day. Will be paid same rate as paid by connecting line at point located.

Car Repairer Helpers, All Points, 17½¢ per hour. If proficient and a vacancy exists at expiration of six months' service, Helpers will be promoted and pay increased to 20¢ per hour and classed as Car Repairer; and at expiration of twelve months, if competent and any vacancy exists, they shall receive full Car Repairer rate.

ARTICLE IX.

Term of Contract.

This contract is to be in force until either party thereto gives thirty days' notice of desiring a change.

ARTICLE X.

A copy of the "Rules and Regulations Governing Shopmen" shall be posted in the Shops.

For the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company; Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company of Texas.

J. H. LUKE,
General Manager.
G. S. HUNTER,
Master Mechanic.

Agreement Between L. J. Smith Locomotive and Equipment Company and the International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Shipbuilders and I. B. of B. & H.

RULE I.

Nine hours shall constitute a day's work. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half time after bulletin hours, and on all Sundays and the following legal holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birth Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Any of the above mentioned employees held, or requested to work during overtime hours, shall receive five (5) hours' pay for three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes or less.

RULE II.

When mechanics, apprentices or helpers are sent out on the road they shall be allowed time and one-half time from the time they are called until they return, they to pay their own expenses. An apprentice or helper will not be sent out on the road unless accompanied by a mechanic.

RULE III.

There will be one apprentice for the shop, and in addition not more than one apprentice for each five (5) mechanics of each craft.

Apprentices shall serve four (4) years of three hundred (300) days each. If, within one year an apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade he shall be dismissed.

Apprentices shall not be under 16 nor over 21 years of age when employed.

Apprentices shall not be required to work overtime or on night shifts except in case of emergency or the last year of their apprenticeship.

RULE IV.

Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the full force of mechanics shall be retained and reduction made in working hours until the hours have been reduced to forty (40) hours per week. Should any further reduction be necessary,

the force shall be reduced, the men longest in the service of the company, at shop where employed, shall be given preference of employment, all other conditions being equal.

RULE V.

The Company will not discriminate against any mechanic, apprentice or helper, who, from time to time, represents other mechanics, apprentices or helpers, and shall grant him leave of absence should he be delegated to go before the Management to adjust a grievance.

Grievances must be submitted to the shop foreman. In the event of their decision being unsatisfactory an appeal may be made to the succeeding higher official. Should a mechanic, apprentice or helper believe that he has been unjustly suspended or dismissed, he shall, within five days, in the proper order, present his case to the Company, and if it is then found that he has been unjustly dealt with, he shall be reinstated and shall be allowed full pay for the time lost.

There shall be no strike or lock out pending adjustment of grievances until they have reached the Management and International Officers of the respective organizations.

RULE VI.

Good ice water will be furnished for drinking purposes, all pits in shops and roundhouses will be kept in good sanitary condition and suitable places will be provided for washing purposes, as far as possible.

RULE VII.

The rates of pay for journeymen Machinists shall be 40c per hour; for journeymen Boiler Makers, 40c per hour; for layers out and flangers, 42½c per hour; for Boiler Makers' Helpers, 25c per hour, and all apprentices:

Per Hour.

First year12½c

Second year15c

First six months of third year...17½c

Second six months of third year.20c

First six months of fourth year..22½c

Second six months of fourth year.25c

Upon finishing his time an apprentice shall receive the minimum rate paid journeymen in the shop employed.

The rates of pay for Blacksmiths shall be as follows:

Per Hour.

Frame, fire and big furnaces.....42c

Light engine, tool and spring fire.....40c

Car and miscellaneous.....36c

BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS.

Frame fire26c

All other Blacksmith's Helpers.....25c

RULE VIII.

Should men be sent to points outside of Kansas City shops for ten (10) days or longer, they shall receive the rate prevailing in the territory in which they are employed; but if for less than ten (10) days, the regular shop rate shall apply.

SPECIAL RULES FOR MACHINISTS AND APPRENTICES.

Rule 1. The erecting and assembling of all metal parts of locomotives, gas engines, motor cars, steam shovels, stationary engines, air compressors, shop tools, air pumps, water pumps, injectors and lubricators shall be considered 'machinists'. All machinists' work to be done by Machinists and Apprentices. Handy men and Helpers shall not be advanced to the detriment of Machinists or Apprentices.

Rule 2. Any man who has served an apprenticeship or has had four years' varied experience at the Machinists' trade shall be considered a Machinist.

Rule 3. Where two or more Machinists or Apprentices are employed, no Machinist or Apprentice shall be required to work two consecutive Sundays, or more than two nights in any one calendar week.

SPECIAL RULES FOR BOILER MAKERS, HELPERS AND APPRENTICES.

Rule 1. *Defining Boiler Makers' Work.*

All such work as laying out, marking off, flanging, drilling, patching, riveting, chipping, caulking and all tube work, both front and back ends, cutting apart or fitting together any part of steam, air, water or oil tight work, the building or fitting up of any sheet iron or steel made of 16 gauge iron or steel and upwards, the building and repairing of ash pans, front ends and spark arresters, all stay bolts and boiler inspecting, inspection of front ends, ash pans, grates and attachments, the fitting up and riveting of all steel engine tank frames, trucks and steel cars.

Where the long-stroke pneumatic hammer with a 4-inch stroke or over, is used, two boiler makers or one boiler maker and an advanced apprentice shall operate the same.

Helpers or laborers will not be permitted to do boiler makers' work, nor advanced to the detriment of the Boiler Makers and Apprentices, but shall be used only to assist Boiler Makers and Apprentices.

SPECIAL RULES FOR BLACKSMITHS.

Rule 1. A blacksmith shall be considered competent if able to work from drawings or blue prints and prosecute the work to a successful conclusion in a reasonable length of time.

Rule 2. A blacksmith or helper placed on a fire paying a higher rate than his regular fire for one day or longer, shall receive the pay of the higher rated fire. In emergency cases if a blacksmith or helper be placed on a lower rated fire for one day he will be paid his regular rate of pay, and not to exceed six days.

Rule 3. No one but blacksmiths, blacksmith apprentices and advanced helpers shall do blacksmith work.

Rule 4. When helpers or apprentices are advanced it shall be done in equal ratio of one to every five blacksmiths in all shops of this Company. Said helpers when promoted to be a blacksmith shall receive helper's pay for the first three months, and two and one-half cents per hour increase every six months' thereafter until the rate of fire is reached, and if in three months' time he does not show ability to become a competent blacksmith he shall be reduced back to helper, and retain his seniority as such, and the next helper in line for promotion advanced.

Rule 5. All blacksmiths, apprentices and advanced helpers shall stand in line for promotion, if competent.

Rule 7. Service letter will be given when leaving the service.

TIME ALLOWED HELPERS FOR CLEANING FIRES.

Blacksmith helpers will be allowed thirty minutes per day getting fire ready before working hours begin; fifteen minutes in the morning and fifteen minutes at noon. Blacksmith helpers on big forges and scrap furnace fires will be allowed one hour per day for one man, or thirty minutes each for two men, performing the service of building fires in the morning and at noon, and for cleaning furnace at night.

This agreement to take effect November 22nd, 1910, and remain in force until superseded by another agreement, it being understood that thirty (30) days' notice must be given previous to any change in the above rules and regulations.

L. J. SMITH LOCOMOTIVE AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY,

By L. J. SMITH, President.
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS,

By Vice-President.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS,

By Vice-President.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS,

By JOHN REID,
Executive Board Member.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES PLAN TO JOIN A. F. OF L. AS PROTEST AGAINST INCREASED HOURS.

The decision of President Taft to lengthen the working hours of the clerks 30 minutes each day in every department where additional time is required to complete the day's work, and for which no extra pay is to be allowed, has aroused these government employes to plan immediate organization and apply for a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

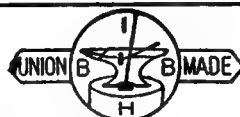
Even the Washington merchants have been stirred to protest against lengthening the clerks' working day because, as they frankly state, it will prevent the clerks from making afternoon purchases and cause longer night work in the stores.

Convinced that the clerks were in earnest in their plans for organization, the full power of the Taft administration prepared to crush them and, using as a precedent the opinion of former Postmaster General George B. Cortelyou, who declared that a union of clerks affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would not be sanctioned by the government, it has been declared by members of President Taft's cabinet that "the government knows no union" and the clerks cannot join a labor organization.

To force an issue it will be necessary for the clerks' union to receive a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

"I do not see why the government should figure in the establishment of a clerks' union," declared Secretary Frank Morrison, "and I do not believe that official interference will hinder the consummation of the plan."

Labor leaders point to the long series of petty economies inaugurated by President Taft, which have invariably curtailed the wages of the poorest paid and hardest worked government employes. Even the charwomen in the government buildings had their hours of toil lengthened without extra pay, all in the course of Taft's public play to make a record for economy upon which he hopes to get the renomination for president in 1912.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

EDITORIALS.

The Telephone Linemen's Strike.

At this writing about 700 linemen employed by the Chicago Telephone Company are tentatively on strike, because 25 or more linemen have been discharged for joining the union.

General Manager Hibbard declares that he will not take back the men discharged, because he wishes to impress upon the public at this time that in the nature of telephone business the company must have the sole and entire allegiance of its employees who maintain its plant, in order that it may properly discharge its obligations to the public in operating the telephone exchanges in the great cities.

In this plain and most direct statement Manager Hibbard is acting in direct contravention to the laws of the great commonwealth of Illinois, and is liable to be enjoined from discriminating against union employees.

When this was reported to the union the second strike vote was taken. An arbitration committee was appointed to treat with the company officials if they desired a conference, and a telegram was ordered sent to International President McNulty of the electrical workers to send an official to Chicago to take charge of the controversy. President McNulty was in New York and he instructed Vice-President Noonan to go to Chicago.

The union has about 300 of the 700 linemen in its membership, but the officers state that all of them will join the strike. Besides the linemen the cable splicers, switchboard electricians, repair men and others will be involved, and according to estimates given this will increase the number that will strike to nearly 1,000.

To be sure Manager Hibbard is backed by the Manufacturers' Association, whose unlimited control of money for the purpose of subverting the execution of the ten-hour-day for women and for the pollution of our legislative bodies, is a well known fact to those from whom they solicit funds.

Time and time again Chicago business houses received requests for checks for \$50.00—\$10.00 for a year's dues and \$40 for use in passing laws for the benefit of its members and inimical to the public weal.

There is no doubt in our mind but that the famous "jack pot" fund, and the bribe money alleged to have been paid out for the purpose of electing Senator Lorimer to the Senate of the United States was contributed by this association.

Poor Lorimer is "between the devil and the deep sea." If he knew this to be the case, would he dare to say so? If he did, how long would his La Salle street bank stand? For surely, when the association used their funds for his election they certainly "thought" that he would act in the interest of the "interests."

And if he does not know where the "slush" fund came from it is only because the interests dare not divulge the source from whence it came.

These acts of the telephone company are another case of rule or ruin. As soon as the union is destroyed cheaper labor and poorer service will be instituted and the service which is now none too good, will still further degenerate.

The company is making more money than their service warrants, and yet greed, greed, greed, for more, is continually growing.

Greed is endemic and is rapidly approaching an epidemic state.

In almost every vocation there is discontent. The average merchant or manufacturer is not satisfied with the slow process of acquiring a competency for old age.

The mechanic and day laborer alone must plod along—"hope, for a season," has bade him farewell. His rent, his grocery bill, or his small payments upon his humble home, requires all the energy and economy that in him lies to "make both ends meet."

In sickness or in case of death, he uses up his meager savings, and the wife and children must enter the field of labor, to eke out the necessary sum to keep the roof over their heads.

When he enters an organization for the betterment of his condition, the cry is, "We will not let our employes run our business." "We'll pay them such wages as we can

afford. If competition is too keen, we'll cut his wages and undersell the man who employs higher priced labor." This is logic, but not justice.

The example set by Manager Hibbard is not to be an isolated case. It is a pre-arranged plan of the Business Men's and Manufacturers' Association to eliminate the union element from the ranks of labor.

Their efforts, we believe, will be in vain.

By such acts revolution is invited; and, as Abraham Lincoln foreboded, the former is the only one that menaces our free institutions.

The proverbial worm will turn, and when it does turn, it will not be an isolated worm, but, like the old-time invasion of the army worm, it will turn in such hordes that the moneyed aristocracy of this great republic will reap the whirlwind for which they are now sowing the seed.

Let organized labor be confederated. Let the injury to one craft be the concern of all, and by a preponderance of a free and enlightened public opinion sweep these "get-rich-quick" mushroom aristocrats from the face of the business world.

Either this, or the silent, gloomy lock-step will be the inevitable doom of the laborer. For if deprived of the right of organization, blacklisted by the company and boycotted by all others, his lot is no better than those who are in penal servitude.

O, that the clouds of adversity would break asunder; that the sunlight of equal rights, equal opportunities for doing right may dispel the blackness that overshadows our land.

Let us reason together. Do not stifle the better elements of our nature. Let us meet each other as equals before God and the laws of man, and "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's;" work in harmony, forego "graft" and undue profits, and remember that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

And don't forget that no man was ever born to be driven by another. There is that spirit within us that tolerates no dictation, and when held in restraint by a too powerful master, broods over its discontent, and when the opportunity arrives, seeks its liberty irrespective of consequences.

Let us be true to ourselves, true to our country, and resist all evil doings, whether in the name of telephone or other monopolies.

The Gould System.

"And It, too, Shall Pass Away."

Love of country is an inborn sentiment inherent in the breast of man.

To be born in, or to become a citizen of the United States, is the highest incentive for devotion to our country. Patriotism, love of the flag and of our free institutions, is the most ennobling of all sentiments.

No greater distinction can be desired than that of being an American citizen.

Every American, of either sex, is as distinguished and honored, and to our mind much more so, than the sons and daughters of a hereditary foreign nobility.

How many of the so-called noblemen can be defined as "noble?" To be noble one must have that elevation of soul which comprehends courage, generosity, magnanimity and contempt of all that is mean and dishonorable; nobleness of mind; high principles.

And yet there are Americans who pander to the ill-famed hereditary nobility of Europe, and, Esau-like, sell their daughters for a mess of pottage or a shaded nobility.

Can men of the calibre of Count de Castellane be called noble in the true meaning of the term "noble?"

France is a republic, hence all French counts are no account, for a true republic acknowledges no titles. At best they are but second-hand titles and are not worth the while to be considered.

The coffers of the Goulds, once so replete, are fast becoming decimated by the insane desire of the family to secure titles for their young women, which is having a telling effect upon the resources of this proud and ostentatious family.

How little cared the Goulds for the underpaid servants who toiled upon the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain and Rio Grande railroads?

To them the greatest service rendered for the least remuneration was the great, and we may add, the only desideratum.

And now, to keep up the "great" name of "Prince and Princess de Sagan," a title which became extinct when France became a republic, Anna I., the Countess de Castellane; Anna II., the Princess de Sagan; Anna III., the Duchess de Talleyrand-Perigord, must sell her stocks, and lose control of these great railroads, in order that the "Prince" or "Duke" may continue his life of leisure upon the money's wrung from the employes of the Gould system. And thus we see the hand of destiny points to the downfall of the "House of Gould," and the very man who has done all that in him lies to destroy unionism upon his system is reaping his just reward.

Only a few weeks ago he gave his 17-year-old daughter as the bride of an English nobleman, almost thrice her age, whose decorations (which would nearly fill a cheese box) were conferred upon him by his government for his wonderful (?) exploits in Africa, where it took 200,000 British soldiers to subdue 80,000 Boers, including men, women and children, and with a loss of fully 80,000 British subjects.

How much Mr. Gould paid the noble lord to marry his daughter, probably no one but himself and his Lordship knows; but that it was a large sum there is no doubt.

So we see the Goulds are losing their grip upon the railroads, and it is lucky for them that they are not in possession of a bevy of daughters to fly away with the balance of their fortunes.

Perhaps they will finally wend their way to Europe, like the Astors, and expatriate themselves from the land of their nativity.

The Astors have wrung the rents from their tenants in New York for the last thirty years, regardless of any of the laws of humanity, and are hob-nobbing with royalty. Such estates should be confiscated as un-American and in contravention of our form of government.

Then, again, the American mechanic and citizen are furnishing the bone and sinew to buy titles for the Vanderbilts, that our countrymen may be held up to shame as unfit to marry into the family of the descendants of the old ferryboat captain, Cornelius Vanderbilt, an uneducated country boy, whose descendants ape royalty and sell their daughters to a second-hand nobility for the high honor of being subjects of an hereditary government, as un-American as their parents who are, perforce their residence, American citizens.

The chickens will return to their roost, the dog to his vomit, and the great moneyed aristocracy will return to dust; but true American manhood and womanhood will live in song and story as long as "old glory" floats and the waves of the mild Pacific lash the golden sands upon her eastern shores.

THE CHANGE IN THE GOULD MANAGEMENT.

If George Gould, the autocratic ruler of over 17,000 miles of railroads, has abdicated in favor of the Morgan-Rockefeller interests, how much better off will we be under the new regime?

The weakness of the Gould management has been apparent to all students of industrial progress, and the change was not unlooked for, although abruptly made.

The syndicate which now, or will soon hold possession of this great system, has so far veiled its intentions so as to leave the public ignorant of the momentous moves to be made. Will it again plunge the country into a panic by abrogating all the agreements forced from the Gould management, and will Rockefeller, Morgan, et al., well-known foes of organized labor, reopen the fight?

Perhaps the connection of John D. Rockefeller in the recent shift of control of the Gould roads may presage the working out of far-reaching plans for the improvement of the properties. For years the Rockefeller interests have been working toward the culmination that has come in Gould's abdication. It was in 1905 that it became generally known that Rockefeller was working at cross purposes with Gould in the Missouri Pacific. With that same tenacity of purpose and unrelenting zeal that has characterized Rockefeller in the upbuilding of the Standard Oil Company, he continued his opposition to the Gould management, and ultimately with the same successful achievement of the end sought. It was to Rockefeller personally that George Gould gave his pledge to retire as head of the Missouri Pacific.

In 1905 Rockefeller, who had been an old-time friend of Gould, became known as his inveterate foe. For one thing, he was weary of the delay in the reorganization of the greater Missouri Pacific system. At that time the oil magnate joined hands with E. H. Harriman and A. J. Cassatt in the fight on Gould. The prize then, as in the financial rearrangements of the last few weeks, was the control of the Missouri Pacific and the

Wabash. Gould barely escaped defeat; with the aid of Russell Sage he stood off his assailants. Later Harriman apparently became reconciled to Gould's management of Missouri Pacific, for the fight was not at once renewed.

No so with Rockefeller. With him the fight was dropped only to be renewed whenever conditions promised success. They came in the overextension of the Gould resources in his effort to realize the transcontinental dream, and in the lessening of the Gould influence in Missouri Pacific through the sale of securities for the account of Mme. Anna Gould, now Duchess de Talleyrand-Perigord. In the renewal of the battle Rockefeller had for ally Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Harriman bankers.

The principal roads in which Gould at the height of his power was paramount have about the same total mileage as the Edwin Hawley lines, the difference being in favor of the Goulds. The mileage of the Gould roads is 17,086, as compared with 15,606 for the Hawley systems. The principal roads, formerly classed as Gould properties, with their mileage and capitalization, are as follows:

Road—	Mileage.	Total capital stock.	Total bonds.
Missouri Pacific	7,171	\$ 83,251,000	\$259,564,360
Denver & Rio Grande.....	2,598	87,779,800	118,719,000
Wabash	2,046	92,379,626	116,721,198
Texas & Pacific	1,793	38,763,810	57,541,136
St. Louis South-Western	1,476	36,249,750	48,780,250
Western Pacific	927	*	64,925,000
Western Maryland	543	59,429,230	60,821,900
Western & Lake Erie	472	36,000,000	†41,118,850
Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal.....	60	10,000,000	†51,544,772
Totals	17,086	\$443,843,216	\$809,936,460

*Authorized stock issue is \$75,000,000.

†Includes receivers' certificates.

The late decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, to the lay mind, looks as though they were coerced by the great power of the Manufacturers' Association, seems to us to put a club in the hands of the roads to be used to reduce wages that the freights may be kept down for their benefit, for surely the reduction of freights and the raising of wages spells b-a-n-k-r-u-p-t-c-y to the roads.

It seems to the writer that this is but another step toward governmental ownership of public utilities.

It is only a matter of cohesiveness on the part of the public, who can by their unanimity, send to our legislative halls men whom the lust of office does not spoil; men of great force and courage, who dare to do the things that conscience prompts irrespective of the corruptive tactics of the Manufacturers' Association, who flood Congress with their protests at every attempt to relieve the public from the exorbitant and avaricious greed of these slaves to Mammon, that they and their progeny may disport themselves at their own sweet will before foreign courts, princes, sovereigns and potentates.

How many men can we muster in Congress who dare enact into law the necessary legislation to curb the trusts in their corrupt tactics to enslave the people? You can count them on the fingers of one hand. And even if we had them there, the Senate would hold up the passage of such legislation until they were pleased to condescend from the pedestal of their austere greatness to take notice.

How many bills have passed the Lower House by almost a unanimous vote, such as the new pension law, private pension bills, the Canadian reciprocity bill, etc., that affect only the common people, that are pigeon-holed for the sake of speech-making in the Lorimer case?

Senator Lorimer may be guilty of corrupt practices in securing his election, but he would do more good in the Senate than Beveridge, and the whole caboodle who are trying to make political capital at his expense. Why don't they attack the headquarters of graft, namely, the Manufacturers' Association. They could learn a whole lot from the most obscure quarters if they wanted to do so.

No! No! Spare the Interests. Save your bacon while you can, for sooner or later men will occupy your seats and corruption in high places will be wiped out.

If it be bribery for a Senator to promise office for votes, then all of them are bribe givers.

THE MISUSING OF DUE BOOKS.

I have seen in my travels members who have used their due books to obtain free transportation; others to get food and lodging, and still others to get employment, but never did I hear or see a member put his book in—as it is very often termed—HOCK OR SOAK.

I happened into a certain town and was informed that three brothers had pawned their due books. They told the broker that their local would stand good if they didn't, and they even went so far as to say that the grand lodge would pay the sum if they could not collect it from the local. What does this mean to the loyal and honest members of that town? In case the book-hocker skips out, the broker will go to the local, and if they should refuse to pay, he then takes the matter to the General Union, and if no satisfaction is obtained there, he then realizes that he was handed a lemon. His next step would be to advertise the local, grand local, and in fact the entire organization. This certainly would be no credit to us, and I believe it is high time that we stop members who are doing tricks of this kind. The quicker we do it, the better it will be for all.

* * * * *

Just a word of advice to all secretaries: When a member comes to you without a due book and shows you a letter from the secretary with the seal of the local attached, do all you can to help him, but get busy with said secretary and find out what happened to the due book.

Also, never give stamps to anybody unless you have the due book in which to place same. STAMPS ARE TO BE PLACED INTO BOOKS BY SECRETARIES AND NOT BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS.

I write this article as a personal opinion, and I hope that no one will take offense at same, as I believe it is for the best interest of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

CHAS. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

EMPLOYEES IN RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE MUST BE "LOYAL" TO HITCHCOCK OR LOSE THEIR JOBS.

Postal clerks in this rebellious zone of the railway mail service have just received copies of the following department threat from General Superintendent Grant to discharge and blacklist employees who are disloyal while the loyal and uncomplaining workers are promised advancement in the service:

General Order No. 1163—Tenth Division.

(Telegram.)

Washington, D. C.

Perkins,

Supt., St. Paul, Minn.

By order of the Postmaster General, Clerks Mower, Fagrelius, Holcomb, Ohman and Gilbertson will be removed for insubordination. Clerks Bicek, Spillum, Johnson, Eschels and Dahms will be reduced one grade.

Clerks who remained loyal will be promoted on grade as soon as possible, Substitutes who remained loyal and performed service will be given regular appointments and advanced one grade in the service. Give us their

names. If you have any transfers to recommend, wire them. You are at liberty to make this known.

GRANT.

Postal clerks here assert that Grant is a mere reflection of Hitchcock and Hitchcock's methods of maintaining at all times a system of close espionage over employees in order to terrorize them into uncomplaining acceptance of whatever hours of work may be imposed upon them. Grant's telegram to Perkins is looked upon as a last desperate attempt on the part of the Postmaster General to destroy the newly organized Brotherhood of Railway Mail Clerks.

"Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole produce of his labor or as near as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."—Lincoln.

"What shall I carve upon your stone,"

The sculptor asked; "to know I must."

The senator in strident tone

Said "carve 'Was Faithful to His Trust.'"

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



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JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
 WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

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All communications must be written on one side
 of the paper only and must be in the hands of the
 editor not later than the 15th to insure publication
 the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views
 expressed in private communications.

**Items for the Journal should be
 placed on separate slips of paper
 —not the backs of reports, etc.,
 in order to insure prompt publi-
 cation, and should reach this
 office not later than the 15th of
 each month, if intended for cur-
 rent publication.**

APPEAL TO THE BROTHERHOOD.

Any information regarding a black-
 smith named Joseph Burn, native of
 North Shields, Tynemouth, England,
 last heard of in Brantford, Ontario, will
 be greatly appreciated by his wife and
 children, who are at present in Winni-
 peg, Manitoba, Canada. Communicate
 with R. Anderson, 713 Elgin avenue,
 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

First Vice-President W. J. Dougherty
 is trying to place a local at Scranton,
 Pa., and here is hoping he will succeed,
 and make it a big one.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

To avoid delays and a great deal of
 unnecessary correspondence, the local
 secretaries should exercise great care in
 sending to the General Office for re-
 newals and for WITHDRAWAL cards.
 Any due book received and found to be
 improperly stamped or not having suf-
 ficient stamps pasted in the book will be
 held until such time as the proper
 stamps or money to cover shortage is
 received by the General Secretary-
 Treasurer. Members wishing with-
 drawal cards or duplicate books and
 making application for the same since
 January 1, 1911, will have to pay the
 DAY'S PAY assessment before a clean
 withdrawal card can be issued. See
 Article X, Section V, Page 42.

NOTICE.

In ordering duplicate due books, the
 local secretaries should see that Day's
 Pay assessment is paid for the period in
 which book is desired.

DISHONOR ROLL.

The following slimy creatures are
 working around Los Angeles, Calif. We
 hand this list for future reference: Le
 Roy Nelson, No. 44974; John McClellan,
 No. 44973; Jno. Crilly, No. 46201. All
 hammer drivers. Look out for them, they
 may come your way.

Local No. 270 of Cincinnati, Ohio, has
 expelled and placed a fine of one hun-
 dred (\$100) dollars on ex-Treasurer
 Jass Yelton, Card No. 32322, for em-
 bezzling the local's funds.

BY THE WAY.

A keener interest in life is the cure
 for despondency.

See that the stamp placed in your
 due book bears union label 156.

Are any of us shirking the doing of
 what we know to be duty?

Dependence upon favors means a soft
 moral and mental fiber, and spells de-
 feat in the end.

Most of us are so intent upon our
 own affairs that we do not take time to
 be thoughtful of others.

Brother Edw. Tegtmeyer has been handling the agreement of the Chicago & Alton boys at Bloomington, Ill., for a few days.

Today we are making tomorrow. The pure thoughts and worthy desires that occupy us now will return to us as blessings in the future.

In Vice-President Glover's report in the September Journal he mentions the name Watson, which should be F. Watzel, Card No. 17595, from Local No. 36, Sioux City, Ia.

Brothers Hauser and Moore, members of No. 79, of Bloomington, visited the general office since our last issue on business connected with a proposed agreement. Their visit was short but we hope they will make it longer next time.

We are in receipt of quite a number of photo postals, showing groups of our members in various parts of the country, and requesting us to place the same in the Journal. It is impossible to make a good half tone cut from these cheap postals, and we would request any persons desiring such cuts made to send in a good photograph, and don't forget the price of the cut, which will run from \$.25 to \$.50.

TO ALL INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS—WARNING!

The Detroit Federation of Labor again desires to warn all tradesmen who might be considering the possibility of picking up some of the good things to be had in Detroit, according to the wholesale advertising being conducted by the Detroit Board of Commerce. We have men out of work here by the thousands, and still they want more. The fact is there is nothing here for those who come, only to join those who are already walking the streets. The alluring ads sent out from Detroit are misleading and are simply an effort to glut the labor market and thereby force wages down to the lowest possible point, and things are bad enough here without an influx of strangers. Please announce this in your official publication and oblige.

Fraternally yours,
DETROIT FEDERATION OF
LABOR.

Alfred J. Exton, Secretary.

PRACTICAL BOILERMAKERS NOT WANTED BY CORPORATIONS TO INSPECT LOCOMOTIVES FOR GOVERNMENT.

All of the applications made to the president of the United States for locomotive boiler inspectorships have been secretly forwarded to New York and are now in the desk of Mr. Deens, general superintendent of motive power on the New York Central Lines, who is expected to pick out the men for the jobs in accordance with railroad interests.

This startling charge, exposing the grip of the railroads upon Taft, is made by a union boilermaker, who made application for an inspectorship, and who, upon receiving proofs of the facts related, vigorously protested to the president.

Deens is not only the head of the motive power department of the New York Central Lines, but he is also chairman of the safety appliance committee which represents the joint interests of a majority of the railroads in the United States. It was Deens who practically placed Superintendent Robinson at the head of the New York State Boiler Inspection Department—nominally he was appointed by Governor Hughes—and it is expected that Robinson, who is a college graduate and never worked inside a boiler, will be pushed up the railroad ladder to the office of Chief Inspector of Locomotive Boilers for the United States government.

It goes without saying that the recently enacted law, which says that "experienced and practical" men shall be chosen for these positions, will never be enforced as long as Taft is in office, because the only practical and experienced men in this trade carry union cards.

Union men point out that it is one thing to have a law enacted and another thing to make it effective for those it was intended to protect.

PREFERRED.

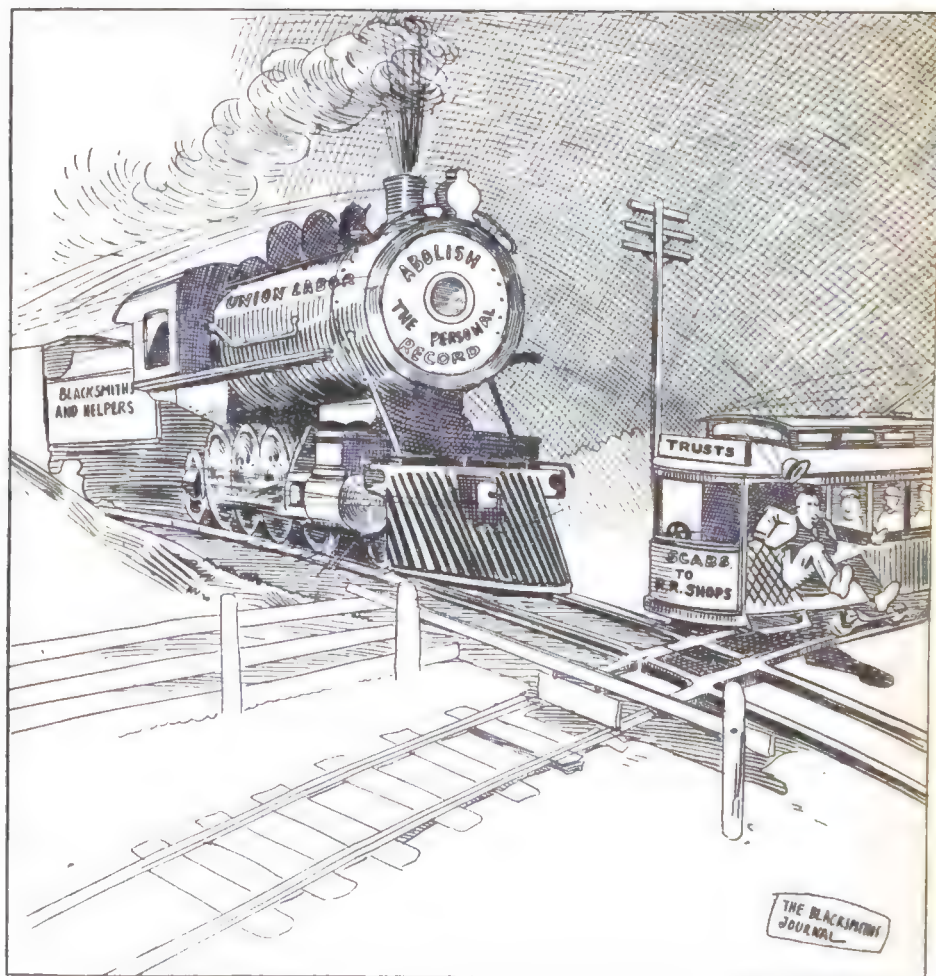
"I would like to insure your life," said the agent.

"I am looking for some way of insuring my living," replied Job Hunter, who had been out of work for weeks.

This is our Official Button.



Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.



At the Grade Crossing, or the Impending Smash-up.

RAINBOW FRIENDS.

"Lincoln," said a veteran diplomat, "used to compare fair-weather friends to the rainbow."

"They look fine and they bend very polite," he would say, "but they're never around when the sun isn't shining."

Wanted—Ninety acres of land out on the road from Knockerville to Despair, eight acres set with growlers' briars, nine acres in crawfish holes, ten acres in clay galls with persimmon grubs as big as ox yokes, eleven acres in marsh that would bog a buzzard's shadow, twelve

in Mexican thistles, bull nettles and grass burrs belly deep to a giraffe, forty acres in sandbed corral fenced with jackass legs, staked and ridged with Samson's implements of war, too poor for anything but a donkey to raise a kick on. Must have a clear abstract of title, as there will be no peaceful possession to affect limitation after put to the purpose for which I am purchasing. I want it for a summer resort for the Kickers' Club, where every long-eared, two-legged kicker may have the privilege of raising sand on his own land. See or write me. —Ima Kicker. Address, Most Anywhere Around the Curbstone in Knockerville.—

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT WM. J. DOUGHERTY.

Scranton, Pa.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

My last report left me in Troy, N. Y., where I am glad to report I was able to organize a local at Green Island, N. Y., making the Delaware and Hudson Railway Co. solid. With Brother Frank Fearney, organizer of the Machinists, and a committee of machinists and blacksmiths from each shop on the system, we waited on Mr. Manning, superintendent of motive power, to take up the matter of shop rules and wages. We met Mr. Manning and although things did not seem very bright during the first two or three conferences, the company only offering one cent per hour increase, which was rejected by the committee. I will cut this short by saying: After one full week of conferring we finally got together and settled on a set of shop rules and two cents an hour increase for all blacksmiths and machinists, and one and one-half cents per hour increase for blacksmiths' helpers. I will add, this is the first agreement we ever had with this company and I hope the men will live up to the spirit of the agreement.

Another thing I wish to call attention to is, we got the nine-hour work day in place of the ten-hour. Also put this road on day work, and whereas the company was willing to give no increase they wanted to have the privilege of installing piece work as all the other roads in this vicinity are working piece work. I think the men on the Delaware & Hudson are to be congratulated on getting a day work schedule, and I hope each and every man will, in justice to his organization and the company, see that they give a fair day's work in return.

As regards the committee, I wish to thank them, one and all, for their splendid conduct while at Albany. A better set of men never got together and they kept their business to themselves; were on hand, clean and sober, at all times, and it is a pleasure to have such a committee to handle. The company used all the tricks of the trade to get them to return home, but no; they came

there to settle one way or another—either to agree to disagree or settle satisfactorily, and I am glad to report everything settled satisfactorily.

I then paid a visit to the American Locomotive Co. at Schenectady, to see the president of the district, and was sorry to find things in such poor shape as far as work was concerned, this company not having but very little work, so most of our men are working short time. Hoping for better things soon.

I then came here to Scranton, Pa., and after a week of hustling I am pleased to report I sent in for another charter for the Blacksmiths and Helpers of Scranton, Pa. I have only gotten a foothold as yet and I hope at the next meeting when our charter comes we will be able to show a good local here. There is plenty of material in this city.

I was invited to come to Carbondale and address our local there and did so. I found a large meeting, every man on deck, and also had the pleasure of meeting the foreman, Mr. Michael Lindy, who waited quite a while to make my acquaintance. I found him one of the old school and a man every inch of him and a mechanic. I am glad I had the pleasure of meeting and talking to him. And when we consider all the lead pencil mechanics who are breaking into the foreman business, I congratulated the Carbondale men on having a man for a foreman who can, if necessary, take off his coat and show them. I wish we had more like him. I want to add, this valley is a regular beehive and would keep an organizer in this vicinity for a long time, but I believe with the assistance I have been offered by the other crafts we will be able to organize a metal trade council and if we do I have firm hopes that all crafts in the valley will get in a position whereby they can get out and do something. Organized labor has received many a setback here, but if we do not follow out that adage, "if you fail, try again and keep on trying till you succeed," we will never secure the condition we are entitled to. The D. & N. tried four times before they succeeded, so, brothers, take notice, get your brain working; put your shoulder to the wheel; do your share and in so doing you are setting an example for some one else to follow. I did not intend to

say anything about the Carbondale meeting I attended, but it was a good place for a hungry man to be. I was asked to preside and I did so, initiating four new members. After the regular meeting we adjourned and held a social one and was pleased to have a committee from the Machinists call on us. They were all there with a talk and then lunch and a box of good cigars from the sheriff of Lackawanna Co., who would have been with them, but business elsewhere called him. He is one of the boys and a blacksmith by trade and never forgets when he worked back of the anvil.

Hoping I will have the pleasure of reporting further progress in this district in my next report and with kindest regards and best wishes to all, I will close.

Yours fraternally,
W. J. DOUGHERTY.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

Marshalltown, Ia., Feb. 14, 1911.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

My last report left me at Chattannoga, where I remained a few days trying to accomplish some good results with the members of our craft who are on a strike in the Southern Well Tool Co. Leaving there, with conditions just about the same as they were when they started out, I went to Birmingham and I was met by Brother Payne, Brother Gledhill and Brother Jake, spending Sunday afternoon and evening with the brothers discussing conditions on the Q. & C. and Southern. I visited all the shops in Birmingham; found them pretty well organized, all but the L. & N. shop, and I found four members in good standing and four delinquent members. After talking with them for some time they all agreed to attend a meeting of Local No. 9 the following Monday night, but I have not heard whether they did or not. I then left for Atlanta, arriving there on their meeting night. I was met at the hotel by our old war-horse, Brother Smith, who escorted me down to the hall, where almost every member of the local was present. I had the pleasure of presiding over that meeting; also initiated one new candidate. President Kline arriving the following day, Local No. 1 arranged for a meeting for him on the day of his arrival, which was well attended, and after listening to the able remarks of our General President and advice for the good and wel-

fare of the organization, I was called upon to exercise my vocal cords, which I did as best I could. This meeting being of a very splendid nature showed that the members of No. 1 are not too tired to come out two consecutive nights to a meeting, which shows that they are interested.

Next day Brother Smith escorted President Kline and myself around the city, also to get advice for the handling of our delegates at our next convention. We were introduced to the present Governor Brown, also Governor-elect Hoke Smith, and Mayor Finn. The highest praise to organized labor was given by these three distinguished gentlemen of Atlanta and the delegates can rest assured that they will be heartily received by the Atlanta people next October. President Kline and I then leaving Atlanta for Macon, Ga., where they had a special meeting called for our benefit by Brother Michaels. The Secretary don't seem to have much pity on a general officer, as he refused to let us go and eat before attending the meeting. Arriving at the hall we found most all members of Local No. 13 in attendance, and after general talk from our General President and myself, we were much surprised at the refreshments that Local No. 13 had provided for us and which we certainly enjoyed. I remained over for the next day, Brother Michaels taking me to all the shops, where I happened to run across an ex-member of No. 13 that works for the Southern Railroad. He has been out of the organization for a long time and it seemed that no one could do anything with him to get him reinstated, and after about an hour's talk with him he agreed to come back in the fold again on the conditions that Local No. 13 will make. At this time I have not heard whether he has fulfilled his promises or not.

I then wired to Columbus, Ga., that I would be with them on Wednesday evening; was met at the train by Brother Jones and one other brother whose name I cannot recall, and was escorted to the hall where the members of our local there came right after work, there being only seven in number, and one of them had to work that night and I did not get to see him. The weather being very cold and wet, also the hall, made it very uncomfortable for us to sit there for any length of time, but I found these men, though few in number, strong in spirit and are made of the right type. Was sorry that I could not stay longer with them.

I then left for Waycross and attended a special meeting of all the members of

our local there, also visited the shops the next day and found conditions in pretty good shape. I urged on these locals to do their best to try and have a representative at the meeting in Atlanta of the Southeastern District of January 30th, and have heard since that a good many of these locals were represented. My next stop was at Jacksonville, where I was met at the train by Brother Cook, Brother Hunter and Brother Chambers. Saturday night being their regular meeting it was not necessary to have a called meeting, so in company with Brother Cook the following day, who escorted me around the city of Jacksonville, I waited until their regular meeting. This local also turned out to a man, but I found that the contract men of our crafts in the city of Jacksonville were still working ten hours a day and a movement in on foot for a nine-hour day. I then realized that I had some work to do for our contract men, and Monday morning Brother Chambers took me around to all the contract shops in the city for the purpose of inviting them up to a big open meeting to be held Tuesday night of all crafts in the contract shops for the purpose of laying the foundation for a metal trade counsel and also to formulate plans in the getting up of a joint agreement, and I wish to say right here that I would like to see Brother Jake of Birmingham and Brother Chambers of Jacksonville in a walking match, as they certainly gave me the walk of my life in those cities.

Monday evening previous to our joint meeting I had the honor of attending a banquet given by the Machinists' Union of Jacksonville, delivering an address to them along the lines of Unionism, and especially the shorter work-day. I want to compliment the Machinists of Jacksonville on the style and manner that that banquet was arranged. I also had the pleasure of meeting the Mayor of Jacksonville and a candidate for United States Senator at the banquet and we all got quite chummy together. They seemed to be friendly towards organized labor and organized labor seems to be very friendly towards them.

The next evening we held our open meeting and appointed committees from each craft to draw up a joint agreement, the same to be approved of the following week and then to be presented to the contractors in Jacksonville, and I have no doubt that they are accomplishing good results from same.

I then wired to St. Augustine that I

would drop in on them, which I did, and found a small number of men in our local there, but all the blacksmiths that there is in town are in our local. They are employed in the railroad shop. They have no signed agreement but they have the best of conditions. They get paid for all holidays whether they work or not; the first time I ever heard of that in a railroad shop. They are in harmony with their bosses at all times, and wherever peace and harmony reigns success is bound to be the result.

Returning from St. Augustine to Jacksonville and remaining over one more day, I then left for Savannah, where a called meeting was held for my benefit. Am sorry that more of the members did not turn out than were there, but the time being so short I presume was the reason they could not all get together. I had a very pleasant meeting there with No. 11. After the meeting we partook of a little refreshments, which was appreciated by all present. Remaining in Savannah over Sunday, Brothers Oliver, East, Harrison and Woods took me out on the Savannah River for a boat ride in the gasoline launch of Brother Oliver. The only part I didn't like about the trip was when Brother East tried to get too close to the steamer and tug boats that were going by for the purpose of rocking our boat, with the object in view of giving me a scare I presume; but I will say that I certainly did enjoy that trip. After spending about five hours on the water I returned to the city and made preparations to go to Chicago as I received a wire that there was trouble in Bloomington, Marshalltown and other places and they needed somebody to look after these places.

Arriving in Chicago Tuesday night and leaving Wednesday night for Marshalltown, Iowa, where I found all the shop crafts having conferences with the officials; also found that they have a federation formed in the Iowa Central shops—they are acting individually on their individual rules, but are intending to act jointly on general rules. We are still in conference at this writing and cannot say just how long we will remain so. I will be able to report the result in the next issue of the Journal.

I wish to state that in my travels through the South that I have found our members interested as all members should be in the welfare of our organization; that any time an International officer visits them the manner in which they turn out, and with the meetings and entertainments while we were

the city, shows an undying interest in our organization. In fact it is too bad that the general officers are not able to visit more often than they do; it instils new life in the members and it keeps them better posted. I found also in my travels through the South, members misusing their due books, which you will see in a separate article in this Journal, and would hope that the members will govern themselves accordingly as I suggested in that article.

In conclusion I would state that the members of No. 1 are not leaving a stone unturned in the manner in which they are going to entertain our delegates and their wives at the coming convention in October, so you can rest assured that anything that No. 1 undertakes to do will be done in first-class shape, and they are hoping to have one representative from each local in our Brotherhood at that convention, so try and not disappoint them.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES N. GLOVER.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1911.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

This month I am again able to report continued progress. The chief matter of importance that has transpired since last month is the satisfactory ending of the negotiations with the Intercolonial Railroad for an increase of wages and an improved schedule of rules, the final conference taking place last week.

During the interval between the conference reported last month and this last one, I visited Hamilton and Collingwood, Ontario, for the purpose of organizing locals; am also holding meetings at every opportunity in Toronto, one of which I held a few nights ago, and am glad to state that it was the most encouraging meeting that has been held here yet; have arranged for another this week, with favorable prospects of being able to report a new local for Toronto in the next Journal. The prospects are not quite so good in Hamilton, but possibly I may be able to get hold of enough men in Collingwood to start one in the near future.

While at work on these various meetings, I received a telegram from Brother D. J. McGillivray, our local Secretary and member of the schedule committee at Moncton, stating that the committee had been notified that the Intercolonial Railroad management would meet them in Montreal from the 4th to the 6th of

February, and asking me to be with them. I replied immediately that I would be there and would meet them at the Grand Union Hotel. On arriving in Montreal I found that the committee, consisting of Brothers D. J. McGillivray, Chas. McQuarrie and Wm. McKinnon, had also arrived. We soon got into consultation with regard to the negotiations which were to commence that day, and which as I stated in the commencement of this report ended agreeably to all, although it looked during the proceedings as though there was a deadlock, just because our committee asked for a short space of time to consider the proposal made them, and the officials thought they should jump at the first offer made them. This was very unfair, as the management had had our proposition under consideration for nearly three months, while they wanted us to accept their offer at a moment's notice.

One of our chief stumbling blocks to a satisfactory settlement was the difficulty of getting a clause in the schedule governing the advancement of helpers on fires. The general increase of wages offered was a fair one and after discussing the matter amongst ourselves we decided to accept it, as it amounted to nearly 10 per cent, but we still had this clause covering the yearly increase of wages to advanced helpers to agree on. The management was very much opposed to the clause submitted by us, although it was only a duplicate of what we have on scores of other railroads. During the discussion amongst ourselves we decided to make them another proposition on this matter. We then got in touch with the chairman of the officials, and although it was after 9 p. m., he agreed to meet the committee immediately at his hotel. We then proceeded there and met him with one of the other officials. They took our proposition under consideration, and inside of a few minutes they agreed to accept it, which made our stock go up about 99 points, as we considered this a very valuable concession, as it means an increase of three cents per hour each year to the men affected. It is a great protection—in fact it is an absolute necessity in our trade to have a clause of this character, inasmuch as we have very few apprentices in the business, because the American and Canadian boy of today is educated beyond the desire to work in such uncongenial surroundings as a blacksmith shop, or to be employed in a calling of such laborious character, and which in many instances is very much underpaid. Especially in this particular case was a clause of this kind

necessary, for there were many men who had been employed on fires for periods of from three to twenty years, who were still getting below a very moderate minimum wage, simply because there was no established system of advancing their wages, and the local officials of the company had no authority to give them an increase.

Another concession granted in addition to the increased wage was that of giving to our committee the privilege of saying who should share in this increase, so if some of the men (?) don't get a raise they will know it's their own fault, for they have been given many chances to make good within the past year or two. I think our brothers on the Intercolonial are satisfied that they have made a good investment in the I. B. of B. & H., for at the very least calculation they have averaged a return of ten dollars for every dollar invested, and not only is this true in this one particular case, but it is also true in scores of others. Still we meet with those who desert the organization after they think they have obtained all that the union can give them according to their own little narrow ideas; but if the rest of their shop-mates stick to the task and succeed in getting a still greater improvement in their conditions of labor, they expect to get their share just as much as the others.

I sincerely hope that the time will soon come when we will have more agreements containing the closed shop clause or some other equally effective system that will give us a chance to compel those ingrates who are sharing the benefits to also share in the burden of getting them.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOS. FLANAGAN.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 2, 1911.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

At the writing of my last report I was busily engaged trying to get a local at Newport News, Va., and after some work on that score, with the aid of several smiths of said city, I succeeded in getting a sufficient number of applicants for a charter. Although the work of starting the local was very disheartening at times, the fact that at the meeting at which the officers were installed several new applicants were initiated and many more applications promised, which

shows in my opinion that my prediction in my last report was well founded, and that our organization will be amply rewarded for the length of time spent in this locality. The officers of this local are men who not only understand what is required of them in their positions, but are able in every particular and willing to stretch themselves in the interests of the organization, and with the help of our members in the C. & O. in Newport News and the Seaboard Air Line at Portsmouth, Va., and old reliable No. 103 of Richmond, Newport News bids fair to show good results, both for their members and the organization in general.

While waiting for the charter to arrive, I was called to Washington, D. C., by our General President Brother Kline, in order that he might be acquainted with my work in the Southeast and particularly on the Seaboard Air Line. While at Washington in company with President Kline, I attended the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., who were in session at that time discussing the advisability of granting a charter to the Western Federation of Miners, which was finally granted over the protest of several of the Metal Trades organizations. Brother Kline having to leave Washington before the discussion was reached, left me there to represent him in matters pertaining to our organization, with instructions to leave for Atlanta as soon as the decision pertaining to the miners was reached, to meet with the representatives of the various railroad shop trades who were to meet in that city January 30 to form a consolidated federation of their trades in the Southeast District.

Stopping at Newport News on my way to Atlanta, I placed our new local in working order, and then left for Rocky Mount, where I met and talked to Brother Humphries relative to the L. C. on the A. C. L. and the proposed consolidated organization, after which I left for Atlanta.

Upon arriving there I was met by Brother George Meyers, who invited me to attend the meeting of the local management committee, who were making preparations for the meeting referred to. Brothers Smith, Meyers and Drennon were delegated from No. 1 to look after the visiting brothers and I can assure our readers that no stone was left unturned to make our visit enjoyable.

The meeting of the Federation was called to order Monday, January 30 at 9.30 a. m., and remained in session thr

and one-half days, adjourning Thursday, February 2 at noon, to meet again at Atlanta at the call of the President and Executive Board for the purpose of going into permanent organization.

Our readers can best judge how well the business of this meeting was managed when they take into consideration the vast difference in the conditions on the various railroads in this section and know that temporary arrangements were made to bring about a more uniform set of rates, rules and regulations to govern every road in the Southeast.

Temporary officers were elected consisting of a President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive Board composed of one member of each craft.

A constitution was agreed upon, a copy of which is to be forwarded to each general office, and upon the approval of same by the different general officers, steps will be taken to call a meeting for permanent organization. It was the understanding that the delegates who attended this meeting were to get into communication with the locals of their respective crafts in the Southeast immediately upon the adjourning of the meeting, and acquaint them with the importance of the Federation, in order that when the call is made for the next meeting every craft on every road in the Southeast will be represented.

Brothers, as the results to be obtained by this organization depends upon the interest shown by each member of every craft affiliated, I appeal to the membership at large to get busy on the question. Write, talk and act in favor of the consolidation of trades in your district in order that the delegates who attend the next meeting will be familiar with the aims and objects of the organization and thereby be able to legislate intelligently for the betterment of conditions for all concerned.

On leaving Atlanta I stopped at Mobile, as I had received a letter from Brother Grampa, President of No. 422, explaining conditions on the M. N. O. & C., and asking that I visit their city regarding same. I went over affairs with Brother Grampa and advised him to his satisfaction as to the course of procedure in the case, and left for New Orleans, having been something over four months on the road, where I am looking after the interests of our organization in the matter of presenting agreements to the New Orleans Terminal Co., pending the meeting in Mobile, Ala.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. FLANAGAN.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1911.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

Leaving Indianapolis, my first stop was Cincinnati. Arriving there I went to the shop of the C. H. & D. and found the Business Agent of the Machinists in Cincinnati, whom I had previously wrote to and had informed the former members of the I. B. of B. & H. I. I was coming to get them in line again, which I did, and the C. H. & D. is now in good shape at Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lima, and also have a System Federation composed of all the Metal Trades. Most of the men paid the day's pay and back dues owed to the General Union and Local No. 270, and one member who has been out for years reinstated and one new member came in and they received three applications before I left, who paid half the initiation fee and will go in next pay day, and I have the assurance that all of them who are behind in dues will pay up at that time, and if they do not the System Federation will have to make them. There are some good men here, but they have the usual experience of misplaced confidence and the result is the treasury is short \$25. The man who was the Treasurer of that local told me he would meet the President and myself and compare his books with those of the other officers, and although we went to his home two different times he failed to meet us. I have advised the local to expel him and also place a fine on him and have his name published in the Journal. At present he is working in the Black & Pollock Iron Works at Carthage, Ohio. There was no chance to do any organizing around the city because they are the cheapest lot of men I ever saw and would sooner work cheap than pay dues. Business is also very dull in Cincinnati at present, with more men idle than has been for years.

I visited Local No. 111 at Covington, Ky., and found the smiths all in the organization and also one helper. I don't know how they trapped this fellow, but they have got him and I tried to induce the others helpers to come in and had a few of them show up at a special meeting, and the regular meeting being on Sunday I stayed for that with the promise that all the helpers would come up and join, and in the meantime paid a visit to the Queen & Crescent shop in Ludlow, Ky., and arranged for a

special meeting of Local No. 242. I found things in good shape there except one man by the name of Lambert who is refusing to pay his day's pay, and my opinion is he will either pay it or look for another job before long. At the regular meeting of No. 111 two helpers showed up and promised to join the next pay day, both being new men. The rest of them I suppose were out buying a cow or trading horses or anything else to have an excuse to keep away from that meeting and keep from paying an initiation fee, but these same cheap skates will have their usual howl about the time the next agreement is got that they are not getting a square deal, and personally I hope that they do not get a cent. I have advised the Blacksmiths to tell them to either get in the Union or try to get them out of the shop; and I hope they will do so for such parasites as they are make it hard for the helpers who are in the Union, and the longer they put up with them the longer they will expect it. They have a System Council on that road and I think they had better send for a copy of the bylaws of an up-to-date System Council, say the Missouri Pacific, for instance, and adopt something like it.

Proceeding to Portsmouth, Ohio, I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 200 and it was one of the best I have attended in a long time. I was told at the shop that day (which is the Norfolk & Western) that the men were all in the habit of attending the meetings of the Reverend Billy Sunday, who was holding a series of revivals there and of course I was glad to hear this, but I think the evangelist missed part of his audience that night, for the hall was filled to its capacity and we had an open meeting which was well attended by machinists and car workers, which I addressed on the benefits of System Federation, after which we held our own meeting. I found two men there who were not inclined to pay the day's pay and were about to be suspended. I had a talk with these men and they paid up before the meeting was over and they also took in two new members that night. I met Brother Marshall there, whom I first met last summer in St. Paul. He is a member of the Shop Committee and is doing good work, and I am told he is a hustler. The committee had just returned from Roanoke, Va., where they had presented a new schedule to the management. I hope when it is signed it will be satisfactory to both smiths and helpers. Local No. 200 is up-to-date in every way and has

a good set of officers and Shop Committee, and you better have a good card if you go to Portsmouth looking for a job. A System Federation has just been organized on that road also.

At Chillicothe, Ohio, my next stop on the B. & O. S. W., which place I had been in communication with ever since I met General President Kline in St. Louis in December, at which time he informed me he thought I could do some good at Chillicothe. I found the men were ready to reorganize and after holding two meetings and paying a number of visits to the shop, I was successful in getting twenty charter members paid up and every indication that the shop will be solid after another pay day. The Machinists, who have lately made a settlement on that road after preventing piece work being established for the blacksmiths and helpers as well as others, were very glad to see our men going back into the Union, as they realize all crafts must be organized to have permanent peace on that road. They were kind enough to let us have a hall free of charge and showed a willingness to assist in any way they could. I think the brothers on the B. & O. can see the mistake they have made by not staying in the Union and intend to stay this time; at least they say they will, and readily admit they have lost money by being out. I found the usual complement of men who wanted to know what there was in it for them. These are the men who are the new arrivals in the shop from the rural districts. I explained to them that the minute they went to work they get the benefits of this organization in increased wages, three hours a week for building fire and better conditions generally. Of course they are entirely ignorant of the conditions of former years, but if they had come there a few years ago and went to work for thirteen cents an hour, nothing for building fires, they would be able to see at a glance that there is about one-third more in it for them now and that this organization secured it for them, and it is up to them to help keep it and in time get a better contract. I was favorably impressed with the officers elected and they showed they are familiar with the work and what we want now is stability and we will do our part.

I stopped at Columbus long enough to have another meeting with the chain makers there and although I explained the constitution to them article at a time, they are still undecided what to do. They want a Union, but expect to run a local without paying dues.

At Newark, Ohio, also on the B. & O., while I got the blacksmiths and helpers together at a meeting, I was not able to organize them at present. It might be possible in the future if they will get over the palsy from which they have been suffering since one of their men was discharged about two years ago—they think because he was a Union man—but in my opinion the Union had nothing to do with it. These are practically the same conditions which I found at Zanesville. Some of the men at both places could be organized now, but others will have to get over their fright first.

Arriving in this city, I found that the men at the Big Four shops were in about the same condition they have been for the last two years. Some of them are very anxious to be organized, but there are others who do not appear to be anxious. I have met these men personally at their homes and have also had the assistance of the Machinists' organization here in every way it was possible for them to assist, and I have succeeded in getting the men to attend a meeting here, and while I did not get the ones to attend which I was particularly anxious to be there, I am at least encouraged by being able to get a meeting at all, considering the fact that when I talked to these same men last May they appeared like they would like to mob me. I have left a charter in the hands of the committee here, which I think will result in a local organization in a short time; and if it does not sooner or later these fellows will want to get in the organization and will find it more expensive.

Respectfully submitted,
ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER EDW. TEGTMEYER.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1911.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

Immediately after my last report I received orders to go to Peoria, Ill., and take up the case of reorganizing that local, as Brother Glover had started the move, but was on other business and could not get back to complete the work. When I arrived there I was pleased to see how well Glover had laid the foundation, and in his absence Brother Joseph Oriel took it upon himself to do all he could to help bring them back into the Brotherhood, and he deserves a large portion of the credit for helping to make it a complete suc-

cess. When I left Peoria I had fifteen applications for a charter, and they had \$15 in their treasury and a fine set of officers elected to conduct the business, and I take this opportunity to thank these boys for the courtesy they extended me while with them. After returning to Chicago I resumed my regular campaigning in this vicinity and made it my particular business to go to Chicago Heights to visit the shop where the men had promised to come back into the Brotherhood at the regular meeting of Local No. 239, which I mentioned in my last report. I found the men still of the same mind, and am pleased to report that at the regular meeting of No. 239, which I attended, they were there with seven reinstatements and two new members, and of course that put our boys in a cheerful mood, and the rest were glad to be back into the fold again, so altogether we had a fine enthusiastic meeting. Also that shop is on the closed shop list now.

I have received a number of letters from our members throughout the States enquiring about the welders we have organized here in Chicago. Information has been given to the best of my ability. We have forty-four members in this local now, so you can see for yourself that they are awake and coming to the front, and it seems that the men that take to this trade are a good set of men; fine fellows and enthusiastic.

After working here a few more days, I received orders to go to Bloomington, Ill., at once and see what could be done to help our men there, as they seemed to be in serious trouble and on the verge of a strike or lockout for the men working in the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. shops. I arrived there in the evening and found the committee, and had them call the members together while I ate my supper. At this meeting I got the details of their troubles, and found that the men were irritated and worked up to a high pitch by the past conduct of the officials, and could not blame them as they had presented their new wage schedule December 1st last and after numerous efforts on the part of the committee to get an understanding, but accomplishing practically nothing—it was a case of stalling and rebuffs—and to cap the climax almost a third of the entire force was laid off. The other crafts were in the same position that we were. After learning that the new manager and on down were men that came off the Grand Trunk Railroad, I readily saw a tough proposition to go up against, but

as the crafts had started a System Federation on the C. & A. Railroad some time ago, we got busy to get that on a working basis. Accordingly a meeting was called of all crafts; this resulted in us drawing up a joint proposition on the shop rules and shop conditions, which we presented jointly, demanding a conference. We got it, but accomplished very little as the Superintendent had to confer with his superiors, setting a time for us to meet him again. This gave me time to put in a few days' work in Chicago. I did so, but in the meantime we had presented the Superintendent with our wage demand, also telling him what we would fight for if we did not get it. I returned in time for the conference, and found our men in a state of frenzy, as the Superintendent had wired that he would be two days late, and a rumor that the shop would be practically shut down. The shop did not shut down. I got the boys quieted. Two days later we met our man jointly. After a few changes of the rules we came to an agreement on them; then we presented the Superintendent with a letter asking for a meeting with each committee on the wage scale. He complied. Then after a federated meeting we explained just what each craft was offered, and that was a two cent flat increase, but we, however, got some men raised more. As the molders had been eliminated altogether the joint crafts stood by them; the result was they were put back on the list on the general rules, and also given a three cent flat increase as they were far below their rate in that district. In the rules we have a closed shop clause, and in the wage demand we got from two cents to five cents per hour increase and one man ten and one-half cents per hour increase for our craft. The other crafts got about the same. The Machinists' representative, Mr. Bucklean, and I were together through all of this and the committee of our boys I had with me were dandies; none better. Also the entire local is right up to date and of great assistance. They gave us full power and let us go ahead, but of course we kept them informed of our progress. I also wish to thank all of our boys there for the courtesy they showed me and for the confidence they placed in me and their committee. So all is peace and quiet on the Alton Railroad again and from what I heard it will be but a short time till all the boys laid off will be back to work again, and I am back here in Chicago ruffling up the feathers of the non and ex-members,

trying to catch up for the time I was out on calling upon some of these chaps for I fear they will get lonesome if I do not give them their regular raking over.

Respectfully submitted,
EDW. TEGTMEYER.

BRAIN LEAKS.

Call no man friend who condones your faults.

Charity is something more than mere giving.

Heaven's gates are not opened with a latchkey.

The man who has nothing but dollars is a mighty poor man.

Misery loves company, and seldom has difficulty in finding it.

Ever seen a man who needed a time clock to tell him when to quit work?

Drowning men grasp at straws, but more straws are grasped by thirsty men.

Lots of men leave their work at the office but carry the worry home with them.

Men who try to skip life's hard places seldom land in anything better than a muddy place.

The fellows who lack push are always complaining about the other fellow having a pull.

A great many men who start off hot-foot after business congeal below the ankles before they catch it.

Every time we see a married woman fondling a poodle-dog, we congratulate the child that might have been.

Our idea of heaven suits us, but we'll not refuse to remain if we find that it is what the other man thought it was.

The garden that the average city man is making these February days would furnish green goods for the nation if made three or four months later.

Mighty bright fellow who said that he knows a man who flipped a dollar to see what party he would affiliate with, and became a republican because the "trust" side of the dollar came up.—The Commoner.

In the year 1908, 3,470 railroad employees were killed in the United States.

That would be one in every 420 of those employed; 38,367 were injured, which is one in every seventeen employed.

And this year was a fair average, except that the killing and maiming is steadily on the increase.

When the great organized power of labor is felt by sending Socialist members to the legislatures and to congress, as they have Socialist members in the legislative bodies of Germany, railroad workmen in the United States will have similar protection.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 282.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 17, 1911.

Editor Journal—I will try and give you an account of the situation here. The fight is still on in Los Angeles, and after nearly nine months, the boys are just as determined as they were the first day of the strike, to win the shorter work day, and a scale of wages that will meet the increased cost of living. We are rid of the dross, the remainder is pure gold and will fight to the last ditch if necessary. But this is not a retrograde movement and although the enemy is very stubborn, and are using every means at their command to beat us, even enlisting the city government, and the city police force on their side. We are going forward. We will storm their breastworks, drive them out, and capture the situation for organized labor, and the stronghold of the Merchants and Manufacturing Association will become the stronghold of organized labor and unionism.

Referring to the situation at Bakersfield—prospects are good for an early settlement there. The boys in the Bakersfield Iron Works came out to a man at the call of the metal trades. I am particularly proud of my maiden effort as an organizer in organizing a local there. We started with a charter membership of ten active members, and the prospects are fine for building up a strong, healthy local, "judging by the spirit of the members." One of the members who came out on strike was getting eight dollars per day of nine hours.

I believe the time is ripe all over the country for organization work, and that every union man, no matter what his craft, should do his best to build up his local and see to it that his craft is 100 per cent organized, both in the labor field and also in the political field. For the sooner we get together and go hand in hand in politics, get control of the courts, so that they can not be used against us, the sooner we will get our own, and not till then.

We are getting up a monster eight hour demonstration, in the form of a parade and mass meeting, to be held about the first of April, which will be a state-wide affair. We are going to make it not only one of the grandest but the grandest demonstration ever held west of the Rockies;

one which will strike terror to the hearts of our enemies, and make the weak ones who are in sympathy with us show their colors. We want to show that we are the people who have the power to use if we will but concentrate our forces.

There is also a movement on foot to organize the colored people, both in the fraternal and political field, and so eliminate them as a factor with which we have to contend in time of trouble. They have been used and are being used in all fights of capital against labor, but we have every reason to believe they will make good union men.

Yours fraternally,
ARTHUR V. TYLER, S. O.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 24, 1911.

Editor Journal—The longed for report of the Los Angeles county grand jury on the Times disaster has failed to materialize. After three months of work and the examination of 200 witnesses there is no report. The judge was so convinced of the failure of the grand jury to get any tangible evidence of any one committing the crime that he ordered them to not disclose the report and if they did he would hold them in contempt.

It was the greatest farce ever foisted on a unsuspecting public. Men that had believed and thought some insane man might had done so, were disgusted with the action of the owners of the Times and the M. and M.

One good, noble soul, Andrew J. Gallagher, in a speech before the strikers in Los Angeles openly defied the jury to make a report. The evidence showed conclusively that gas was the cause of the explosion, and the grand jury, under the corrupting influence of Earl Rogers, attorney for the M. and M., and Felix J. Zeehandelaar had a pile of junk to give to the public of the terrible things they might blame on labor organizations. Rogers' "bull con" about Lonithy & Co. has gone by the board. Experts on explosives have stated that dynamite would not start a fire. The building was in flames in two seconds after the explosion. (Now who lies: Earl Rogers, Zeehandelaar, Otis & Co., or the experts?) The experts are disinterested parties and

would not lie to please the gang in charge of the M. and M. policies.

Fred Palmer, claiming to be a union man, ought to hide his head and never write another word. The shame of it, for a man to charge a body of men trying to fight the battle of bread and butter with such a crime. Your mind must have been polluted with the same line of dope that Otis and his sodden tribe are affected with.

The labor movement has been marked with blood and many a one has suffered, but where have the bullets and clubs come from? It has held its head so that the hirelings of big interests could beat it down in the past, but the mass of labor has awakened to the fact that courts, and armies, and navies, and police, are merely tools in the hands of the employing class to keep workers in the bonds of slavery.

Here in Los Angeles the employer has taken men out of the prison on parole to work as strikebreakers. The poor unfortunates have got to work at a certain wage or go back to the prison. If he kicks at the conditions he is hounded for the rest of his life. The law says that all paroled prisoners must work at some honorable occupation, such honor to take the bread out of the laboring classes' mouth—another club in the hands of the big interest and law. Brothers, shall we ever awaken to the necessity of making laws to suit ourselves, and not allow the parasites of labor to make them for us? The State of California has been making efforts to put a working class party in the field so that these conditions shall not prevail any longer. The luring posters that you see about this beautiful country and the wonderful progress it is making. Keep away. It is another of the many clubs to beat you into submission and low wages.

One shop here gave the scabs a nine-hour day to try and break the strike and then thought they had them strong enough to put back to ten hours, but the scabs had a slight taste of fair conditions and refused to go back on the ten-hour day. Even the scabs won't scab some times.

The strike here has made fairly good progress, and we have had very few desertions for the length of the fight. The men are still standing firm and the extraordinary support we have had from our brother unionists is indeed a great credit to the members at large. We all thank you for your support and encouragement. Yours fraternally,

WM. MILLER.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 299.

Ogden, Feb. 12, 1911.

Editor Journal—The year of 1910 has just passed and gone and Local No. 299 has gained somewhat in the last year and we find the year 1911 upon us, which don't look very good for a starter. We are only working eight hours a day and about two Saturdays a month. Things look a little better at this writing and there are rumors going about putting the shop men on nine hours, but it looks like looking for something in the dark, but we all hope for better times soon. Well, Bro. Edw. Finley met with an accident while working under the steam hammer. He got his thumb smashed and nail torn off, which laid him off for a month. He is back to work again and about O. K. now. One of our brothers has had a little bad luck. He was called upon to lose a fine little boy by death, which was a great loss to our brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.

I read in the February Journal about the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway System the way the boys are routing the scabs out of the shops on the system, and will say as far as Local No. 299 is concerned we will look out for such men, as there is no room for them here in Ogden or any place on the system. We have a roll book where we have the names of all scabs which we copy out of the Journal for future reference.

We had a special meeting the other day for the purpose of electing a committee to organize a Metal Trades Association of four metal trades, which includes the machinists, boiler makers, pipemen and blacksmith and helpers, under one body, which I think is the only proper way to do to get anything from the railway company. The following committee was elected: J. P. Stone, Sam Drysdall and Morgan Jones.

The ball mentioned in my last letter is going to come off on March 17th, and if any of the brothers happen to be anywhere close we ask you to come and have a good time with the boys of Local No. 299. They want to see a good crowd present that night.

Hoping to have lots of good news for the Journal in my next letter, I remain, with our best wishes to all Locals.

Yours truly,

EDWIN PEAKE,
Financial Secretary.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 278.

Hannibal, Mo., January 30, 1911.

Editor Journal—As I have not seen much in the Journal about No. 278 in behalf of the Local I am going to send you a few lines for publication, and to let our brother Locals know we are once more on the firing line and trying to help shoulder the burden and work for the good cause of organized labor. We have been reorganized since November, 1910, and started with twenty-seven charter members. Most of them work in the Burlington shops at this place. Our foreman is an old card man and is a bully good foreman to work for. We are running nine fires in the Burlington shops and are working six days a week, eight hours a day, commencing at 8 a. m. at present. We have two steam hammers and one Bradley cushion hammer in the shop. They have recently put in an oil furnace. We think it is nice; at any rate it is nice and warm; the helper has herbs of joy watching the iron heat and the smith has an even heat on the iron. We have well attended meetings every meeting night. We meet every first and third Thursday at the Trade and Labor Assembly hall, corner of Broadway and Main Street. If any of the brothers from other Locals happen in the city on those days we would be glad to have them call at our meetings and we will guarantee that we will show them as good a time as our ability will permit and show them we are up to snuff and have the goods that make a genuine brotherhood. We have not had a visit from any of the national officers since we reorganized. We suppose they think we are all O. K. We are keeping wide awake and expect to have a few more members by our next meeting. Well, as I don't know of anything more of importance I will close for this time. This is my first attempt at a letter for our Journal.

Wishing you all the best of success for 1911, I remain,

FRED M. WEHRLE,
Financial Secretary.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 282.

The following request was made from the mayor of Los Angeles, Cal., and the prospects are bright for an early adjustment:

Los Angeles, Cal., January 31, 1911.

To His Honor the Mayor and Members of the City Council of Los Angeles, Cal.

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned com-

mittee, representing the various crafts employed upon the Los Angeles aqueduct, do respectfully submit the following request for your consideration:

Miners and tunnel workers, blacksmiths and helpers ask an increase of twenty-five (25) cents per day to meet the increased cost of living.

Machinists four (\$4.00) dollars per day.

We also request that all mechanics be granted an increase in pay to meet the increased cost of living, who have not already had their per diem increase for this purpose.

The members of this committee stand ready at all times to confer with you on the foregoing proposition, if so desired.

Respectfully submitted,

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.....
.....
.....
.....

Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 79.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 18, 1911.

Editor Journal—As it has been a year since our last report to the Journal from Evergreen Local No. 79, I deem it advisable to write and let you know we are still in existence.

About six months ago the metal trades crafts on the Chicago & Alton railroad formed a metal trades federation. Six crafts and their respective helpers are affiliated, namely: Machinists, boiler makers, pipefitters, tanners, molders and blacksmiths and helpers.

Brothers, too much praise cannot be given to this federation acting in conjunction with one another, because the combined efforts of those crafts reached results in shop rules and standard of wages of this district that could not be reached in years otherwise. It also creates harmony and unity of action to win what we look for. Hereafter all agreements terminate on the same day, thus avoiding future entanglements. In the combination of those closely allied forces lies our only hope of ever establishing a universal eight-hour day.

I desire to say that in my opinion the blacksmiths and helpers could not have got the agreement they got if it had not been for the federation. It was recognized by all crafts that we had one of the brainiest committees ever selected to present a grievance, namely: Brothers Houser, Dixon, Kelly, Moore and Burke. They would have got an agreement something like the one we got, but

it took the co-operation of all crafts to gain the one we got. You will notice in our shop agreement we have taken the initiative and secured the closed shop. Something that no other railroad in the country has given their employees. I say this for one purpose only and that is to have our men understand that the general managers have set a pace for co-operation and we must naturally follow if we expect to get results, and that the injury to one craft is the concern of all.

At our regular meeting on Friday night a vote of thanks was extended to Vice-President Buckalew of the machinists. He is a federation man from A to Z, and a good man on railroad shop agreements and acted on the square with all crafts-and Brother Tegtmeier of the blacksmiths is a man of good sound judgment and was trusted by all crafts for a square deal and was there also to see that our craft got a square deal. He was there to see that the under dog who had no representative got justice the same as the rest.

No. 79 takes its hat off to Tegtmeier. Men like him and Buckalew with their experience and good sound judgment and their convincing arguments would bring employer and employes together and make strikes a thing of the past.

Bro. Houser, chairman of our grievance committee, is also chairman of federation grievance committee and a man of the hour. I also wish to personally thank Brother Kramer of our general office for the advice and assistance he rendered our committee when they visited the general office.

Our president, H. C. Dixon of the grievance committee, has been delegated by our Local to go over the entire system of the Alton and to explain to the men and their respective foremen the schedule and agreement we are working under.

Harry will make them come clean.

With best wishes and success for the Brotherhood, I remain,

Faternally yours,

J. J. Kennedy,
Recording Secretary.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 1.

Atlanta, Ga., February 5, 1911.

Editor Journal—This Local has been highly honored in the last two weeks by its general officers.

At our last meeting in January we had with us Second Vice-President Glover, who told us of the work of the organization in the East in the past few months and the contrast he drew of the

conditions where men are organized and where they are not was enough to make every man present glad that he was a union man and be anxious to get all of the others organized.

How any man can fail to see the great benefits of organization, I don't know.

I wish Glover could speak to every unorganized man in the whole country. He would do a world of good. He was with us the next night when President Kline met with us in a called meeting. Bro. Kline is always interesting and instructive and we are always proud to have him with us. And with his speaking and Glover's singing No. 1 enjoyed a great treat. I had the honor of escorting Bros. Kline and Glover around the town the day they were here, visiting the governor of the state, governor-elect, the mayor and other people of prominence and wherever we went they created a good impression and it was a real pleasure to have been with them.

Bro. Thos. Flanagan was with us the past week attending a convention called for the purpose of consolidating the different railway federations of the south-east district into one body and you can rest assured that he did his part in that work.

He attended our last meeting and aroused a lot of much needed enthusiasm in our members who had the pleasure of hearing him.

I believe a visit of a general officer who is onto his job will do any union a lot of good wherever they go, and the visits of Brothers Kline, Glover and Flanagan will be of very great benefit to this one I am sure.

We are more than ever determined to make the coming convention one long to be remembered. I hope to send you a cut of our auditorium, our consulting hall, for your next issue.

We had Brothers Kline and Glover out to take dinner with us. While at dinner, wife said something about the Federal Prison, and to make a long story short I soon got busy with the telephone and almost immediately Kline, Glover and myself got up from the table and hiked out to the prison.

I told wife that I would hardly have time to come home for supper, so she met me up town at the home of a friend for supper, but I was in such a hurry that I hardly had time to speak to her.

It was nearly 12 o'clock when we got home that night, and as soon as we did get it, she says, "What do you think?" I replied, "I think that I will go to bed. I'm sleepy." "That ain't what I'm talking about. What I want to talk about

is that I had a big lemon pie for dinner, and I forgot to put it on the table. You talked so much no one could get in half a word and I could not think of anything, let alone say anything."

(Now, what do you think of that? You talked so much? Me! I! known wherever I am known as "Silent Charlie," "Charlie, the clam," being accused of talking so much? Now I would not mind it much coming from anyone else, but for my own wife, the wife of my bosom, and pocketbook, to libel me in such manner is something awful.) To that I said, "Woman, do you mean to say that you thought of serving pie, and lemon pie at that, to those big huskies after all the greens and bacon they put away? If you don't care anything about me, think of their families. Why, if Charlie Glover eats any more for a week I bet he will have appendicitis."

Notwithstanding all I could say I don't think that she will ever be entirely happy again until Kline and Glover eat with us again and get two pieces of pie each.

Yours, etc.,

C. T. SMITH.

N. B. I forgot to say that Brother Flanagan in company with Brother Drennon visited the mayor who received him very cordially, like Brothers Kline and Glover. Brother Flanagan does credit to our organization and we are proud of him.

C. T. S.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 200.

Portsmouth, O., Feb. 6, 1910.

Editor Journal—As you haven't heard from our local for some time I will try to say a few words in regard to a visit of Bro. Ray Horn, Fifth Vice-President, which was at the proper time and highly appreciated.

How that grand brother put the goods up to the boys of the slow element! It was a fright, but the results of the evening was worth all it cost. That was in getting some of the boys to come. We had an open meeting to begin with, as we had some other matter that required members of the different crafts present. Brother Horn was right there with the goods, you just bet your neck and no fear of losing it. Well, after this was over regular business was next in order. First on docket, suspension of rules and introduction of candidates.

As one Vice President was absent, Brother Horn filled the President's chair and the President of our Local acted as Vice-President. Candidates

went through like straw through a cyclone. Then the fun began.

Well, I suppose you all have difficulties in getting the day's pay assessment. That was our drawback, together with other dues, bad attendance and so on.

Brother Horn took the floor and very quietly and in a respectable manner opened out upon his views on the different ways and means to carry to a successful issue the principles of our Brotherhood. What that old friend of ours told the drones you will have to imagine, for it would take the typesetter too long to compose it. The results were three days' pays, two initiations, three applications and a good sized bunch of back dues was turned over to our worthy financial secretary, R. C. Boyd.

Just a word to some slow brother who don't care about coming to the meetings and who is almost heart broken when he pays his assessment. Just listen to Bro. Roy Horn for five minutes and tell me through the Journal how do you like to listen to the facts, "United we stand," but "divided" we look out. We were lucky in having so able an assistant in the field as Brother Horn. He also has a good word for every officer of the General Union.

With best wishes to the General Officer and Brothers Kline and Horn (the only two that I ever met), and hoping to meet the whole bunch in the future, I am,

Yours in trust,

P. A. JUSTICE, Sec.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 274.

Jan. 11, 1911.

Editor Journal—In the December issue of our Journal I saw a letter over the signature of Bro. R. Anderson in which he wishes to take particular exception to my statement, knowing the same to be incorrect. Now, Mr. Editor, in the first place let me say that I regret this state of affairs on the part of Bro. Anderson. I don't think he was justified in contradicting my statement, and what is more, trying to make out that the statement is an unfounded one. I want to inform Bro. Anderson right here that Bro. Edwards knows himself better than to issue any lying statements. And Bro. Anderson goes on to say that he immediately wrote to Ft. William to confirm his knowledge of affairs. Now, Mr. Editor, one would have thought that the proper course for Bro. Anderson to pursue would have

been to have communicated with me instead of Ft. William, when I should have been able to have given him the whole statement in detail, but as he took the opposite view, I want to just clear myself on the point. Now, Mr. Editor, I am just going to be frank with Bro. R. Anderson and say that every word in my statement as regards the Ft. William blacksmith is absolutely correct, and I will go a step further and say that I am prepared to prove every word in my statement, and to show Bro. Anderson that our General Officer Powlesland was with me at the time these statements were made. After hearing them he decided to grant them an application for a charter, and on my way to the afternoon session of the congress at Port Arthur, I dropped off the car and took the application form into the shops where the statement was made. Perhaps it would be as well to say that Bro. Powlesland was leaving Ft. William on this particular date for Toronto, otherwise he might have taken the application form himself.

Now, Mr. Editor, I regret very much that I was unable to get a December Journal until the 16th, and would be too late for the January issue. One word to Bro. Anderson: As I have no desire to cause any trouble, I sincerely hope that my brief reply will be sufficient proof to you as to who is right.

Fraternally submitted,
GEO. EDWARDS.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 32.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 9, 1911.

Editor Journal—Reading the Journal is always a pleasure to the members of Local No. 32. There are always so many excellent editorials contained in it.

Local No. 32 has been so busy with matters at home that we have neglected the opportunity of writing to the Journal. Our agreements with the Southern Pacific and the Houston and Texas Central Railroads are seemingly satisfactory to everyone, and while the railroads are going slow at present, which is probably due to the lull in business following the holidays, there is every indication that work will be plentiful again in the spring.

Our esteemed brother and General President, Kline, was with us last week and a special meeting was called, nearly every member of Local No. 32 being present to hear him speak. A most pleasing and instructive speaker is President Kline and the most careful attention was given his remarks. He told us of his trip and of the Missouri Pacific strike (which we are certainly glad to see set-

tled) and gave some excellent advice on Unionism. Mr. Kline gave us a definition of the act of scabbing which he described as the industrial unpardonable sin.

Now while we do not agree wholly with Brother Kline in his assertion, we do not think he has missed the mark very much. When the Union does so much for men, certainly no man ought to allow himself to be asked to join a union, and once a member he should never allow his dues to become overdue as so very many do. I suppose this letter had better be closed before some one accuses me of offering advice. I am,

Yours fraternally,
W. J. NOONAN, Sec.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 422.

Mobile, Ala., February 9, 1911.

Editor Journal—As you haven't heard from any of us boys, I will write you a few lines so you will know we are still together and alive. We have a hard fight to keep up, but will do our best to hold out. We have seven members in our order. We had a call from our fourth vice-president, Brother Thomas Flanagan, on the 4th of February and he was glad to see us and the boys were as glad to see him. I wrote him a letter to come down here; that we would like for him to come and he did as early as he could.

Our letter must have had a round about way to get to him. It was forwarded from his home to him. He said he was going home for a while and we hope he will have a good time at the Mardi Gras if he is there at that time, which he has hope of. I would like to be with him and have a good time.

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. GRAMKA,
President.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 322

Peru, Ind., Feb. 12, 1911.

Editor Journal—I just want to write you a few lines to let you know how Local No. 322 is getting along. Well, we have been organized here just about three months and we started out without a cent in the treasury and we had to do something to get a start, so we decided to give a ball, and we gave one on the night of Feb. 1, which was a big night for the Blacksmiths and Helpers and their friends in this part of the country; and made just \$74.00 clear money. I think that is doing pretty good for a starter. But we all have to take off our

hats to Brother Kline, our general manager of the ball. I tell you he was the right man in the right place and we will have to give him credit for the success we made in giving our first ball.

Well, the ball started promptly at 8:30 p. m., and it proved to be one of the grandest successes of the season. Brothers Kline and Lehwell took care of the door and it was a case of a ticket or 50c to get in and 2 a. m. to get out. Brother Lehwell, with a smile, presented them to Brothers Allen and Withers, the cloak room models, and it was a case of 10c or no check, and when they closed up they were \$6.10 to the good. The man who said dance and held them to it was Brother Fremer, and he was the right man in the right place, too. Well, you ought to have seen Brothers Lehwell and Allen dance, it was a picnic, but they got there just the same.

Yours truly,

J. F. ECKERLY, Pres.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 186.

Keep your eye on Philadelphia.

Editor Journal—Had you been walking in the vicinity of 9th and Girard Ave. on the evening of Friday, Feb. 10th, you would have noticed that something unusual was taking place. Had you been curious enough to inquire you would learned that—thanks to Brothers Glover and Powlesland—Independence Local No. 186 was pulling off their first annual ball.

But what is that muttering I hear? Oh, some brothers question my statement and Brothers Glover and Powlesland having anything to do with our ball. Well, they did, notwithstanding the fact that Vice-President Glover has been down somewhere near the equator and Vice-President Powlesland somewhere up near the north pole for the last few months. It was this way: along in March, 1910, two labor skates drifted into Philadelphia and floated on the current down to Eddystone where, to make a long story short, they instituted two locals in one day with the aid of a baseball bat, a hose nozzle and the borough fire engine house. (Ha! ha! ha! ha!)—that's Powlesland's laugh. Ho! ho! ho! ho!—that's Glover's laugh when they read this.) Well, one of these locals—No. 186—secured quarters in Philadelphia, appointed officers and, "in the course of human events," these officers got the idea they ought to have an entertainment committee which they did. The entertainment committee naturally thought they ought to have a ball and

that thought was the cause of all the excitement on Friday evening, at 9th and Girard Avenue. All this happened just because two labor skates drifted into Quaker City along about March, 1910.

Had you been still curious enough to go into the hall one very prominent feature would have caught your eye (about 300 pounds of prominence), our business manager, Brother Tobin, working like a horse as usual, the sweat rolling down both sides of his face and puffing like a porpoise. Over there with a bevy of ladies, you see Brother Dorgan. Oh! he's a great ladies' man, but hush! none of them is his wife. Yes, he's the fellow that sold 300 tickets and secured \$90.00 worth of advertising for the ball committee.

There goes Brother Gillespie, our recording secretary. He is another crack-a-jack advertising solicitor.

Sitting down at the other end of the hall with a bunch of young bloods around him is Brother Murray, our treasurer. He is telling some of his "funny" stories, and on the opposite side of the hall beside the lady in blue is Brother Radwell, our financial secretary. "Anybody here seen Kelly?" That's him going down the center of the hall like a Baldwin "double D."

Do you dance? No! Well, let's go up to the buffet and have something. Here's success!! Who am I? Oh, I'm only the president.

Radwell bossed the sandwiches,

Dorgan dealt out cheer,

Schreiner bossed the money end,

So we had no cause for fear.

With Gleason on the dancing floor,

And Goodwin at the door,

The boys lined up against the lunch

And loudly called for more.

Alex Murray told us stories,

And Tobin he butts in,

And the girls—God bless their little hearts—

Said "John, why that's a sin."

The Camden Local came out strong,

With Hannery at their head;

When they asked for the boys from Chester,

Some one whispered—"They are dead!!!"

We surely had a ripping time,

And had no cause to swear,

An' the only boy we missed that night

Was Glover—'cause he wasn't there.

Little Whispers from the Dickey Birds at the Ball.

Just outside the buffet four or five brothers had gathered around another who was orating rather fluently. One of them said, "Why, you greenhorn, what

do you know about America? You only came over last week." Quick as a flash the orator replied, "Be jabbers, oi came over so long ago I've forgot the name of the ship." Another asked him, "Well, then who did you vote for last election?" "Och, sure, I voted for so many I couldn't tell you all their names if I was to get another dollar a-piece for them."

Ask the Executive Committee—

When they got home?

Who led the parade on Girard Avenue at 4 a. m.?

If the B. M. is going to decorate his parlor table with that "vase" he had under his arm at 4:30 a. m.?

When the President got home?

If the longest way round is the shortest way home?

How many members of Local No. 186 were at the ball, and if you were not there run for cover.

What they think of the delegation from the Navy Yard, and the answer will be, "They're all right."

If they are going to have a ball next year?

SURE!!!

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 128.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1911.

Editor Journal—In reading over the February issue of our Journal I notice that Brother Arthur Gled Hill comments on an article published in December Journal referring to Brother Bolam claiming the record of being the oldest continuous officeholder. I wish to say I never claimed the title of the oldest continuous officeholder. I am pleased to hear there are men like our worthy Brother Blassenburg of Local No. 9 and hope he will continue as treasurer for the next 21 years, as I don't wish to try and take from anyone their well-earned laurels.

The various organizations of Buffalo have formed a new organization to be known as the Trades-Union Section of the Buffalo Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis. This Section consists of 42 organizations at present and expect to double this number in a short time. The object of this Section is to look after the members and their families when in need of treatment; to try and eliminate the White Plague, as most people call it, the per capita will be 10c per year for each member of every organization affiliated; the funds will be used to provide for the families in need, while the provider of the household will receive the best of treatment, otherwise it is claimed by

our leading professors that 65 per cent of the wage earners die through tuberculosis by not getting medical aid in time; also by working in unsanitary shops. This is where the Blacksmiths and Helpers, in fact all that work in blacksmith shops or forges, have a big kick coming. The most of the employers think that any old thing or any old place is good enough for the blacksmith. I have said before it is up to our members to insist that the shops be better ventilated and kept in better order. I notice the case-hardening furnaces in many shops are very objectionable, or should be, if they are not built right, or have a suction fan over each furnace to draw away the gases. Get after your factory inspector; get the shops in condition and we will help to drive out the blacksmiths' asthma or tuberculosis, and the members won't feel so tired after their day's work and will be able to attend to their meetings oftener. We are making great strides in getting the shops in condition in Buffalo.

I notice in our January Journal that Chicago has got the Acetylene Gas Welders organized. Pleased to hear Chicago has started the ball rolling. Acetylene gas welding is just in its infancy, and we don't want to lose sight of the fact that we want to get busy and get them in our locals. I expect to take some in Local No. 128 next meeting. Feb. 16, and when we get enough of them together to start a good local of their own we will get them a charter as we cannot afford to let them go by the wayside.

There is one thing to which I wish to call the attention throughout the country that when a business agent or local secretary writes to other local officers for information it should be complied with as soon as possible, as all these things keep back the movement in general.

Local No. 128 lodge room is getting too small, so we have secured a much larger hall on the second floor of Council Hall where our members will have more air space and better quarters. We take possession of the new hall Feb. 16. Members please take notice. District Council No. 38 is putting on a finishing for its smoker, Feb. 18.

The Drillers and Dredgemen on the Great Lakes are in conference in Detroit at present, conferring with the Great Lakes Dredge Owners Association for an eight-hour day. If this goes through it will be a benefit to some of our members on that work.

Brother Frank Funk is in Detroit rep-

resenting the dredgemen of Buffalo. I understand Brother Funk is out for the International President job of the Dredgemen. He has our best wishes.

With best wishes for the I. B. of B. & H., I remain,

Yours,
F. C. BOLAM.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 239.

Feb. 16th, 1911.

Editor Journal—The total donations received by local 239 for Brother Charles Hane to date amount to \$186.90, and the brothers join with him in thanking the following individuals and locals who have subscribed since the last issue of the Journal:

D. C. Tucker and W. B. Aiken, Vicksburg	\$ 2.00
Second donation of Norman L. Bell, Vernon, B. C.....	1.00
Local No. 68, San Francisco.....	5.00
Shop collections, No. 413, Shawnee Okla.	4.75

\$12.75

Previously received 174.15

Total\$186.90

"Faith!" said the Irishman, "the first time I sang 'twas in an open-air concert, and they presented me with a house. But, begorra, it was a brick at a time!"—Tit-Bits.

U. S. CONTRACT FRAUDS SLAUGHTER SAILORS.

Congressman Rainey Cites Long List of Recent Battleship Disasters to Prove His Charges.

Commencing with the assertion that frauds were perpetrated on the United States government by Carnegie's steel company, whose then superintendent, C. M. Schwab, is now president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Representative Rainey of Illinois read to the House a long list of recent disasters on our battleships, caused by explosions, bursting guns and faulty breech blocks, resulting in the death of 147 men and the maiming of 102, all of which, charged Rainey, is evidence of the continuance of these frauds.

Rainey's startling accusations followed his offer of an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill and resulted in the striking out of the words "of domestic manufacture," thereby allowing foreign manufacturers to compete in future bidding upon all contracts for armor and armament.

It was a staggering blow for the Beth-

lehem Steel Company, and Rainey drove it home with this final telling shot:

"The Bethlehem Steel Company has been specially favored with government contracts, receiving in recent years more than its share in these contracts. I think I might mention that George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the National Republican Central Committee, is a director in this company, and an investigation may show among the stockholders other names more prominent at the present time in national affairs than that of Mr. Sheldon."

All this had but one reference in the minds of Rainey's hearers, who immediately coupled the name of President Taft's brother with Bethlehem.

FOR 23,000 NAVY MEN EIGHT HOURS REPLACE TEN.

The final vote of the House of Representatives in favor of the Naval Appropriation Bill with the Hughes' amendment intact and part of the measure, practically assures an eight-hour working day to over 23,000 men, the large majority of whom have been compelled to labor for ten hours a day in the great shipbuilding yards of William Cramp, Philadelphia; New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, New Jersey; Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; Bath Iron Works, Maine; Fore River Shipbuilding and Engine Company, Quincy, Massachusetts, and the Maryland Steel Company.

Working openly to wreck the eight-hour day, the Secretary of the Navy, von Meyer, made it plain to the labor lobby that he voiced the fear of the great corporations, who, while they might have consented to eight hours on purely government work, realized that this precedent once established would certainly affect other vast plants where cheap labor at unlimited hours had been coining millions. for their employers.

The amendment presented by Representative Hughes of New Jersey, covers the ground in this short and drastic clause:

"Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the construction of any boat by any person, firm, or corporation which has not at the time of the commencement and construction of said vessel established an eight-hour workday for all employees, laborers, and mechanics engaged or to be engaged in the construction of the vessels named herein."

The chairman of the Machinists' Legislative Committee, William H. Johnston, has been fighting for the success of this victory during two sessions of Congress, and

with him was the best and most persistent group of union men that have ever tracked the unwilling Congressman to his office door. Lacking the usual means of bringing Congressmen to terms, monied pressure, Johnston and his mates utilized another power, namely, the fear of the home vote, and when the reluctant Congressman's mail became flooded with demands for action from labor organizations in his own voting precincts, the desired results were obtained. Among the machinists this victory has a peculiar significance for Johnston, a radical, is a candidate for the presidency of the International Association of Machinists, as against President James O'Connell, a member of the National Civic Federation.

THE HONEST EMPLOYER.

Few of Them Have Difficulties With Their Organized Employees.

There are just two excuses why an employer of labor refuses to deal with his employees through an organization.

The first and possibly the foremost excuse is his lack of any knowledge of the labor movement except that picked up through the preposterous assertions of the daily press and their exaggerated description of labor troubles. In most cases an employer refuses to read anything like an unbiased statement of any difficulty between employer or employee, casting it aside with contempt; but in most every case he can pick out every mistake a trade union ever made. The average employer is as ignorant of the propaganda of the American Federation of Labor as any 6-year-old child and generally his remarks are so distasteful to the average trade unionist that if he were not accustomed to such censure he would become disgusted at once; but it has truly been said that the scholars of the trade union movement are the most agreeable men to converse with to be found, because they are willing to accept the abuse heaped upon themselves and that which they represent and are content to get in a word occasionally which may be driven home if the employer has gumption enough to accept it.

The most harmful enemy of the trade union movement is the dishonest employer who knows the value of the trade union movement, but will not permit his conscience to be troubled by anything but that which will reap him rich returns and fill his pockets regardless of the condition of the employee or wages which he is forced to accept.

This class of employer is the most dan-

gerous because he knows that sooner or later he will be confronted by the toilers who will force him to concede better conditions so he, in fortifying against such attacks, surrounds himself with paid spies and thugs to the extent that an employee is afraid to talk to his brother worker, for fear he is talking to one of the confidence men of the firm.

Again, the employer who is aware of the benefits of the trade union movement as regards the payment of sick and death benefits to its members usually starts a protective association of some kind among his employees, which gives them the same benefits under restricted conditions, and these restrictions are in most cases limited to their ideas of slavery toleration.

The average employer believes he should have the right to join an association and even forces his superintendents into an association, but when the wage earner approaches the stage where he is inclined to step out upon a platform of principles which in itself declares him a free American citizen, the employer, as a rule, will use every method to not only discourage but prevent such action.

This in itself is a direct slap at the intelligence of the wage earner and should be resented by everyone who must earn his or her bread by the sweat of the brow.

The constitution of the United States is so constructed that every man over 21 years of age is allowed to cast his vote which decides, or should decide, how the country will be ruled; hence, as the working people are in the majority, were they enlightened as they would be were they members of trade unions, some of the present corporation laws and gag rules could easily be done away with and the workers placed in a position to dictate at least some of their working conditions.

Employers who have had dealings with organized crafts agree that both he and his employees are benefitted, he by having a higher class of mechanics in his employ, who feel that the success or failure of the enterprise is a part of his business.—Exchange.

We are pleased to learn that our old and esteemed friend, W. E. Orr, of the Kansas City, Kan., Labor Record, is out for City Commissioner. Who has a better right? What is wrong with his platform? We believe that there is *room for improvement* in Kansas City, Kan., and Mr. Orr has promised to *improve*. It is stated in his platform that those who now hold positions under the present commissioners have a pull, and if they have a pull, somebody is paying for the pull. Who is it, the Taxpayer?

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local Union No. 406.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from his earthly to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

FATHER OF BRO. T. K. HALE.

WHEREAS, We believe the family has been bereft of a kind father, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and also be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

CHAS. A. PERRY,
CHAS. HAYLEY,
CHAS. A. HEWITT,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 45.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Creator of all things and Ruler of the universe to call from our midst

CLAUD W. ROBERTSON,

beloved son of Brother W. T. Robertson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy Brother and his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and trust that Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official Journal for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of this Union.

W. MCBRIDE,
T. F. ROBISON,
CHAS. KNAPP,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 86.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved Brother and fellow workman,

M. JORDAN,

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved wife and family in this, their dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the Most Merciful Father of all will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, another be sent to our deceased Brother's wife and family and the same to be published in our official Journal.

E. A. CRANDALL,
JOHN RUEF,
ROY BATES,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 73.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to take unto himself our well beloved Brother and shop-mate,

DAVID B. THOMAS,

whose memory will ever be cherished by every true man. His was a life of honesty, sincerity, and labor well performed; and

WHEREAS, By his death his wife and family have lost an affectionate husband and father, his shop-mates a true friend and wise counselor, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers a loyal member, the community an honest man, and the country an upright, law-abiding citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy and prayer; that He who doeth all things well, may prove indeed to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be inscribed on the records of this meeting, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and that a copy also be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal for publication.

JOSEPH COCHRAN,
CARL CARLSON,
ALBIN NORLIN,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 155.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things, in his infinite wisdom, to call to himself the

SISTER OF BROTHER THOS. P. GOFF;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the Brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and that the same be recorded upon the minutes of our meeting.

G. A. WEBER,
JOSEPH J. DAVIES,
GEO. BAKER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 14.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at our last regular meeting:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER HENRY SHINDAL; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Local extend to the Brother and his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of trouble.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the home of the Brother and spread upon the minutes of this Local; also a copy of the same be sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. BOYD,
G. ADAMS,
R. ANDERSON,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 128.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

FATHER OF BRO. FRANK HAMMERLINE

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of all good things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and also to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN COUGHLIN,
FRANK BEACHERER,
FRED C. BOLAM,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 73.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to take from this earth by death the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER OLE LEE, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local, do hereby extend to our Brother and his family our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in this, their hour of great sorrow and bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our bereaved Brother and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

JOHN C. ISERMAN,
J. H. BALLETO,
CHAS. PETERSON,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 212.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

SON OF BRO. WM. H. VANDERHOOF; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend their heartfelt sympathy to the Brother and family in the hour of their affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our Journal, also to the family of the deceased, and the same to be recorded in our minutes.

E. J. BOWEN,
P. FREEMAN,
WM. W. MUNRO,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 66.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The messenger of death, guided by a Divine Providence, has invaded the home of our esteemed Brother, Frank Whaley, and removed therefrom a beloved son, and

WHEREAS, We are painfully conscious that words are inadequate, and at best but faintly express the sorrow we feel; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend such sympathy as human hearts can offer upon an occasion such as this, and commend the bereaved family to the Almighty for spiritual comfort and consolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local, and a copy be sent to Brother and Mrs. Whaley, also to our official Journal for publication.

J. W. COLLINS,
J. A. CUMMINS,
WM. MCLEOD,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 66.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The members of this Local, realizing the loss that the family of our late Brother, Ernest Ehlers, has sustained by the passing away of their brother and son, have seen fit to appoint a committee to draft resolutions of sympathy to be extended to them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this expression of sympathy be adopted as a consolation, spread upon the minutes of this Local, a copy sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and copies sent those who mourn, but

"Let faith exalt her joyful voice,
And now in triumph sing,
O grave, where is thy victory,
And where, O death, thy sting?"

J. W. COLLINS,
J. REID,
W. H. DUGGINS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 66.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Death, the grim reaper, has entered the portals of the house of our late Brother,

A. ARROWSMITH, and has taken their brother and son; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this expression of sympathy be adopted as a consolation, spread upon the minutes of this Local, a copy sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and copies sent those who mourn, but

"Let faith exalt her joyful voice,
And now in triumph sing,
O grave, where is thy victory,
And where, O death, thy sting?"

J. W. COLLINS,
J. REID,
W. H. DUGGINS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 66.

The members of Local Union No. 66, I. B. B. & H., realizing the loss that the family of our late

BROTHER JOHN O'CONNOR

have sustained by the passing away of their husband and father, have seen fit to appoint a committee to draft resolutions of sympathy to be extended to them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this expression of sympathy be adopted as a consolation, spread upon the minutes of this Local, a copy sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and copies sent those who mourn, but

"Let faith exalt her joyful voice,
And now in triumph sing,
O grave, where is thy victory,
And where, O death, thy sting?"

J. W. COLLINS,
J. REID,
W. H. DUGGINS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 455.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the relentless hand of death, there has been removed from our midst,

THE MOTHER OF A. F. MOORE;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction. And we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Local and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother and a copy sent to the JOURNAL.

MACK BEAN,
L. D. GRIMES,
H. D. CAENFELL,
Committee.

The most despicable scamp in the world is the fellow who, too cowardly to come out in the open like a man, sneaks around trying to work little schemes to defeat some man or measure. One little bow-legged cuss like that in an organization can keep a dozen real busy watching him; but, like all mean things, he comes to an end sooner or later.—Ex.

RIGHT TO CENT-A-POUND POSTAGE RATES MAY BE DENIED UNION PERIODICALS BY HITCHCOCK.

Senator Boies Penrose, who represents the Pennsylvania Railroad in Congress, is driving the last nail in what he hopes will be the coffin of the militant labor press by presenting an unfavorable report from his Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, upon the Dodds bill.

For the last year the life of the labor press has been at the mercy of the post-office department under a ruling which threatens to deprive it of the right to a cent-a-pound postage rate. To remedy this the Dodds bills was carefully drawn up by representatives of the labor press and was passed by the House during the last session of Congress.

Three men practically control the post-office department, namely, Weeks, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives, and Penrose and Crane in the Senate. Hitchcock, the ostensible head of the postoffice, is the well-worn tool of these three, who have the annual disbursing of some two hundred and forty million of dollars. This omnipotent trio fear but one thing in the world, and that is publicity, and consequently they are continually hatching plans to smother the labor press, the fraternal press and the "muck-raking" magazines. The Dodds bill will never get through the Senate, if they can prevent it.

Although the ruling of the postoffice department is as yet but a mere threat leveled at the labor press, no paper's cent-a-pound postage rates having been taken away, yet the sword hangs ever ready to descend at the time chosen by the enemies of organized labor.

THE SUSPENDED MEMBERS.

A smile is often forced over our otherwise staid countenance when listening to the ravings of suspended members in relating their troubles with their union, the slurs and half-made charges of gross neglect of duty and graft that the officers of some particular local that suspended them are guilty of, and all because they did not break the laws of the international or local union to give them something they were not entitled to. And upon investigation we find that they are ones that were forced into the union and were always on the verge of suspension, and always belong to that class of members called "knockers." But some men are not satisfied at being at the bottom of the ladder of manhood, but try to get further down.—Ex.

DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

**General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.**

General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4274.
- WM. F. KRAMER**, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. DOUGHERTY**, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. N. GLOVER**, Second Vice President, 6210 Hermitage ave., Chicago, Ill.
- W. G. POWLESLAND**, Third Vice President, 250 Beatrice St., Toronto, Canada.
- T. FLANAGAN**, Fourth Vice President, 2227 Brainard st., New Orleans, La.
- ROY HORN**, Fifth Vice President, 3425 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- J. J. GOLDMAN**, Sixth Vice President, 535 W. 57th St., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. EVANS**, Seventh Vice President, 827 N. Montana St., Butte, Mont.
- C. W. KOENIG**, Eighth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 215 E. Williams St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- GEO. PEACOCK**, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 318 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Board.

- D. C. TUCKER**, 321 China Street, Vicksburg, Miss.
- EDWARD J. RYAN**, 14 A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
- G. SANDEMAN**, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- JOHN REID**, 32 South 7th St., Kansas City, Kans.
- WM. THOMPSON**, 644 Otgen Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

General Board of Trustees.

- W. J. McMURRY**, 1921 Arabian St. Los Angeles Cal.
- M. DONAGHY**, 1390 Parthenais Ave., Montreal, Can.
- G. VAN DORNES**, 321 Burleson St., San Antonio, Texas.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Special organizer, Edw. Tegetmeyer, office 108 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. Phone Main 4345.

District Councils

- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL**—President, John P. Reid, 32 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **FRISCO SYSTEM.**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell St., Springfield Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM.**—President, James J. Egan, 63 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 35 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM.**—Pres., M. F. Carr, 1001 N. George St., Clinton, Ill.; secretary, Thomas Yates, 9013 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.; B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM.**—President, —; Secretary, —
- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM.**—President, —; Secretary, —
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM.**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 2301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal; secretary, Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 14 **NORTHWESTERN.**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 787 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coella, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.**—President, John W. Duff, 408 S. 14th street, Chickasha, Oklahoma; secretary, D. E. Burt, 511 N. Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.** President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM.**—President, Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM.**—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NORFOLK & WESTERN.**—President, Wm. McDoumott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **BOSTON & MAINE.**—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 32 Monroe st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, c/o C. E. Shops, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM.**—Pres., W. L. Eulow, 2014 Grand ave.; sec R. L. Comas, 1622 Kennedy, ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT.**—Pres., Frank Olin, 37 Maple st., Oneonta, N. Y.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 24 **DENVER AND RIO GRANDE SYSTEM.**—Pres., Geo. W. Kuykendall, 653 Galapago st.; sec., A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st., Denver Col.

District Councils.

- 25 **NORTHWEST DISTRICT**—President, R. F. Matek, 908 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec. A. O. Anderson, 980 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WABASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 218 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—
- ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 200 S. Broadway. Pres., Wm. Cain, 790 A Euclid Avenue; sec., Frank A. LaBee, 3915 A Palmer Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beacher, 218 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Mackinaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 316 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave.; sec., Wm. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave. Bus. Agent, J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 40 **PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1402 N. 59th st. West Philadelphia; Sec., Geo. Schriner, 2516 N. 17th st.; Business Mgr., John M. Tobin, 316 Odd Fellows Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 94 Central ave. Pres., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista av.; sec., Frank Fechter, 508 Pulliam st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Italian Hall, Pres., G. L. Brown, 823 Rayburn av.; sec., Ira Laudrum, 973 Edna street; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 306½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Carlin, E. Baraque st.; sec., Louis Bobbitt, Box 446, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Union Hall, 5th and Penn. street Pres., E. C. Britt; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John Morrissey, Box 502; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Eagle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., W. E. Gibbs; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Virginia.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1910½ Third avenue. President, Wm. Lawson, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Board of Trade Bldg, Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., B. T. Harrison; sec., G. M. Oliver, c/o C. R. R. Shops, Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 912 Rutger street, St. Louis, Mo.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweeney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., W. D. Williams, 711 S. Campbell ave., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays at B. L. Berris, Windsor Hotel; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREESPORT**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Socialist hall, Stephenson St. Pres., Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; sec., Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freepport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres. T. G. Lowery, 423 E. Carpenter st.; sec., T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. B. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. W. H. Meyers, Argenta, Ark.; sec., O. B. Dailley, 1416 W. 15th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Carpenter's Hall. Pres., B. V. Cecil, 914 Hardy street; sec., W. J. Noonan, 1237 Rutland st., Houston Texas
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. President, Colvin Hagerty; sec., E. H. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **BOO**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., James J. Murphy, 918 Court st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 270½ Alder street. Pres., H. Weber, 913 Albina avenue; sec., J. L. Burke, 767 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Stevenson, 681 Michigan ave., Portland, Ore.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1389 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

- 39 **BLK HORN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., S. D. Gibson; sec., W. C. Goddard. Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
- 43 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, P. Hanrahan; 834 Tuscarora st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 380 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 48 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 814 E. Oak st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, 648 E. Market st., Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minnies, 2728 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, 224 6th street, S. Pres., Dan'l Lawrence; sec., Eliza E. Warren, 518 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall. Fifth and Engineer st. President, J. T. Abney; secretary, L. Gantert, 1620 So. Vermont Avenue; fin. sec., W. J. Masiek, 1117 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 185 Selma st.; st.; sec., D. L. Putnam 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 71 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 84 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 311 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, E. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 85 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. President, G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Frank Mitchell, 313 Iowa st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 90 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 5th st., and State ave. Pres., Frank Whaley, 5503 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1102 N. 12th st., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 99 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodman's Hall. President, J. P. Clark; secretary S. T. Brownfield, Box 689, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **BEAMOUNT**—Meets second and fourth Saturday, at Union Temple Hall. Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 72 **GREEN ISLAND**—Pres., A. Herriott, 127 Hudson ave., Green Island, N. Y.
- 73 **FLOUR CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., C. J. Redlack, 2410 Fillmore st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlia, 3010 22d ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3906 Vliet st.; sec., John Pelkofer 494 10 ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 78 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Yorkthomer's Hall, Union ave. Pres., H. A. Burger, 4721 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6045 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy 1208 West Locust st. Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., Henry Coelin, 414 N. Lawndale ave.; sec., Wm Ives, 4838 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **BATTLE CREEK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st. Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Dell, & C. A. Dell, E. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 82 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, George Wise, Thoburn P. O., Esquimalt, B. C.; sec., Frank W. Jeeves, 2649 Graham st., Victoria, B. C.
- 83 **VEHICLE WORKERS**—Pres., M. B. Zolars, Sec., C. C. Johnson, Pittsburg, Kan.
- 84 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 86 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Jos. W. Miller, 520 18th st.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **SHERMAN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Bailey hall, cor. Bracket and Broughton sts., Pres., C. C. Bullock; sec., L. C. Korf, 1004 Porter st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **SYDNEY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 333 Charlotte st. Pres., Donald McKenzie, 65 Rockdale ave.; sec., Ira P. McKay, 106 Argyle st., Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every third Tuesday at Carpenters' hall, 1321 Broadway; President A. J. Raef 1413 Grand Avenue., sec., Henry W. Smith., 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., A. O. Meyer, E. Grand ave.; sec., C. E. Fisher, 708 Sledge st., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., R. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 9 PITCAIRN—Pres., E. B. Keppel; sec., G. A. Morgan, 28 Hiland st., North Braddock, Pa.
- 90 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave. President, R. J. Kearney, P. O. box 545, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 94 **CARTERVILLE**—
- 96 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhombeg and Conler avenues. Pres., Frank Watson 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 E. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, W. L. Scott, 709 Taswell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 830 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

- 100 **OAKLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, A. Beaton 676 E. 24th st.; sec., F. L. Penlecker, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 1st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corken, 1417 5½ ave.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 102 **RICHMOND**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. President, W. A. Ryan, 3702 Grove ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., S. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.
- 107 **BEDFORD LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Federation Labor Hall. Pres., Lewis Lundy, 1223 cor. 6th and M. sts.; sec., Fred Cornwell, 1620 5th and Q. sts., Bedford Ind.
- 108 **WINONA**—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Eifeladt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budda hall, cor. 9th and Riddle sts. Pres., William Ratchford, 1718 Madison ave.; sec., Joe Kelly, 447 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 112 **FRISCO**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., A. McGuire, 101 Beard Ave., sec., J. J. Higgins, 18 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec., C. Garner, 216 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 116 **HELENA**—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall. President, John Howard, 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walosky, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**—Meets first and third Mondays at 224 Depot street. President, Jessie Bonsall; secretary, Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., B. H. Tally, 546 N. Main st.; secretary pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur av., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. President, Edward Casey; secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton avenue; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at Fortuin's Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1327 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 126 **WARWICK**—Meets every Tuesday night at Central Labor Union Hall, 3rd and Washington ave. Pres., C. E. Kidd, 3601 Hunt ave.; sec., Lee R. Todd, 216 44th st., Newport News, Va.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; sec., Richard Keelan, 300 E. 24th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elm st. President, Frank Beachner, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 382 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **TUBAL CAIN**—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., C. Phelps, 620 Beut st.; sec., J. W. Johns, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, President, Robert Watt 44 Sherman st., secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., John Sutherland, Flora st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR**—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 508 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Lanev, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, John Bridger; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B.C.
- 153 **ESCANABA**—Meets every 4th Thursday at Union Hall, Ludington st. Pres., Chas. Bowers; sec., G. A. Duggan, 308 S. Jennie st., Escanaba, Mich.
- 155 **ALGIERS**—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **SAGINAW**—Meets 1st and 3rd. Sat. at Labor Union Hall. President, August Laesch 417 North 3rd., ave.; sec., Samuel West, 519 North 4th., st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 302 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 15th st.; sec. Wm. Porter, 703 A. St. Clair ave. East St. Louis Ill
- 161 **FORT SCOTT**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209½ E. Wall st. Pres., C. Kern 322 W. Pine st.; sec., Chris Edwards, 412 Heylman st., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, John Payne, 628 Church st., sec., H. J. Farrell 328 W. Maple ave., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **HAVELOCK**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., E. C. Garrison; sec., John McKinney, box 284 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., Chas. E. McHugh; sec., Will Gannon, P. O. box 137 sec. pro-tem, Sam Battell, Valley Junction, Ia.

- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY**—Meets every 1st and 2d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. Pres., Frank Nemis, 54 Depot ave.; sec. R. C. Brown, 65 W. Capitol st., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, N. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 800 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., Alf. Growney, 49 Carmelita st.; sec., J. P. McCabe, 2754 21st st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 169 **CHILLICOTHE**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Paint and Water sts. Pres., W. R. Chandler, 721 Hira st.; sec., A. F. Rumpf, 505 McKellar st., Chillicothe, O.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., R. F. Hamrick; sec., R. F. Hamrick, 914 Bell st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 172 **COALINGA**—Meets Wednesday nights at 7:30, 128 West E st. Pres., Jas. Johnson, P. O. Box 153; sec., H. L. Pierce, 264 East R st., Coalinga, Cal.
- 173 **CAMDEN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fitzgerald hall, Broadway and Nuton av. Pres., Jas. Flannery, 436 Jackson st.; sec., John Flannery, 436 Jackson st., Camden, N. J.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Soerra Hall, 6th and L sts. Pres., E. H. Holthaus, 1421 L st.; sec., W. Wooden, 2205 17th st.; fin. sec., A. J. Schultz, 720 10th st., Sacramento, Cal.
- 176 **SAN DIEGO**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Labor Temple, Fourth street; Pres., C. G. Carson, box 68, R. F. D. No. 2; sec., C. W. Rees, R. F. D. No. 2, box 68 B, San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., H. C. Symank; sec., S. B. Pippin, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., L. Parks, 106 Buckingham st.; sec., A. R. Black, 302 W. Columbus ave., Bellefontaine, Ohio.
- 179 **ALTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, H. J. Benson, Jr., 82 East Sixth street; sec., A. Budde, 920 E. 6th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **NEW HAVEN**—Meets on the second Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 **PARLOR CITY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave., E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **BAKERSFIELD**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 **DES MOINES**.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Eddie Johnson; sec. pro tem., Jerry Fouhy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 185 **PATERSON, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **INDEPENDENCE**—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 577 N. Douglas st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1831 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **EDDYSTONE**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., John Peterson, box 22 Crum Lynn, Pa.; sec., Samuel E. Techton, 418 E. 3rd st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **BENTON**—President, Henry Butth, 2807 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday aft., at Brich's hall, 1315 Lion st. President, Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec. Albert Sampson, 438 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **MARBLE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parsons, 387 Oak Hill ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 192 **QUEEN CITY**—Pres., John Czarnisto, 574 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 193 **STAR**—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 218 S. Cottage Grove avenue; sec., N. H. Kyte, 805 E. California st., Urbana, Illinois.
- 195 **MONROE**—Meets every 2d & 4th Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall Pres. J. L. Buchanan 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 **DROP FORGERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay sts. Pres. Geo. W. Matthew 442 Ave., A.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 1484 Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **JACKSON CITY**—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 408 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **SCIOTO**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor hall, Chillicothe st. Pres., V. R. Barrell; sec., P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, David L. Jenkins, 520 Madison av.; sec., D. J. Clifford, 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 **HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**—Pres., James Hanley, 5733 Justine avenue; sec., N. O. Macdonald, 636 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **PADUCAH**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. G. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2; secretary, W. L. Averitt, R. F. D. No. 2, Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **LIBERTY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leidekrans hall. Pres., J. Kapwski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wiese, 8 Wendell avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **GRAND CROSSING**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th and Drexel ave. President, Jas. Hawley, 5733 Justine ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **CLINTON**—Meets every fourth Tuesday Pres., G. W. Bales; sec., J. R. Cooper, 1118 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **PRINCETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., John Butterworth, 624 Stoemont st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **BOSTON**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Elliot st.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

- 310 **MERIDIAN**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., C. L. Biggs 411 41st ave.; sec., L. L. Long, 431 41st ave., Meridian, Miss.
- 312 **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. Pres., Edward Ashdown; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 313 **SPOKANE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Modison St., Spokane. Pres., J. P. Sander, 3018 E. Indiana ave.; sec., Carl Olson, 408 N. Place, box 87, H. ard, Wash.
- 315 **SEATTLE**—Meets first Thursday at 1314 1/2 Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 316 **BROCKTON**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 18 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 523, Brockton, Mass.
- 322 **FORT WAYNE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., Henry Arnes; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 324 **TWIN CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., Thos. Rhode, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Chas. Gelong, 1902 Fourth st., Peru, Ill.
- 325 **NASHUA**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jefferson street; secretary, Clement Descpenes, 5 Morgan st., Nashua, N. H.
- 326 **PASUMPSIC VALLEY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., H. H. Butterfield; sec., W. F. Beauregard, P. O. box 355, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 329 **NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 139 N. Genoir st., New Orleans, La.
- 331 **WASHOE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., J. M. Sullivan, Box 93; sec., H. N. Taylor, Sparks, Nevada.
- 332 **DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfelt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 333 **GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Phelps Block, Central avenue. President, H. Webber, 113 4th st.; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 815 9th st. South, Great Falls, Montana.
- 337 **COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Nesley, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 339 **BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., William McAvoy; sec., J. R. Morris, 1318 Vincennes ave.; fin. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 342 **GOOD WILL**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. President, Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky. Sec., Wesley Hoffmeier, 162 W. Linden st., Ludlow, Ky.
- 344 **BRADDOCK**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Fords Hall, 215 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry, 523 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton ave., Rankin, Pa.
- 348 **ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 351 **MCCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220 1/2 Main st. President, C. E. Gronstrom; sec., F. W. Smith box 106, McComb City, Miss.
- 352 **GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., G. A. Solleocal; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 353 **ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 355 **FLINT ROCK**—Meets first and third Mondays over Lever Shoe Store. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Feter, 2029 Blanding st., Columbia, S. C.
- 357 **FLORENCE**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilbertson, 308 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 358 **MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040 1/2 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., B. C. Moore, 1114 18th st., Columbus, Ga.
- 359 **WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 361 **VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., C. A. Brockway 1160 Dawson st.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 446 Berwick ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 362 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring St., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Knoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 364 **PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Friday at the recorder's office. President, C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., H. H. Jones, 309 Congress st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 367 **EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seams st.; sec., Otto Hanson, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 368 **CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall. Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rossmore ave.; sec., Chris. Keutzie, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 370 **QUEEN CITY**—Sec., Joseph Speiere, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 371 **HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 600 Bowie st. Pres., B. C. Tanner, 140 West 5th st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 372 **CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 617 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 373 **HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Mondays at Macabees' hall. Main st. President, D. R. Tompkins, 601 Tennessee ave.; sec., J. W. Brightman, 7 Cottage ave., Palestine, Texas.
- 374 **LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1127 Denrontigny st. East; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 375 **MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threlkeld, Marion, Ill.

- 277 **LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John W. Chaney, So. D. st.; sec., Clyde D. Palmer, 216 So. G st.; fin. sec., Frank Millett, So. H. st., Livingston, Mont.
- 278 **LOVERS LEAP**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly cor. Main and Broadway. President, Newman Knight, 528 Chestnut st.; sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Ext., Hannibal, Mo.
- 279 **CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue.; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 280 **ONTARIO**—Meets first and last Thursday at E. Mullen's hall, East First st. President, Guy C. Grege, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. R. Knopp, 193 W. 8th st., Oswego, N. Y.
- 281 **VULCAN**—Pres., John Barnicot; sec., Edward Jackson, 1408 Centre ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 **CONTRACT OF LOS ANGELES**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., F. I. Bender, 727 W. 6th st.; sec., Edward Lynch, 787 Ceres av., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 285 **FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. President, W. R. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., James Maseee, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., T. W. Scott, sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7 Walnut Springs, Texas.
- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Machinists hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Peter J. Miller, box 335, Galeton, Pa.
- 288 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, at 39 Charlotte street. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave.; sec., E. T. Dillon, 33 Cordova st., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 230 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 291 **PIONEER**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Brown's hall, Salem av. Pres., Michael McDonald, Upper Canaan st.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 293 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavinaugh; secretary, Samuel Darrow P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., N. J. Ulrick; sec., Harry Willby, box 633, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academy st.; sec., C. E. Efland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **ROCK CITY**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 299 **JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2313 Pacific ave.; sec., Albert J. Reeve, Jr., 530 17th st.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 **BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 360 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred. Endling, 740 Stewart ave.; sec., Chas. Bowers, 1023 Churchill st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**. Meets 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Eli Van Schaak, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 306 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., C. F. Hunt, 3120 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 308 **MAPLE LEAF**—
- 309 **HUDSON VALLEY**—Meets 2nd Friday at Shoffner hall, Park av. Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Charles Nutting, 136 N. 3d st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 3013 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 233 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1035 Franklin ave. Pres., Joseph Davis, 1333 Franklin ave.; sec., M. H. Hannell, 3007 Union Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
- 322 **PERU**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Forester Hall 2d and Broadway. Pres., J. F. Eckerly, 413 W. 3d st. sec., Frank T. Quigley, 183 E. 8th st., Peru, Ind.
- 323 **WALSH**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton av. President, Edward Mahoney, 908 W. 43d st.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 5122 LaSalleve. Fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 7029 Lincoln st., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Pres., M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman box 287, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 325 **HOMESTEAD**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1006S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223, Arthington pl.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin., sec., Geo. Clark, 3951 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed King, 9321 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **QUEBEC**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 De Aiguillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 66 Champlain st.; sec., P. J. Lynch, 7 Gardeau st., Quebec, Can.
- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Edw. Perry; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 329 **STERLING**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schultz, 122 East 3d st., South Bethlehem, Pa.
- 332 **HELPERS**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartsmier's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 383 Gold st.; sec., J. W. Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **MCCOMB CITY HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220 1/2 Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.

- 335 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS.**—Meets 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton Trades hall, James st. sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY.**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block, Central ave. Pres., Chas. Nickels. 207 W. 2nd st.; secretary, Geo. Nagle, 514 Fox street, Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **SAN ANTONIO.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., W. L. Badger, 904 N. Pine st.; sec., A. J. Schedler, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 338 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS.**—Meets 1st Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in Wilson's hall, Hancock st. Pres., Samuel Butt, 105 S. South st.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **LABOR HOME.**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 438 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **FOREST CITY.**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at Wicking Hall, Pres., Martin Holmstrom 1421 7th ave. sec., Richard Carlson, 1521 Seventh ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS.**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles St., E Cambridge, Mass; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhomberg's hall, cor. Knieset st. and Rhomberg ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 886 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer and, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 347 **ANTHRACITE.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 126 Lackawana ave. Pres. John Gethins 840 Capouse ave.; sec., Paul Ranninger, 719 Alder st., Scranton, Pa.
- 348 **BLACKSMITH.**—Meets at Union Hall, President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 651, Port Arthur, Texas.
- 349 **SACRAMENTO CONTRACT.**—Meets on 1st and 3d Fridays at Porthian Castle, 9th and Eye sts. Pres., Joe L. Sayles, 1017 11th st.; sec., A. L. Derman, 2022 Deer st., Sacramento, Cal.
- 360 **ZONE LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, Geo. F. Wright; sec., Walter T. Clemens, box 29, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama; sec. pro tem., J. C. Stone, box 43, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 361 **COLBERT.**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd Fellow's hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., A. A. Ross; sec., L. J. Partton, P. O. box, 62 Sheffield, Ala.
- 365 **WATER VALLEY.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., Lesslie Wilkie, Water Valley, Miss.
- 366 **DEVINE.**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Trades Assembly Hall, State Bank Bldg. Pres., J. A. Yarbrough, 225 N. Horace st.; sec., D. M. Lyle, 1803 E. Erwin st., Tyler, Texas.
- 367 **REVELSTOKE.**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 368 **LOOKOUT.**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres., E. J. Johnson; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 369 **PARSONS.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., J. E. Copes, 1613 Gabriel ave.; sec., V. P. John 3105 Main st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 **ALLIANCE.**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 **LA FAYETTE.**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Mininear, 2119 N. 19th st.; sec., Geo. Waldich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **LOCOMOTIVE.**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett hall, 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catherine st., Vianville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **CHOCTAW.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrisney hall. Pres., D. E. Burt, 521 N. Park ave.; sec., G. E. Jones, 422 North Aydelotte ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 414 **INDEX.**—Meets on 2d and 4th Fridays at Donnie Hall, 219 1/2 S. Main st. Pres., W. J. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 3; sec., V. C. Pratt, 621 Linden st., Lima O.
- 415 **FOND DU LAC.**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., A. Robedanz, 509 Minnsofia ave.; sec., G. Kropacek, 297 Morris st., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **HICKORY.**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, N. Broadway. Pres., G. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 284 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **DUNDEE.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. N. Savoy, Box 45, McAdams Junction New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **MOBILE LOCAL.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Gramka, 38 Tennessee st.; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **ARCH CITY.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 121 1/2 E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1575 S. 3rd st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 230 S. 17th st., Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **CARLTON PLACE.**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., E. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **POWER CITY.**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Room 289, corner Main and Spruce sts. President, Chas. Mathews, sec., Wm. F. Roberts, 920 Buffalo av., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **PUGET SOUND.**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, 113 1/2 Commerce street. Central Labor Hall. Pres., Howard G. May, 3586 S. E. st.; sec., Erwin Stolze, 4307 S. Warner st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **TOLEDO.**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, at 3030 Chase st. Pres., Dell Moore, 306 Parker ave.; sec., M. J. Nagle, 3030 Chase st., Toledo, Ohio.
- 428 **EVERETT.**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Robt. Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1024 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **BINGHAM.**—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., E. T. Gibson; sec., Aaron Wilson, E. R. 3, No 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **YOKUM.**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall. Pres., C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yokum, Texas.
- 431 **PROGRESS.**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 35 Trumble Place, Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE.**—Meets 3d Monday at Funk's Hall, W. Court st. President, F. F. Froncoeur, 283 Forest ave., Bradley, Ill.; sec., Otto Holz, 120 Bourbonais st., Kankakee, Ill.

- 433 OZARK—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial Street, President, Daniel Williby, 2022 Pierce st.; sec., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 SUNSET—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., Chas. Nagle, 221 W. 3rd st.; sec., Wm. Scott, 133 Sackett av., Salida, Col.
- 435 PANHANDLE—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, J. C. Russell; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Texas.
- 436 HUDSON—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 DOMINION—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond Va.; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 438 TRINIDAD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Dolton, 809½ 1st st.; sec., J. C. Bladel, 223 Pine st., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 NORWOOD—Meets first Sunday of each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 MERIMACK—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Barry, 81 Allison st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 304, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 PACIFIC—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., E. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave.; St. Louis, Mo.; sec., J. J. Mockler, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Mo.
- 445 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 916 So. Third avenue. President, Harry Barnes, Gen. Deliv.; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 OTTAWA—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurtibise, 165 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 JOHN BROWN—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., C. L. Price, box 453 Oswatomie, Kans.
- 448 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 903 Broad street. Pres., Theodore Buckley; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 BEARDSTOWN—Meets third Fridays at E. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., C. O. Bower, 1305 Jefferson st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 VALLEY FALLS—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 CENTRALIA—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex. Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 PALMETTO—Meets first and third Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 88 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 EVANSVILLE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Felix Mallon, 234½ S. Idaho st.; sec., Edw. A. Davis box 838, Butte, Mont.
- 457 COLUMBINE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 306 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., Frank Chaloupka 1219 W. 9th ave; sec., F. W. Springer, 1635 E. 33d av; fin. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 437 Delaware ave., Denver, Colo.
- 458 GATE CITY—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 96, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Gust. Strand, Box 398, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 MONCTON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Chas. McQuarrie; sec., D. J. McGillivray, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 MOLINE—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th street. President, Geo. French, 231¼ 5th ave., Moline, Ill.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 HERRIN—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 CHESHIRE—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Desell, 26 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 464 WICHITA—Meets Fridays at 133 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 403 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 DELAWARE—Meets every third Thursday at Central Labor hall, South Main st. President, A. A. Given, 196 Park ave.; sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, Ohio.
- 466 CHICKASHA—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 408 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Okla.
- 467 GRAND RAPIDS—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John H. Slatery, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 88 4th ave., Grand Rapids Mich.
- 468 LA CROSSE—Meets fourth Mondays at Fjeldet hall, North Side. President, John Rao, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., D. Wilbur, 1120 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 613 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 4515 Eberly Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 471 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, W. D. Priest, Box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 SOMERSET—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., W. D. Brown; sec., Geo. Doid, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 473 BOLT MAKERS—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., A. L. Bierly, Stewart ave., S. E.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., K. McClellan; sec., W. M. Rostock, box 308, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**.—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, B. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevin ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Toivis Bratsberg, 90 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., G. W. Smith, 102 Lee Ave.; sec., H. W. Powers, 173 Albany ave., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1188 Boonville st. Pres., P. J. Meyers, R. F. D. 7; sec., L. H. Baker, 846 W. Webster stt., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **OTSEGA**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Trades Labor Hall, Main st. Pres., G. A. Suffern, 16 Fonda ave.; sec., Wm. J. Williams, 22 Franklin st. Oneonta N. Y.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Hugh McCallum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1818 Junita st., Alleghany, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 487 **WELDERS**—Pres., John Robart, 1126 West Monroe st.; sec., John Zaeblich, 315 Morgan st., Chicago, Ill.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore St. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 489 **PEORIA**—Meets at Trades Assembly hall Pres., Jesse Hoagland, 331 Chicago st., Reo-ec; B. H. Reichelderfer, 523 E. Washington st., Fin. Sec., Joseph O'Neil, 1104 N. Adams St., Peoria, Ill.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 401 Wood st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **LAKE COUNTY**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9645 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., J. W. Kennedy, 69 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krick's hall. Pres., Robt. Willburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.
- 496 **BREWSTER**—Meets fourth Wednesday at Leingers hall, W. Main st., Massillon, O. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., Richard Barcos, cor. Green and Wiesmen ste., Massillon, O.
- 497 **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Sumner st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 66th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., John Hall, Proctor P. O., Minn.
- 499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 22 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 500 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.



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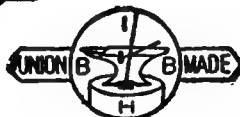
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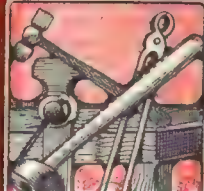


APRIL, 1911

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
OF
BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS



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570 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. XII

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL, 1911.

No. 4

AGREEMENTS

Between the Iowa Central Railway Company, Leased and Operated Lines, and the I. B. of B. and H.

ARTICLE 1.

When a Blacksmith or Helper is changed to a higher rate fire three days or more he shall receive the rate paid on such fire.

ARTICLE 2.

Any apprentice engaging himself to learn the blacksmith trade must be between the ages of sixteen (16) and twenty-one (21) years, and serve a term of four years of apprenticeship. He shall be given an opportunity to learn all branches of the trade. If, after six months he shows no aptitude to learn the trade he shall be removed from the service. He shall not leave the Company without just and sufficient cause. One apprentice shall be allowed for each shop and one additional for every five blacksmiths employed in such shop. Their rate of pay shall be as follows:

	per hr.
First year	\$0.11
Second year .....	.13
Third year .....	.15
Fourth year .....	.18
and if competent to receive the prevailing rate of fire, and having finished apprenticeship, he shall be given service letter stating these facts.	

ARTICLE 3.

When by direction of the proper authorities helpers are requested to report for duty in advance of the regular working hours for the purpose of building fires, such helpers will receive extra pay for one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour per day on coal fires and one (1) hour per day on all coke furnaces.

ARTICLE 4.

Competent hammer drivers will be employed. The regular hammer operator will drive the hammer for all classes of work, but if absent from the service a competent man will be selected to take his place.

ARTICLE 5.

The Company will furnish a man to wheel out ashes and scrap, to wheel in all the coal, attend furnace and such other work as the Foreman may direct, except helping, unless paid helper's wages.

ARTICLE 6.

The Company will see that the blacksmith shop is properly ventilated, so as to protect the health of the employees.

ARTICLE 7

All material shall be wiped free of grease before taken to the blacksmith shop for repairs.

ARTICLE 8.

The Company will keep all tools, forges and furnaces in the best practicable condition.

ARTICLE 9.

Blacksmith or Helpers who, by long and faithful service, have become unable to handle the heavy work shall be given the preference of lighter work.

ARTICLE 10.

No blacksmithing will be done at outside points except in emergency cases.

ARTICLE 11.

Rates of pay:		Blacksmiths	Helpers
Furnace and 1st fire..	\$0.45	\$0.27	and .26
2nd fire .....	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25	
Tool fire .....	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25	
Spring fire .....	.39	.25	
Engine work .....	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24	
Freight and frog work	.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Light engine fire .....	.35	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Freight fire .....	.33	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Freight and bolt work	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Car blacksmiths—Marshalltown .....	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Car blacksmith—Osaka .....	.29		
Extra			\$0.23 $\frac{1}{2}$

1st steam hammer ....	.24
2nd steam hammer ..	.20

ARTICLE 12.

No blacksmith or helper who has been in the service for thirty days or over shall be dismissed for incompetency.

ARTICLE 13.

This agreement to take effect November 1st, 1911, and remain in force until superseded by another agreement, it being un-

derstood that (30) days' notice in writing must be given previous to any change in the above rules and regulations.

Committee for Blacksmiths and Helpers:

WM. DOOLEY,
A. ZUERCHER,
C. ADAMS,
E. SPAULDING,

For the Iowa Central Railway Company:

By WM. GILL, Master Mechanic,
W. G. BIERD, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.

Agreement Between the Iowa Central Railway Company, Leased and Operated Lines, and Boiler Makers and Ap- prentices and Helpers, Machinist's Apprentices and Helpers, Blacksmiths and Helpers and Car Workers.

ARTICLE 1.

When mechanics are sent out on the road, away from home station, they shall receive pay from the time when they are called until they return, as follows:

Overtime rates for all overtime, whether waiting, traveling or working, and straight time for what are straight time hours at home station, whether waiting, traveling or working, except when a man is relieved from work after regular working hours and permitted to go to hotel or boarding house to rest for five hours or more, such time not to be paid for. They shall also receive necessary expenses up to and including ten (10) days. The exception to this rule will be that straight time will be paid to car men when riding or waiting.

ARTICLE 2.

Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work, all time over the bulletin and following days shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half: all Sundays, New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. In case a legal holiday falls on Sunday the day observed by the state or nation will be considered a legal holiday, and paid for as such. When shop hours are changed same will be bulletined twenty-four (24) hours previous. The hours from March 1st to November 1st will start at 7 a. m. to 12 noon, and from November 1st to March 1st the hours will start at 7:30 a. m. to 12 noon. One hour shall be allowed for noon, between 12 M. and one (1) p. m. The nine (9) hour day

applies to car department only so far as Marshalltown car shop is concerned.

ARTICLE 3.

All work performed on Labor Day shall be paid for at the rate of double time, except regular running repair men. (Exception to Rule No. 2.)

ARTICLE 4.

When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses the full force of mechanics shall be retained and the hours be reduced to eight (8) hours per day and five days a week. Should any further reduction be necessary the force may be reduced, and in reducing same the youngest men in the service shall be laid off. Before increasing the working hours the men laid off shall be given the opportunity of returning to work in the order of their seniority, if available in five days.

ARTICLE 5.

Mechanics called to work overtime, such work to be three hours and twenty minutes (3 hrs. and 20 mins.) or less, they shall receive five (5) hours' pay. If more than three hours and twenty minutes are worked time and one-half shall be paid.

ARTICLE 6.

No mechanic shall be discharged without a just and sufficient cause and will be given a clearance setting forth the cause of his dismissal. If, after investigation, it is found that he has been unjustly discharged he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost. Request for investigation must

be made within five. (5) days after dismissal.

ARTICLE 7.

In case of questions arising the Chairman of the Local Committee shall endeavor to adjust with the foremen and Master Mechanic, and failing to agree he shall call in his Committee. If still unsuccessful he shall then refer it to the Joint Committee, who will take it up with the Master Mechanic.

ARTICLE 8.

Mechanics will not be laid off any hours of the regular working time to equalize time on account of having worked overtime.

ARTICLE 9.

The Company will in no way discriminate against any one who may act as a committeeman duly authorized to meet the officers of the Company.

ARTICLE 10.

Mechanics making application for employment will be required to give references only to last employer and to living relatives.

ARTICLE 11.

Mechanics shall receive the same consideration as to transportation as other employees.

ARTICLE 12.

On Saturday a credit of one minute shall be allowed for each hour worked during the week, such credit to be allowed as additional pay or reduction in hours on

Saturday at the option of the Company so as to best meet their demands.

ARTICLE 13.

Mechanics ordered to attend court shall be paid for time lost together with their necessary expenses when away from home station, the Company to be entitled to their mileage and witness fees.

ARTICLE 14.

The Company will endeavor to furnish good drinking water and keeps all closets in good sanitary condition.

ARTICLE 15.

This agreement to take effect November 1st, 1910, and remain in force until superseded by another agreement, it being understood that (30) days' notice in writing must be given previous to any change in the above rules and regulations.

Committee for Mechanics:

For the Machinists,

J. D. BUCKALEW, 3rd V.-P.
F. G. KUNKEL.

For the Boilermakers:

JOHN GALLIVAN, 2nd V.-P.
N. W. MARTIN.

For the Blacksmiths:

C. N. GLOVER, 2nd V. P.
WM. DOOLEY.

For the Carworkers:

J. R. HUMPHERY, 1st V.-P.
R. H. GRIM.

For the Iowa Central Railway Co.:

By WM. GILL, Master Mechanic,
W. G. BIERD, V.-P. & Gen. Mgr.

Agreement Between the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and Shop Trades, Consisting of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Machinists, Steam Fitters and Helpers, Copper-smiths, Tinnerns and Helpers and Drill Press Men.

With Special rules, rates, etc.

ARTICLE 1.

Hours of Labor.

The standard working day shall be nine (9) hours either day or night. All men to commence at the same time and quit at the same time.

ARTICLE 2.

Overtime.

(a) All time worked over the bulletin

hours shall be paid for at the rate time and one-half.

(b) If called to return to work a minimum of 5 hours time for 3 hours and 20 minutes work or less will be allowed.

(c) Time and one-half with a minimum of 5 hours for 3 hours and 20 minutes work or less will be paid for Sundays and the following holidays, viz: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. When

any of the above holidays fall on Sunday the day observed by state or nation or by proclamation shall be considered the holiday.

(d) No employe represented in this agreement shall be laid off any hours of the regular time to equalize time on account having worked overtime.

(e) Any employe sent out on the road for temporary service shall receive straight time for regular working hours and time and one-half for overtime in accordance with shop rules for either traveling or work performed, necessary expenses not to exceed \$1.50 per day to be allowed, this rule not to cover men permanently transferred.

(f) In transferring men from day to night shift or from night to day shift, overtime rates will be paid for the first night or day on the new shift, unless transfer is made at employes' own request.

ARTICLE 3.

(a) Apprentices must know the first four rules of arithmetic and be able to read and write the English language. Applicants for apprenticeship must be between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, and shall serve four years of not less than three hundred (300) days per year.

(b) They shall in no case leave the service of the company without just and sufficient cause.

(c) They shall receive 10 cents per hour for the first year, 12 cents per hour for the second year, 16 cents per hour for the third year, 22 cents per hour for the fourth year. At the expiration of their apprenticeship, if retained in the service, they shall receive the minimum rate paid mechanics at place of employment.

(d) There will be one apprentice for each shop and not to exceed one additional apprentice for each five journeymen regularly employed on the entire line.

(e) Apprentices in their first, second and third year shall not be expected to work overtime or on night shift except to complete work started for running repairs.

(f) Apprentices shall not be sent out on the road except to secure records of test work, etc.

(g) When mechanics force is reduced, apprentices shall be reduced to maintain the established ratio, seniority to govern in reduction of force, also re-employment. Apprentices not on regular assignment to engine house service shall be laid off when back shops are closed.

(h) Apprentices shall be subject to the

same shop regulations as mechanics, unless otherwise specified.

(i) If within the first year an apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade, he shall be dismissed from the service.

ARTICLE 4.

Grievances.

(a) No employe a party to this agreement shall be dismissed or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If after the proper investigation it shall be found that an employe has been dismissed or suspended without cause he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost. The investigation to be held within five days after dismissal or suspension. In case of doubt an employe shall be left at work pending investigation.

(b) The local committee of any of the employes herein mentioned shall endeavor to adjust all grievances with the foreman and master mechanic. If not successful it then shall be referred to the Chairman and the Executive Board of shop trades, who shall take it up with the local officials. If no adjustment is reached there it shall be taken up with the next high official.

(c) There will be no discrimination against any employe who may from time to time represent other employes as committeemen in presenting a grievance, and the company will grant leave of absence and free transportation over its own line, as far as permitted by law, to such employe delegated to go before the Management.

(d) It is understood and agreed that any employe mentioned in this agreement quitting their work on account of difference arising locally between officials and themselves, without first referring the matter to their representatives and to the proper representatives of the company shall be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal.

ARTICLE 5.

Reduction of Working Hours and Force.

(a) Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the working hours will first be reduced to 8 hours and 6 days per week.

(b) If a further reduction in expenses becomes necessary the time may be reduced to eight hours a day and five days a week.

(c) Any further reduction of expenses will be made by reducing the force, in which case seniority will govern. There shall be no increase in working hours until all available men laid off shall have

been re-employed, seniority to govern. The Company will notify Chairmen of respective shop committees ten days before said men are needed. In case men do not report in ten days, men available will be employed. The company reserves the right to put on men in case of emergency where it is not possible to secure men previously employed.

ARTICLE 6.
Miscellaneous.

- (a) Special effort will be made to furnish filtered or condensed water and ice for drinking purposes on the entire system.
- (b) Shop employes shall enjoy the same privileges in regard to free transportation as other employes of the company.
- (c) Journeymen mechanics now employed or that may be employed, not members of the Associations represented as the second party in this Agreement, shall have thirty (30) days time in which to obtain membership.
- (d) Employes wishing to be absent 2 days or more must first obtain leave of absence from their foreman.

ARTICLE 7.

(a) This Agreement shall be in force from time of signature, and thereafter, providing that after thirty (30) days changes may be agreed upon by either party, giving thirty (30) days notice to the other of changes desired.

Dated, February 1, 1911.

J. T. McGRATH,
Supt. Rolling Stock.

WM. R. HOUSER,
Chairman Shop Trades,
WM. R. HOUSER,
Chairman Blacksmiths and Helpers,
H. D. FLYNN,
Chairman, Machinists and Apprentices,
WM. EHRMANTRAUT,
Chairman, Boilermakers, Helpers and Apprentices,
G. H. KUHN,
Chairman Pipe Fitters,
A. O. BLOCK,
Chairman Tinnners and Coppersmiths,
C. C. GIDDLE,
Chairman Machinists Helpers,
JOHN KANE,
Chairman, Moulders.

SPECIAL RULES AND RATES FOR BLACKSMITHS.

Rule 1. Blacksmith work shall be done only by blacksmiths and apprentices.

Rule 2. In cases where Blacksmiths and

Helpers are laying off and men on lower rate fires are put on for a period of three days or more, they shall receive the prevailing rate of the fire.

Rule 3. The oldest blacksmith helpers in line of service shall be promoted, all things being equal, and shall receive 27 cents per hour for first six months and an increase of 2½ cents per hour every six months till he gets the prevailing rate of the fire.

Helpers required to build fires before the regular working hours shall receive thirty minutes per day, big furnace 1½ hours.

Rule 4. Blacksmith Foreman to be the judge of the qualifications of a blacksmith or helper.

Rule 5. This Agreement to be in effect thirty days and continue in effect until such time as either party gives the other thirty days' notice in writing of the desired change.

This agreement to take effect February 1st, 1911.

Rates of Pay.

Fire	New Rate.
No. 1	\$0.38
No. 2	(Apprentice) .38
No. 3 .....	.38
No. 4 .....	.38
No. 5 .....	.38
No. 6	(Car Fire) 35½
No. 7 .....	.40
No. 8 .....	.40
No. 9 .....	.42
No. 10 .....	.41
No. 11	No rate
No. 12 .....	.40
No. 13	(Promoted Helper) .27
No. 14 .....	.38
No. 15 .....	.35
No. 16 .....	.38
No. 17 .....	.38
No. 18 .....	.38
No. 19 .....	.38
No. 20 .....	.38
No. 21 .....	.38
No. 22 .....	.38
Boiler Shop Fire .....	.38
Car Shop Fire	33½
Assistant Foreman .....	.45
First Furnace .....	.45
Second Furnace .....	.42
Car Furnace .....	.35
Bradley Hammer .....	.39
Forging Machine .....	.32
Forging Machine .....	.32
Forging Machine .....	.32
Spring Furnace .....	.36
Heater on Big Furnace .....	.34
Heater on Second Furnace .....	.26
Helper, Big Furnace .....	.25

Helper, Second Furnace .....	.25
Car Furnace .....	.25
1 Punch Man .....	.25
1 Shear Man .....	.25
1 Shear Man .....	.24
Inside helpers on fires paying 40c or better .....	.25
Outside helpers on fires paying 40c or better .....	.24
All other helpers including outlaying points	23½
Minimum rate of pay of Blacksmiths at	
Bloomington to be 38c per hour.	
Locomotive Blacksmiths at Brighton	
Park and Slater, 38c per hour.	
Blacksmiths at Venice and Kansas City,	
33c per hour.	
For Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.—	
J. T. McGRATH.	
For Blacksmiths and Helpers—	
WM. R. HOUSER,	
JOHN BURKE,	
E. D. MOORE,	
R. J. KELLEY,	
HARRY C. DIXON.	

SPECIAL RULES AND RATES FOR BOILERMAKERS, HELPERS AND APPRENTICES.

ARTICLE 1.

All such work as laying out or marking off, flanging, drilling, patching, riveting, chipping, caulking, all tube work, cutting apart or fitting together any part of steam, air, oil or water tight work, the building or fitting up of any sheet iron or steel work made of No. 16 gauge iron or steel or upwards and new ash pan and new front end and tank work and all stay bolt and boiler inspecting will be considered work for Boilermakers and Apprentices and advanced Helpers. Tube work, ash pan work, stay bolt work, rough sheet iron work, and tank work to prevail as at present.

ARTICLE 2.

In places where any of the work mentioned in Article 1 is being done by handy men same will continue until such men leave service of the Company and places become vacant, they will be filled by Boilermakers. Boilermakers will also do all Boilermaker's work over and above what cannot be done by the present handy men.

ARTICLE 3.

The standard rate of wages for Boilermakers will be as follows, and to be applied to all parts of the road: Boilermakers, 39 cents per hour; Layer Out, 41 cents; Flange Turner, 41 cents; Hydraul-

lic Riveter, 39 cents per hour, and for all specialized workmen such as Flue Setter in back shop, 33 cents per hour, Round-house Flue Men 30 cents per hour, Flue Welder 33 cents per hour, renewing stay bolts, broken or otherwise, 34 cents per hour. This rate prevails, only for handy men doing this class of work at present. Boilermakers shall receive standard rate on all work and no Boilermaker will be hired for less than standard rate and men employer at present that are not rated as Boilermakers and are doing Boilermaker's work such as putting in new fire boxes, riveting, chipping, caulking and driving of stay bolts, and general sheet iron work, shall be classed as Helper Apprentices and receive an increase of 2 cents per hour and each 150 days an additional increase of 2 cents per hour until they receive standard rate of pay for Boilermakers and no more Helpers to be advanced as Helper Apprentices until the ratio has reached one Apprentice to every five Boilermakers. Helper's rate should be as follows:

	Per Hour
Punching Machines	\$0.32
Removing fire boxes by machine..	.29
Putting in of flexible staybolt bushings .....	.26½
Holding on rivets inside fire boxes and boilers .....	.25½
Cutting out flues in fire boxes ....	.28½
Ash pan men .....	.26
Rolling flues in front end boiler...	.23
Measuring and cutting flues for welding .....	.23
Heater on flue furnace .....	.23
Flange fire helper .....	.23
Boiler cleaner .....	.22
General help (2 cents increase).	

ARTICLE 4.

Fifty per cent of the Apprentices may be taken from the ranks of the Helpers, providing such Helpers have two years in the service of the Company. Helpers transferred to Apprentices must be of white birth between the ages of 16 and 25 years, and shall receive Helpers' rate of pay for the first three years and regular Apprentice's rate of pay for the fourth year. At the expiration of the fourth year, if retained in the service, they shall receive standard Boilermaker's pay for the shop in which they are employed and a certificate of Apprenticeship will be furnished.

ARTICLE 5.

Drilling out of all stay bolts, running stay bolt breaker and running machine, cutting and rolling of flues in front end, putting pressure on boiler, inspecting

grates, ash pans and front ends and front ends in roundhouse, running of drill press in boiler shon, countersinking holes on any new work on the floor, helping flange turner, drilling telltale holes in staybolts, performing such work as holding on rivets, wedging rivets, taking down ash pans and taking out grates and front ends, cutting up old fire boxes and anything to be scrapped, tapping out staybolts and radial stays and running in of stay bolts up as far as side sheets, flue welder and helper on flue fire, flue tester and flue cutter, boiler washer, cutting threads on staybolts, shall be classed as Boilermaker's Helpers work.

ARTICLE 6.

Any Boilermaker or Helper occupying the place of another man of higher rate, three or more days in succession shall be paid at the rate of the regular man employed.

ARTICLE 7.

This Agreement to take effect February 1, 1911. All regulations in conflict with this agreement are void. If either the Company or the Boilermakers in their employ desire to change this Agreement, a notice of thirty days is to be given in writing of the desired changes to be made. For the Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.:

J. T. McGRATH,

Superintendent Rolling Stock.

For Boilermakers, Helpers and Apprentices:

WM. EHRMANTRAUT,
Chairman,

W. E. ADELMAN,
HENRY VAN METER,
WM. FEY,
JOSEPH IMMEL.

SPECIAL RULES FOR MACHINISTS

ARTICLE 1.

(a) A machinist is classified as a competent floor, vise, milling, slotting, boring, turret lathe operator, tool maker, air brake man or general workman.

(b) To be considered a competent workman in either class, he shall be able to take any piece of work pertaining to this class and from drawing furnished, finish it successfully in a reasonable length of time.

(c) The competency of a machinist shall be determined within thirty days.

ARTICLE 2.

(a) The clamping of pipes on engines, drilling of bolts and studs and the stripping of engines shall be considered machinists' and apprentices' work. But no

machinist shall be confined to stripping alone.

(b) Helpers and handymen shall not be advanced to the detriment of machinists and apprentices. Handymen at the present employed on work reverting under this agreement to the machinists shall be kept in service until he is dismissed or leaves under natural causes.

(c) Drill press men on unskilled work, bolt-threaders, pipe machines, car axle lathes, car wheel machines and nut tappers, shall be classified as helpers. Car axle lather, car axle lathes to be confined to car axles in car shops.

(d) On drill presses where a boring or turning apparatus is used, where a fit is required, a machinist will operate such machine while such work is being done.

(e) Men now doing steam pipe and truck work may continue as in the past, but when their positions become vacant, they shall be filled by a machinist or apprentice.

ARTICLE 3.

(a) Machinists shall be considered in line for promotion, seniority and proficiency to govern. When vacancies occur in the shop, men in the service will be given preference. Except in case of sickness or accident a temporary position shall terminate in ten days and the position filled according to this article.

(b) Machinists and apprentices will not be required to work on engines not over pits or under cover, during disagreeable or cold weather.

(c) Suitable places will be designated in all shops and round houses where proper notices of interest to machinists will be posted.

ARTICLE 4.

The rates of pay for machinists shall be as follows:

	Per hour
Day back shop Machinists.....	\$0.39
Day roundhouse Machinists.....	.40
Night roundhouse Machinists.....	.41

Effective February 1, 1911.

For Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.:

J. T. McGRATH,

Superintendent of Rolling Stock.

For International Association of Machinists:

H. D. FLYNN,
Chairman..

FRANK DALTON,

JOHN F. RYAN,

GEO. F. CHAPMAN,

JOHN GRIFFARD.

SPECIAL RULES AND RATES FOR STEAMFITTERS AND HELPERS.

ARTICLE 1.

No pipe-fitter foreman receiving higher scale of wages than a pipe fitter will be allowed to do pipe fitting. Men in direct charge of steam fitters, when practicable, should themselves be steam fitters. This applies to Bloomington shop.

ARTICLE 2.

Pipe fitter helpers and handymen will not be promoted to position of steam fitters before having four years' experience at the trade in company's service, and handymen shall continue to do work as heretofore.

ARTICLE 3.

Duties of a pipe fitter on locomotives and cars: All pipes inside boilers except steam pipe to cylinder. All pipes to and from injector; namely, steam pipe, feed pipe, discharge pipe, overflow pipe, etc. All pipes to and from lubricator; namely, the steam pipe to lubricator, oil pipe to pump, oil pipe to cylinder. All pipes to air pump; namely, steam pipe to pump, exhaust pipe from pump, air discharge pipe from pump to reservoir, and all pipes to brake valve, distributing valves, triple valves, feed valves, reducing valves, and all other air apparatus. All pipes for steam heat blower pipe and sand pipes, and all other pipes used for any purpose on locomotives and coaches.

Shop:—All piping used on stationary engines and boilers, air compressors, air hoists, and all piping used for testing boilers and for water heating or power purposes, either by water, air, steam or other methods.

ARTICLE 4.

In the advancement of helpers and handymen, they shall receive pipe fitters' rates.

ARTICLE 5.

The standard rate of pay for pipe fitters will be 36 cents per hour. Any pipe fitter employed to be paid no less than the minimum rate of pay mentioned in this agreement.

Pipe fitters helpers' rate of pay to be 20 cents per hour; two handymen, rate to be 26 cents per hour.

ARTICLE 6.

This agreement shall be in force from November 1st, and thereafter, providing that after thirty days changes may be agreed upon by either party giving thirty days' notice to the other of changes desired.

For Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.:

P. MAHER,

For International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers:

GEO. KUHN,
WM. O'BRIEN,
B. CARTER.

SPECIAL RULES AND RATES FOR TINSMITHS AND COPPER-SMITHS.

Rule 1. A Tinsmith shall be able to build or repair all locomotive jackets and all tin work used on locomotive.

Rule 2. A Coppersmith shall be able to perform all work required of Tinsmiths, and in addition must be able to repair or build any article constructed of sheet or bar copper, white metal, or copper pipe.

To be considered a competent workman in either class, he must be able to take any piece of work pertaining to this class, and from drawings furnished, finish it successfully in a reasonable length of time; the Foreman to be the judge.

Rule 3. Coppersmiths and Tinsmiths' work shall consist of brazing, laying out, building and fitting together of all sheet metal or tin work of less than No. 16 gauge thickness. Also all jacket work for locomotives or other boilers, and all other tinwork, babbiting, and other work as is being performed by them at present.

Rule 4. No locomotive jacket will be removed by any other than Coppersmiths, Tinnners or Helpers, except in case of emergency.

Rule 5. This agreement to be in effect thirty days and continue in effect until such time as either party gives the other thirty days' notice in writing of the desired change.

This agreement to take effect February —, 1911.

RATES OF PAY.

Coppersmiths and Tinsmiths shall be rated at 34 cents per hour.

For Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.:

J. T. McGRATH,

Superintendent Rolling Stock.

For Tinsmiths and Coppersmiths:

A. O. BLOCK,

Chairman.

C. HARVEY,

J. G. LARSON.

SPECIAL RATES FOR MOLDERS.

The rates of pay for Moulders employed by this Company shall be 37 cents per hour, on and after Feb. 1, 1911.

For Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.:

J. T. McGRATH,
Superintendent Rolling Stock.

For International Moulders' Union No. 157:

JOHN KANE,
Chairman.
PATRICK H. WELCH,
AL. HIRSCHBERG.

SPECIAL RATES FOR MACHINISTS' HELPERS AND DRILL PRESS MEN.

All machinists' helpers and drill press men employed by this Company shall be given a two-cent (2c) per hour increase in wages on and after Feb: 1, 1911.

For Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.:

J. T. McGRATH,
Superintendent Rolling Stock.

For Machinist Helpers and Drill Press Men:

C. C. GIDDLE,
WM. S. ADAMS,
JOE MORRIS,
C. K. WARNER.

THE OFFICE BOY REMARKS.

De guy wo't pays starvation wages t' goils may t'ink he is gittin' rich, but he'd better not congratulate hisself till God balances de books f'r him.

Ma says dat de problem of properly raisin' chil'run would be solved quicker if dere was some way o' fixin' it so's fathers an' mothers wouldn't have to woik such long hours dat de kids is left t' grow up by demselves.

De boss advises me not t' watch de clock, but I notus dat he takes a peek at it every mornin' when I come in if he happens t' git dere foist.

I know I've done a good day's work if I feel like whistling myself when de office whistle blows.

Mother's prayers helped a lot last summer when father busted his leg, but us kids got our eats from de union dad pays dues to.

I never notused no one hesitatin' t' take any money because my han's happened t' be doity.

TALKING SHOP.

The retired gambler looked up from his paper long enough to remark:

"I judge by this wedding announcement that the Gould family is drawing to a knave," remarked the would-be sport on the other side of the car.

"It's a long shot to draw four to a royal flush."

AFRAID TO LOOK AHEAD.

(By the News Staff Poet.)

I went down town the other day to buy a pint of beans,
For though beans are a luxury, I am a man of means,
And when I walked into the store the grocer scratched his head
And hemmed and hawed and cleared his throat, and this is what he said:

"I'm sorry, but the prices now on everything are high,
I only know they are, and you must guess the reason why:
I can't sell you a pint of beans—a whole pint—at a time
Unless you give a bond, for they are seven for a dime."

Take me back to 1900 or to some past age like that,
When I could buy beans for a dime enough to fill a hat;
Take me back to bygone ages in the way of daily bread,
For I'm up against the limit, and I'm scared to look ahead.

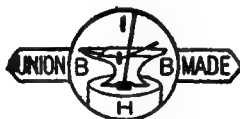
The other day the laundry man said to me at my door:
"Beginning with last week I'll have to charge a little more,
For labor's high and water costs and soap is such expense
We charge three dollars for a shirt—a collar's twenty cents."

Take me back to bygone ages when our souls were glad with hope,
When dollars didn't have to be viewed through a microscope,
For I'm working for a living—only that—and filled with dread,
And I'm mad and sad and busted, and I'm scared to look ahead.

DISCOVERED.

"I've often heard of 'the wheels of justice,'" remarked the unsuccessful litigant.

"However," he remarked after a painful pause, "it strikes me that the term is not well taken. I move to amend by changing it to 'the steam rollers of justice.'"



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

EDITORIALS.

Application for Membership.

ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Office: Suite 1225 American Trust Bldg.

....., Ill., 1910.
To JOHN M. GLENN,
Secretary.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find check to order of S. M. HASTINGS, Treasurer, for \$50.00; \$10.00 being for initiation fee and \$40.00 for dues for one year from date of this application.

Yours truly,

.....
We manufacture
Our firm name is
Address

A notice like the foregoing is received regularly every month by the business firms and manufacturers who are, as yet, non-affiliated with the afore-named Association.

At first glance the blank at the head of this article looks innocent, and to those who do not understand its portent, is quite so; but to the keen observer—to the inquiring mind—it is open to suspicion.

Why this forty dollar dues? For what purpose is it to be devoted?

To be plain, it is for the purpose of "influencing" legislation adverse to the laboring element of our population. The one item against which this fund is to be used at the present time is to defeat the following bill before the legislature of Illinois. It is known as Senate Bill No. 241, introduced on February 23d by Mr. Hurburgh, which limits the hours of labor of women in Illinois, to-wit:

WOMAN TEN-HOUR BILL.

No female shall be employed in any MANUFACTURING, MECHANICAL or MERCANTILE establishment, FACTORY or LAUNDRY, HOTEL or RESTAURANT or TELEGRAPH or TELEPHONE establishment or OFFICE, or by any EXPRESS or TRANSPORTATION company, or as a park attendant in this State more than ten hours during any one day, OR MORE THAN FIFTY-FOUR HOURS in any one week; the hours of employment may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time, so that they shall not work more than ten hours during the twenty-four hours of any one day or more than FIFTY-FOUR hours during any one week.

The circular goes on to state that—

"The foregoing shows the measure is an extremely drastic and far-reaching bill. You will know how it will affect you. Whatever you can do to prevent its passage should be done and done at once. The following suggestions are urged:

"Speak to your friends and business acquaintances who are not members of the Association and call their attention to how they would be affected by the passage of the bill.

"WRITE PEOPLE IN YOUR OWN LINE OF BUSINESS ANYWHERE IN THE STATE (WHETHER THEY ARE MEMBERS OR NOT OF THE ASSOCIATION), CALLING THEIR ATTENTION TO THE BILL AND WHAT HARDSHIPS IT WOULD MEAN TO THEM IF THE BILL PASSES.

"If there is an organization of your trade, whether state or local, call the attention of the proper officials to the bill.

"You have a map of the state showing the different legislative districts and also the names of the state senators and representatives and their home addresses. If you have mislaid it please advise this office and a copy will be promptly mailed to you.

"If you have any friends in the home city of any senator or member of the House, or in the neighborhood in which any of the senators or representatives reside in Cook County districts, it is suggested you write them and get them to use their influence with them to prevent the passage of the bill.

* * *

"Following are the members of the senate committee on labor, mines and mining to which this bill has been referred. Even if you do not know any of this committee, it is highly advisable that you write to each member, addressing the letter to the Senate Chamber, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Call attention to the *injustice* and *hardships* of the bill and state that you do not believe that EMPLOYEES want such a law:

"Hon. James A. Henson, Chairman, Decatur; Hon. Henry Andrus, Rockford; Hon. Logan Hay, Springfield; Hon. Walter I. Manny, Mt. Sterling; Hon. Richard J. Barr, Joliet; Hon. Walter C. Jones, 5541 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago; Hon. F. Jeff Tossey, Toledo; Hon. Henry M. Dunlap, Savoy; Hon. Frank W. Burton, Carlinville.

"By Order of the Committee,

"JOHN M. GLENN,
"Secretary."

Note the paragraph in capitals. "And what hardships it means to them if the bill passes."

Yes, indeed, it is a terrible thing to the poor box or shirtwaist worker to limit the hours for work to a ten-hour day. Think of it—an extra two hours of their time wasted, which means a large per cent of profit to the employer, and which does not take a cent from the wage earner—only a couple of hours more time.

It is a shame that these women should be allowed to waste their time—only valuable to the employer, and of no account to those who would "idle" it away.

To avert this coming calamity you are requested to call the attention of the "proper officials" to the bill.

May we ask who the "proper officials" are? Why, your member of the legislature, of course. You need not offer him money. No, indeed. For what use would your forty-dollar contribution be put if you paid them? No, no. You must not do that or you will be offering a bribe, and that would be very naughty. So all you can do to influence your member is to threaten him with the vengeance of the Association if they do not comply with your demands. That will bring them to time, for the Association takes it for granted that all members of our legislature are susceptible to the wiles of the mighty dollar or to the allurements of office.

They instruct you to get your friends enlisted in the cause of "persuasion" [fraud] if you have not the personal magnetism yourself.

And down at the bottom of their circular they would assure you that "the EMPLOYEES do not want such a bill"!

Of course, they don't. Where is the woman who would not prefer to work twelve to fourteen hours a day instead of ten?

"The employes do not want such a bill"!

Too bad. If the manufacturers can only induce the women to put in a few extra hours, it will make the hardships under which they are now laboring that much lighter.

Now, we would suggest that contributions sent to John M. Glenn, secretary of the Association, will undoubtedly reach the mark. The Browns, Whites, Holstlows, Wilsons et al. will surely see that it all goes into the "jackpot." And when the cards are shuffled and dealt, it will be divided according to the hand you hold.

It's a simple thing.

The Association also suggests that when any "pernicious" labor legislation is on the tapis, that it is a good thing to send to our representatives a "storm of post-cards, letters, etc., threatening to invoke the dire antagonism of their constituencies if they do not smother such legislation.

Well, if the referendum attached to the female suffrage bill should be passed, then the women themselves can say whether they prefer a twelve-hour day to one of ten.

The Association also informs us that there is great danger of an eight or nine-hour law being passed, and then there will be a panic! Their vast investments will be endangered; their trips to Europe less frequent and of shorter duration, and that would tempt their fair ladies to smuggle through our ports of entry hundreds of thousands of "gew-gaws" to dazzle their less plethoric sisters.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
**International Brotherhood of
Blacksmiths and Helpers**

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

Address all communications for publication to as
W. Kline, General President, rooms 360-385 Monon
Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

Application made for entry under Act of July 16,
1894, at Chicago, Ill., Postoffice.

All communications must be written on one side
of the paper only and must be in the hands of the
editor not later than the 15th to insure publication
the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views
expressed in private communications.

**Items for the Journal should be
placed on separate slips of paper
—not the backs of reports, etc.,
in order to insure prompt publi-
cation, and should reach this
office not later than the 15th of
each month, if intended for cur-
rent publication.**

BY THE WAY.

Good air means good work.

Educate the mother and save the child.

In saving the child you are saving the
state.

Defective sanitation means a defective
civilization.

The figures of the world's output of coal
was 538 tons per person in the United
States and only 271 for the mines of Great
Britain.

If any one hands you a lemon, make
lemonade of it. It is both healthful and
pleasant to take.

Bad air and a high temperature in the
schoolroom are certain to produce a low
grade of scholarship in the pupils.

If factory or workshop surroundings are
clean and healthful the output will most
likely be large in quantity and high in
quality.

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise
again." Look at the increase of labor
unionists in San Francisco, Los Angeles
and Philadelphia. Persecution is what
built the church, and it will also solidify
the ranks of labor.

Citizens of Chicago are warned by Dr.
William A. Evans of the Chicago Health
Department against purchasing fruit ex-
posed in front of stores on the street, in
the regular weekly report of the depart-
ment.

Why do you feed your horse? Is it to
support him? No! It is to enable him to
support you. Therefore you are indebted
to the horse. So, when you pay the
meager weekly stipend to your employe
it is not for the purpose of supporting
him, but to enable him to support you.

Since the inception of the strike the
various union of Los Angeles have added
3,947 members to their rolls. It was the
same in Philadelphia when the street car
strike was on. It augmented the union
workers by several thousand, as will be
noted by the gains to the ranks of the
Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Any information as to where James
McNamara, Card No. 44971, is will be
thankfully received by his wife. He was
last heard of in New Duluth, Minn., De-
cember 15, 1910. Any one knowing any-
thing of him, please notify the secretary
of No. 135, ALEX IRVINE, 1532 State
street, Schenectady, N. Y.

If President Diaz of Mexico would al-
low free and untrammelled elections there
would be no revolution. Let the United
States guarantee the elections in that Re-
public as provided for in the Mexican
Constitution, and the revolution will end.
It is the same old game of "freeze out"
employed by the great trusts of this coun-
try, which debars the "common people"
from the exercise of a free and undis-
puted right to choose their own rulers.
The law should be construed so that the
government should be by the people and
for the people.

President F. N. Hoffstot, of the Pressed Steel Car Company, has been indicted a second time by the grand jury of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He is accused of solicitation and bribery in connection with the securing of the deposits from the City of Pittsburg for the Second National Bank. In the first indictment allegations were made that Mr. Hoffstot was associated in more than one transaction of solicitation and bribery, and the names of the Farmers National Bank, the Workingmen's Trust Company and the Second National Bank were mentioned in the evidence before the grand jury.

Locals Nos. 206 and 326 are arranging for their first grand ball and card party, at Masonic Hall, Seventy-fifth street and Ingleside avenue, Grand Crossing, on the 20th of May next. We will make this ball one of the greatest events in the local history of our order. A full orchestra has been engaged, and we guarantee as good music as can be procured anywhere. Our general officers have been invited and will honor us with their presence, and we assure you of a good time. Admission will be but 25 cents. Supper will be served at 12, midnight. Masonic Hall is one of the most beautiful in the city and so easily reached that no one need remain away. Let every blacksmith and helper attend. Brother John L. Edwards, chairman of the committee, is a man thoroughly competent to conduct the affair to a successful conclusion, as he is always "on the job" for the good of the order. Let every man of our brotherhood, together with their wives and sweethearts, in Chicago and vicinity attend.

WANTED—A MAN.

A man who can see things.
 Who can feel needs.
 A man who can do things and does them every time he gets the chance.
 Who, having seen a worthy end, works toward it, though it should take him out of his way.
 Who is humble enough to accept nobody's business as his business.
 One who believes he is the people; who says, "Come on, let's do it!" when anything needs being done.
 One who takes hold, and lets go only to spit on his hands for a new hold.
 Who undertakes all he ought, neglecting to ask whether he can.
 Who spreads a contagion of hopefulness wherever he goes.
 One such man or something like him in each local union! There is no union so dead that one such cannot bring it to life and make it prosper.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A "GOOD UNION MAN."

Well meaning men sometimes have a very wrong idea of what constitutes a good union man. He is not the one who always boasts of his undying hatred to all employers, and that he has sacrificed many good positions through this hatred.

He is not the one who goes around abusing everybody and everything and saying by his every act that there is no good in anything or anybody but himself and his doings.

He is not one who acquaints his employer with all private affairs of the union.

He is not one who absents himself from meetings of his local and criticizes those who do attend for what they do.

He is not one who is always behind with his dues and assessments.

He is not so selfish but what he can give due credit to the conscientious work and utterances of others.

He who has the good sense to know that the success of the union depends upon getting others to join it.

He who does not divulge the business of the union to outsiders.

He who, when he goes out on a strike, stays out till the wrong is righted.

He whose card is always clear.

He who is not a knocker, but by force of logic opposes all foolish motions and insists upon the passage of all good ones.

He who is charitably disposed to the faults of others.

He is not one who promotes disorder at the meetings of the local union and who persists in showing disrespect to the presiding officers and others who address the meetings.

Instead of hoping for the best, get busy and hustle for it.

He who does what he can may soon be able to do what he would.

Many a young lawyer fails to make good because he practices at the wrong bar.

Few people know when they have enough, until they get too much.

It's too bad that when a man puts his foot in it, he is not in a position to kick himself.

Lots of people pose as peacemakers because of the opportunity it affords them to butt in.

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

Columbus, Ohio, March 17, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H.

My last report left me at Marshalltown, Iowa, where we were in conference with the general manager of the Iowa Central Railway. After several meetings with him we finally finished up our rules and rates of pay. We then invited him to meet the joint committee on the general shop rules. At first he refused to meet us jointly, expressing his opinion to the committee of the different crafts. Finally he agreed to meet us jointly, providing he could select the committee. This we absolutely refused to allow him to do, and we met jointly with our regular committee. After several conferences with him we finally came to a settlement and we broke up temporarily, owing to the fact that the General Manager was compelled to leave Marshalltown for other parts. We then decided to issue an ultimatum. Awaiting for a reply for about a week, we were called together to meet him, once more and settle our difficulties. Considerable time was lost in settling this affair owing to the long deliberations on the part of the Manager on every proposition. We finally settled with an increase of pay and 9 hours work per day, increase of the Blacksmith and helpers ranging from one to three and a half cents per hour. We then placed the proposition to the members, who by vote accepted the conditions that the company offered.

I wish to state right here, Brothers, that while I was in Marshalltown, I cannot help but pay my respects to Brothers Mitchell and Kunkle of the Machinists, for the manner in which they entertained me while visiting their city, and which I appreciate very much. They are both good Union men and at all times will make any international officers' visit to Marshalltown the same as they did mine, irrespective of what craft he belongs to.

I held several joint meetings of all crafts and saw they were true to a man to each other.

Brother Bucklew, 3rd Vice-President of Mechanics, was with me on this conference for almost two weeks. He also was the regular General Chairman of the Joint

Committee, filling this office in the most capable manner. We also held a mass meeting with Brother Bucklew as principal speaker. This meeting was called for the purpose to discuss politics, religion and labor. I had the opportunity of addressing that gathering, which was some four hundred strong; and Brother Bucklew certainly did do justice in a very able manner, in which he cited the object of being organized, all of which was highly appreciated by all present. While in Marshalltown I was informed by our International President to return to Chicago and make preparation to go to Pittsburg to try to organize the Pennsylvania Railroad. Arriving at Pittsburg, I met the A. F. of L., machinists, boiler makers and car men who had organizers scattered from Pittsburg east on the Pennsylvania system. Realizing that one man could not attend to all the work on this job, Brother Horn was sent down to assist me. After meeting Brother Horn and talking over the condition, I arranged to go as far as Johnstown, stopping at the different points and meeting all shop employes at different points, showing that great interest in the way of organizing has finally been installed to the shop employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. Returning to Pittsburg and meeting Brother Horn and several of the different organizers, Brother Smith, of the Boiler Makers and myself left for Columbus, Ohio, where I am at this writing, meeting with the men of the Pennsylvania shops in this city.

I wish to say that at this time I do not deem it advisable to go into details as to what the results have been and what the prospects are in the way of organizing the Pennsylvania System. Possibly by my next report I will be able to go more into details.

It is a very large undertaking, and we have to go about it in a very quiet manner, so I will wait until some future time when I can give you a fuller report of the entire system. I will say this, that we are being followed around in every city that we go in by private detectives, watching every move we are taking, but we are not paying any attention to them; but it seems too bad that the working people of this great American country have no privilege of joining the labor organizations the same as they have a fraternal society,

but the time is not far distant when there will be other railroads as well as the Pennsylvania that will realize that they have dogged their employes long enough and our turn will come next.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I forgot to mention the quartet that we had at the big meeting in Marshalltown, which was composed of a blacksmith, barber, candy maker and laundry driver, and their selections were certainly very appropriate for the occasion.

Too much cannot be given to the membership of these four organizations for the able manner in which they entertained the crowd.

I also held a final meeting before leaving Marshalltown with Local No. 86, which was very well attended by the members, and after explaining to them the agreement and rules that they are to work under indefinitely, gave them a little advice on general conditions. I returned to Chicago with the very best of feelings for the members of No. 86, and hope to meet them in the near future. And then started on the Pennsylvania System to try and organize our craft.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. N. GLOVER.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, March 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Am able to report continued progress this month, with two new locals to add to our organization, having succeeded in installing a local at Toronto, and one in North Bay, Ontario; we can claim practically a 100% organization at the latter place with a fine set of officers, while in Toronto we cannot claim as large a percentage, but although the local is starting out with a small membership, the outlook is very favorable for a rapid increase, for a very efficient and enterprising set of local officers have been elected and installed and arrangements made to carry on an aggressive organizing campaign amongst the smiths and helpers of the city, of whom there is a large number engaged in various industries.

I had, and still have some very valuable assistance from Mr. L. H. Gibbons, the Business Agent of the I. A. Machinists, in establishing this local. He attended several of the meetings, and finally after the charter had been sent for, he promised to look after them for me, as it became necessary for me to make an extended trip through western Canada where we

are preparing to meet with the management of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Before starting west I had also assisted our schedule committee on eastern lines in compiling their schedule, and since my arrival here in Winnipeg have assisted the schedule committee in revising their schedule for western lines. This is a unique situation for railroad schedules, for it means two schedules in effect at the same time on one railroad, as the road is divided into two systems on account of the extensive territory it covers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

During the month I succeeded in getting a meeting with Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine at Ottawa, for the purpose of taking up the question of conditions and wages of the men employed in the government shipyard at Sorel already referred to in one of my former reports. I was accompanied by Mr. Beuloin, Vice-President of the I. A. Machinists, Mr. Arcand representing the carpenters and Mr. Ver-ville, a labor member of parliament, who represented the steam-fitters. We succeeded in getting the concession of a nine-hour day with ten hours pay, and a promise to grant still further improvements on the production of evidence to prove why it is that private firms in the same industry were able to pay a higher wage and still get the work out at a less cost. This will be done at the first opportunity; in fact some of the reasons have already been discovered, as will be seen in the following: From recent evidence produced in the house of parliament within the past two weeks, the conditions existing in this shipyard are virtually a scandal. The statement was made in the house that men employed in this yard had been engaged to do the renovating and decorating of the private residence of one of the members of parliament during shop hours, and not that only, but government material and paint had been used. This is only one of the numerous leaks that undoubtedly exist there, and which will probably help to clear up the mystery that seems to be puzzling the Minister of Marine as to why it is that while the wages are much lower there than in similar industries, yet the cost of getting out the work is much greater.

Such scandalous conditions not only rob the government, but also the workers there and elsewhere, for it is difficult to get the wages increased under such circumstances; and the existence of these low wages have an injurious effect on the advance of wages in general, especially within the sphere of such a demoralizing influence, for the government is looked up to, and held up to the workers by the employers

of labor as a model employer, but a very sorry model they make; and this is another case in point to prove the obstacles met with in our efforts to improve the conditions of the workers; therefore this work is not alone for the officers of our organization to accomplish, but requires the never-failing assistance of every individual member.

In my next write up, I hope to be able to report progress in the negotiations for revised schedules with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF THOMAS FLANAGAN, FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Fitzgerald, Ga., March 13, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

As stated in my last report, I was at New Orleans attending the meetings of the joint committee representing the shop employes of the New Orleans Terminal Company, for the purpose of preparing a joint agreement to be presented to said company on or about April 1, 1911.

What seemed to be the most serious question confronting this committee at this time was the rates concerning the different crafts.

The New Orleans Terminal Company is owned jointly by the Frisco and Southern Railroads. The Frisco, as we understand, owns the controlling interest and pays a much higher rate to the mechanics on their system than is paid by the Southern.

We have been informed that at the last conference between the New Orleans Terminal Co. and the Switchmen's Union, the rates governing the switchmen on the Frisco were granted, the switchmen of the New Orleans Terminal Co thus establishing a precedent as to the rate of which company should prevail.

Then again, as the Frisco owns the controlling interest, I deemed it advisable that the men insert the Frisco rate in their agreement, and leave the matter as to what district (the Southeastern or Southwestern) the different crafts should join, to their respective general organizations. This plan was adopted and the different general officers will receive a copy of the joint agreement for their approval.

The Federation of Shop Trades of the New Orleans Terminal Co. as it now stands (without the co-operation of the trades on either the Frisco or Southern Roads) is purely a local federation composed of Blacksmiths and helpers, Boilermakers, Car Workers, Carpenters, Ma-

chinists, Painters and Sheet Metal workers whose members are banded together for the purpose of bringing about a better feeling, one to the other, as well as a betterment of shop conditions, etc. These men are ready and willing to join fates with whatever district their respective organizations so decree, and I sincerely hope, for the best interests of all, that this question will be decided and the different crafts notified, by the time they are ready to present agreements.

I had been anxiously waiting the regular meeting of Nos. 155 and 299 but as it happened, on the night of No. 155's meeting, I was obliged to remain at home owing to an attack of rheumatism, much to my regret, both at missing the meeting and the pleasure I usually enjoy there.

On the day of the night of No. 299's meeting, I received a telegram informing me that Brother Kline would arrive same night. After notifying the officers of our local, I awaited the arrival of the train, intending to accompany Brother Kline to the meeting, but his train was just two hours and thirty minutes late, hence no meeting for either of us that night.

However, a joint meeting of the locals was called, and I am pleased to say was well attended by our members, as well as as the committee of New Orleans Terminal Co., who had received an invitation to hear Brother Kline's views relative to craft federation. All were very much impressed with the manner in which our General President handled the subject and said, "that they would certainly profit by the advice given."

As to the general outcome of his visit to New Orleans, the results to be attained, etc., and the amount of enthusiasm displayed by all the members, I leave that for him (Jas. W.) to say. Our only regret being that the time passed too quickly for many of us to do our full share of entertaining.

Taking everything into consideration, I think we had a time and for further information, just inquire of Jimmie Kline.

Just after Brother Kline had left New Orleans I received a wire from Brother Kramer advising me of a meeting to be held at Waycross, Ga., for the purpose of organizing a system federation of trades on the A. C. L. R. R. and as I had been rather instrumental in bringing about this meeting and knowing the necessity of our organization being represented there, upon receiving permission, I immediately left for Waycross, where I am pleased to report we succeeded in launching an organization, which, in the proper time, will be one of "The" System federations in the

Southeast district. This organization is composed of blacksmiths and helpers, boiler makers, car workers, machinists, moulders, painters and sheet metal workers. The officers are as follows:

Bro. Allwood, President, of Machinists.
Bro. Smith, Vice-President, of Boiler Makers.

Bro. Arrington, Secretary-Treasurer, of Blacksmiths.

The federation has adopted a general agreement, including rates, conditions, etc., to be presented to the company, the time and manner of presentation to be decided by the executive board of said federation.

At the close of this meeting at Waycross, I received a wire from Fitzgerald, Ga., asking that I come to that city at once if possible, and being somewhat acquainted with the conditions there I decided to go.

Upon arriving at Fitzgerald, I called a meeting of our local, and endeavored to have a general airing of the troubles existing in the shop. In discussing the troubles with some of our members just before the meeting opened, I was thinking that a meeting with the Superintendent would be necessary in order to straighten out matters, but to my surprise when the meeting was opened, and these same members were called for their evidence in the case, I found that they had suddenly changed their attitude, and instead of making a clean breast of affairs as they had depicted them to me just a few hours before, they became rather reticent on all matters under investigation.

However, I received enough information as to the real cause of the trouble, and rendered my decision accordingly. I had a thorough understanding both with the members of our local and the shop foreman, relative to the agreement and the manner in which the articles in question were to be construed, and have the assurance that in the future the agreement will be lived up to in every particular. I also instructed our local that for the best interest of all concerned those reticent members should be looked after and treated accordingly, which they promised to do.

I am expecting a meeting of shop trades on the A. B. & A. R. R. for the purpose of organizing a federation of same on this system, the outcome of which will be published in my next report.

I have just received a communication from Brother G. L. Baker, of Los Angeles, Secretary of District Council No. 12, informing me of a meeting to be held at some point on the Southern Pacific in the near future, for the purpose of organizing a system of federation of trades on that system, and also the meeting of our District Council on said system, which

will take place, I presume, at the same time and place, if possible.

I sincerely hope that the different general offices will be represented at this federation meeting, and that an organization will be formed that will do credit to the movement in general.

I would be more than pleased to be able to attend this meeting, as I have been deeply interested in a federation on this system for some time, having had the pleasure of organizing local federation of shop trades in every city in which the Southern Pacific has a shop, from New Orleans to Tucson, with the exception of San Antonio. At the time of my work in this particular line, San Antonio had no local of our craft, but since then I have been successful in getting a local of our craft there, and from present indications, a local of federated shop trades could be had at San Antonio with very little trouble.

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. FLANAGAN,

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 15, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me in Bellefontaine, Ohio, trying to re-organize the men in the Big Four shop in that city. After doing all I could and leaving a Charter with them, which they informed me they would send in in a short time, I departed for Bedford, Indiana, and found only three men there had re-instated since I had left there in January. I arranged a special meeting for the following Saturday night and in the meantime had a personal interview with almost every smith and helper in Bedford, and I expected a good meeting, but was disappointed as only a few of them showed up, and those that did come informed me that it was the assessment of one day's pay which was keeping them from paying up their back dues. I informed these men that anyone who wished to carry a card in this organization in the future would necessarily have to pay that day's pay, and that we had made all the concessions we could to the men in Bedford, having granted them a Charter several different times, and that in the future we would do nothing more of that kind.

Leaving Bedford I paid a visit to Local 195 in Bloomington, Ind., which while it was small in numbers, has a good chance to grow, if they will stick together, as I believe they will, and there is also a good chance to better conditions for the smiths in Bloomington and vicinity. I was favor-

ably impressed with the President, Brother Buchanan, and the Recording Secretary, Brother Brock, also the different members whom I met.

At Bloomington I received word from the General Office to go to Frankfort and Lafayette, Indiana, stopping at Indianapolis en route. At the latter city, I found the men on the C. H. & D. R. R. had a new contract prepared to present to the management as soon as adopted by the other shops, and they reported the I. B. of B. & H. in good condition at all points on the C. H. & D. I also visited the Big Four shop at Brightwood and, as usual, found them complaining about hard times and low wages, but doing nothing to better their condition by getting better organized, and appear to be depending on the men at other points to fight their battles for them. I informed these men that they would have to wake up and help themselves a little and get the men in line if they ever expected to receive any better conditions than they are having now.

I called on Brother Brockway, President of Local 261, and from him learned that the men in the big piece-work shop at Beach Grove on the Big Four are apparently satisfied at this time with conditions, but that a good many of them still belong to the organization and they certainly must realize that if they are not organized, it is only a question of time when their fate will be the same as those of other piece-workers in different parts of the country have been from time to time.

Arriving in Frankfort, I went to the shop and had a talk with the men and gave them each one Journal and informed them I would be in to see them again the following Monday, and departed for Lafayette to meet with Local 411. I met real live men there and it was a pleasure to meet with them after having spent the last month begging dead ones to come to our meetings. The Master Mechanic—I have forgotten his name—was going to leave Frankfort to take charge of a shop in Terre Haute on the Southern Indiana Railroad, and was having a farewell jollification meeting with all the shop men in a body, which the Smiths and Helpers attended after the regular meeting was over. I was introduced to the gentleman and he expressed the wish to meet me again, and I informed him that I no doubt would at some future time and that I hoped he would be as popular with the men in Terre Haute as he was in Lafayette.

Every one had a good time and a number of popular songs were sung, but the event of the evening was a song and dance

by Brother Hooky Doo entitled "When the Monon Men Come to Town."

Sunday I met with the committee and looked over the new schedule, which they had adopted to present to the management and gave them some advice on a few sections in it, and that night Brother Eugene Pechin, the financial secretary, who entertained me during the day, took me down to the opera house to attend a Spiritualist meeting given by a professor with a long name, who was going to give us a look into the future. He had a packed house, but the police broke up the show after it was half over by arresting the Star and dismissed the audience. He was fined and left the city the next morning and Brother Pechin is still figuring who got his money—the Star or the police? Lafayette is a closed shop, so do not hit that burg with a hard-luck story if you want to stop.

Returning to Frankfort, I soon learned that the Master Mechanic and the foreman blacksmith, who is named Hughes, and at one time was forced into the Union, when he worked at Burnside, on the Illinois Central, had not slept any since I was there, being so busy trying to keep the men from organizing, and that night when I expected a meeting he had a lot of them work until 10 p. m., and the same thing occurred the following night, although the men had been on short time previous to this for some time. I hope he got the engine out on time, because we got the local started with fourteen charter members and the assurance that the rest of the men would come in later. The Boiler Makers had a local in Frankfort, and so had the Machinists, but are not holding meetings any more. I tried to cheer them up and found the Machinists' President a good fellow and I hope my visit to their city will do them both good. I have also written both organizations concerning the conditions of their craft in Frankfort. The Machinists certainly need looking after as the shop resembles a manual training school more than anything else, there being more apprentices than journeymen. I met Brother John Nichols of Bloomington, Ill., with a good card in Frankfort and he gave me all the assistance he could and I certainly appreciated it. I think the I. B. of B. & H. is on the Clover Leaf road to stay, and I hope the other crafts will wake up and all get together as they should do.

From Frankfort I went to St. Louis to see my family for a few days, having been absent almost two months, and while there attended Local No. 12—my own Local, it being the first chance I had to attend it

in almost five months. No 12 is certainly getting on the job again and there was a full house—all the old-timers being present, and complete harmony prevailed. They also had a visiting delegation from No. 317, which Local is going to consolidate in the near future with No. 12. I enjoyed that meeting very much, because after making all due allowance for the good fellows you meet around the country, it is hard to beat that bunch at 13th and Franklin. The popular red-headed business agent—Bro. Hartbeck—is doing good work in District 31, and with the exception of the American Brake shop being closed temporarily, I heard no complaint in St. Louis, but I would not advise traveling brothers to go to that city looking for work at the present time. I did not get to see the men at No. 444—those veterans who have just been through the Missouri Pacific trouble—as I was only in St. Louis four days when I received word to come to this city.

Arriving in Pittsburg, I met Second Vice-President Charles N. Glover, whom I had not seen for over a year, and learned from him what the conditions were on the Pennsylvania road, and also what was expected from him and myself, and that we would certainly have our hands full. After meeting the different organizers of the A. F. of L., and other international organizations, we attended the meeting that night at Braddock of the Chain Makers Local, along with Brother John Tapkin, the business agent of District 39. Since that time organizers have been sent to various points on the System. Brother Glover is at present in Columbus, Ohio, and I am in charge of the work here. I shall not attempt to describe what all has happened since I have been here, but will say that I have attended meetings with the other organizers every night I have been in Pittsburg, except one, and have obligated twenty-seven men in the order in that time. These men were secured by Brother Tapkin, Brother Glover and myself; and the obstacles which we have to overcome are the very worst than can be placed in our road by the Pennsylvania Railway. When you consider, Brothers, that a few years ago an organizer or a Union man could not even look at the Pennsylvania road, you can understand what we have to contend with. The Company is resorting to all the usual tactics and a great many new ones in order to discourage the men and to break up the organization, and are discharging men by the wholesale. I will state that I have never seen men display the spirit of unionism as rapidly as these men who have never been organized before, and they are standing in a body, resisting

the efforts of the Company. The conditions of the Piece-workers on this road have become unbearable and in a great many cases they are no better than slaves, and this is one case where the men sent for the organizers themselves and asked that they be organized. In Pittsburg and other nearby cities, which we have to visit from time to time, we are followed about by Company detectives and to look at us, you would think we were bank robbers instead of honest men. At present, I cannot state what the outcome will be, but in my next report will give you all the facts in the case, together with what has been accomplished here and the names of the different organizers who are on the job.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER EDW. TEGTMEYER.

March 17, 1911.

Jas. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report I have been working in Chicago and this vicinity, using my best endeavors to bring more members into our organization, but as work is not so plentiful, it has been quite difficult to persuade them to look at the question in the right light, as so many do not want to see the same as we see things. But believe me, they are to the front whenever there is an increase in wages; they grab at that in a hurry, when, in fact, they should not have gotten an increase at all, for it was through the organization that they get it, and as they do not help to support the organization they should be ashamed to look a Union man in the face, but instead it seems they look him in the face wondering when he is going to get more for them. I am pleased to say, however, that I found a few that felt different and have joined our brotherhood since my last report.

I wish all the brothers to take note of the change of name from formerly Hicks Locomotive and Car Company to Central Locomotive and Car Company. This company is in Chicago Heights, Ill., and has been sold, hence the change of name. I do this for the benefit of our brothers at large, for I guess there are brothers all over the states that have worked for the old company, and would not know it was the same shop by the new name. The steel plant at Gary, Ind., is extending its shops. These shops cover an awful large tract of land and employ a large force of men in them,

but the blacksmiths get about the Chicago helpers rate of wages.

The tin plate mill is also a large concern. They have but two blacksmiths so far and they have to do all kinds of work besides working as a blacksmith. The wages are no good there either, as neither place is organized, so we can demand a fair rate of wages for the men.

I have attended some local at every meeting and find that they are all doing nicely, but am surprised that some have not paid their 1910 day's pay assessment. Not wishing anyone hard luck, but these chaps ought to be pulled out on a long strike and make them do without the strike benefits—possibly that would waken up their greedy selfish mind.

I have had several small grievances to settle, and did so satisfactorily to all, have assisted several committees with their new demands that is to draw them up, and expect to be called on to assist the committee when they go before the management on a conference relative to their demands.

While making the rounds I received orders to go to LaFayette, Ind., to assist our brothers on the Monon Railroad with their new demands. It was apparent from the messages sent that they were somewhat in distress and needed assistance and being the nearest man to that point, accordingly it was me for the job. I arrived one hour late, but the committee and myself got together and went over the demands together readily agreeing on various points and moves we contemplated making the next morning.

In the morning we met with the other crafts and as there exists an agreement (gentleman's agreement, as it is usually termed) that no craft will sign up until all sign, we went over to the superintendent's office jointly and got the joint meeting, we having the shop rules and conditions practically agreed upon, the wage question was brought up next but not much headway made, as the superintendent compares the rates with other roads in Indiana that have shops in the state, and wants to pay an average of their rates. The rates in some of these shops for the blacksmith is not good helpers rate here in Chicago; however, we have ten railroads that we are getting the rate on and will see what the average is, but I shudder to think of such rates, when I compare them with rates on railroads in the western territory. This is certainly a cheap district and it is surprising that the men are not better organized when they can see what the Union has done for its members elsewhere and that they not only keep

their wages down, but make it doubly hard for us to get the wages up for our men among such cheap rated men, so we can see just about what we will find in store for us next Monday morning, for that is the time set for our next conference, and by the way I am informed that I am the first labor representative that ever got into the Monon railroad superintendent's office on any agreement. So accordingly by my getting in, the machinists and boiler makers are going to have a representative on the job Monday and expect they will be admitted also. I am working here in Chicago these few days and will leave for LaFayette Sunday night. Will give details of the results in my next report.

Respectfully submitted,
EDW. TEGTMEYER.

UNITY OF ACTION.

The success of the trade union movement depends largely on the activity, cohesiveness and unity of action displayed by the members. The local branches are the mediums afforded to the individual to display those traits so necessary for success, and the international organization is the larger channel afforded to the local unions to enable them to spread their beneficial influence over all workmen of any particular craft or calling.

No local union is any greater than its members make it, and no international organization can or will become great unless all locals assist in doing their full duty toward their parent body by leaving nothing undone in their respective localities to advance its growth and progress.

It has been well said that "No chain is any stronger than its weakest link," and this truth applies with telling force to any national or international association. If this statement be true—and none can deny its force or application—it logically follows that it devolves on the stronger locals to assist in strengthening the weaker links, and by doing so they will strengthen our position by removal of the menace due to the existence of the weaker locals, and in doing so do their duty as trade unionists.—The Steam Fitter.

A moment's pause to refresh your memory, Brother. The Day-Pay Assessment of 1911 is due. Have you paid it?

Stay away from Davenport, Iowa Strike still on.

News from our
Local Unions...
But's hear from all

Correspondence.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 90.

Marshall, Texas. March 3, 1911.

Editor Journal—We are still alive, but some are awful sick on meeting nights or, at least they do not attend the meeting, but from the correspondence I read in the Journal, I suppose the same failing exists in most all locals, but is far from being the proper thing to do as it is the duty of each and every member to attend the meeting and help to transact the business of the local in a business-like manner and not expect the President and Secretary with a few other members to attend to all the business to the satisfaction of the stay-aways and knock-aways of nowadays.

Well, as I have said, we are still alive; that is, we scrape up enough tin every month to keep in fairly good standing with the General office and to pay our Incidental expenses.

Now what I want to say, is that the blacksmiths, boiler makers, machinists and coppersmiths employed on the Texas and Pacific Railway have organized a system of federation of trades. Of course we all think it a good move to better our interest (the writer has the honor of being President of the federation). Bro. S. W. Steel, boilermaker of Ft. Worth, Texas, is the Secretary-Treasurer.

We will soon be in shape to handle any grievance that may come up. We do not anticipate any trouble because the old reliable Texas and Pacific Railway has the best officials of any road in this part of the states. They are always willing to act fair with their employes, which is a great deal more than the employes of some roads can say.

Just a few words in reference to what some brother said in regard to some kind of insurance in connection to our Brotherhood. We believe it would be a good move and hope it will be brought up at the next convention of the I. B. of B. & H.

We also want to say that we would like to shake the hand of old white top Charley G., but as we can't at present, we will just wish him well.

With best wishes and kindest regards to our General Officers and Brotherhood in general we are,

Faternally,

C. E. FISHER.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 411.

Lafayette, Ind., March 10, 1911.

Editor of Journal—As Local 411 has not had anything to say for some time owing to our official writer for the Journal being granted an Honorary Withdrawal Card on account of poor health. So I will try and do the best I can until we get someone to fill the place.

The panic that has been general over the country, especially in the railroad world, has struck us here in LaFayette and the Monon shops shut down one week in February and all of our brothers were walking the streets. Our Fifth Vice-President, Brother Roy Horn, paid us an unexpected visit at our last meeting. Brother Horn gave our brothers a good, sound, business-like talk on the benefits of organized labor and the conditions they have created in this country and that he looked for some radical changes for the betterment of the laboring class of people within a few years.

Brother Horn also had the honor of being present at a reception given in honor of O. S. Jackson, retiring Master Mechanic of the Monon Railroad. Mr. Jackson was presented with a gold chain and diamond locket as a token of esteem. Brother Horn enjoyed this very much. He said that it was the warmest reception and the liveliest bunch of fellows that he ever saw. One thing on the program that he enjoyed very much was a song by Brother Ellis Welsh, entitled, "Eh! had a Mule," which beat anything of the kind that he ever heard tell of. Brother Horn seemed to be very well pleased with the way we conducted things here and said we had the right spirit and the only system of conducting a union.

We have presented to the officials of the Monon Railroad a new agreement and scale of wages which I hope to have in our next Journal.

Brother Chas. Weiler met with a very bad accident and has been off duty three weeks. The oil furnace he was working with blew up and burned his face and hands very bad. He is getting along as good as could be expected.

Brother Stirlie also has had some very bad luck. A large drawbar fell over and struck him on the leg. He was off duty

for about two weeks with this and came back to work, it seems, only to have his leg broken three days later. Misfortune never comes single.

EUGENE PECHIN,
Fin. Sec.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 174.

Editor Journal—It has been some months since Local No. 174 has been heard from through the Journal, and I believe I was the last one to send in some scattered news. At that time I urged all secretaries to write a little once in a while to the Journal, to write anything at all if it were interesting and a benefit to the brothers in general. I have noticed that there is more correspondence to the Journal than formerly which is a good thing. In as few words as possible I would like to change the general trend of correspondence to that which confronts every Local at some time or other and that is the Boomer Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Helpers. Now when a stranger comes into the shops and by his actions we are able to know that he is a Brotherhood man we like to give him the grip of Fellowship.

He shows us his due book with his traveling card and we find them O. K. He tells us that he has worked in numerous shops in the east and the west. From him we gather useful information of distant places. We are glad to show him around the shop and if there is some new ingenious tools we like to get his opinion of them. As a Blacksmith with years of experience, in few words he can tell you that you have some tools far superior to any that he had used and in as few words to some that he had used. We like to talk with this true Union Man who is amongst us, and if he is not able to get on we feel sorry to lose him. Sorry to lose him because he would have brought new ideas into the shop with him that would have been a help to all. But they didn't need a smith just then and of course he did not want to stick around.

A month or two later a stranger comes into the shop. He generally walks over to the first fellow he sees and asks him where the president or secretary of the union works. Information furnished he goes down the shop to the president. He shows the president his due book and traveling card. The book is a little in arrears, also the card. Being questioned he states he hasn't worked steady for some time. Nothing doing. He states he would like to make a borrow of \$5. "I will send it as soon as I get to work." We take his book number and card number and the local's

number. Time goes on and we never hear from him again. He forgot he ever borrowed the money.

Now brothers, this is the way a great many so-called brothers have done to this union, and it must be stopped. What they have done to this local they, no doubt, have done to other unions. These men that have done this and to those that have intentions of so doing I say they are nothing but a gang of muchers always wanting to get something for nothing. When a man takes out a traveling card he should notify the president where he intends going, and if it be known by the president that such and such a place is on the bum, he should refuse that man a traveling card, have him understand that he should not leave a job until prospects are good for another. When an apprentice boy wishes to do a little traveling you don't tell him to get out and hustle up a job in the dead of winter. You tell him to wait till the spring or summer.

Then, brothers, let us help one another out. Let us refuse those men traveling cards when they cannot show us good reasons for us issuing the same. Let us put a stop to this condition of affairs. We should know who these men are before they are amongst us. The only way is by a little correspondence from one local to another. We are always willing to help a worthy brother out, but to the unworthy belongs the lust for greed. With best wishes, I remain,

J. B. DUTTON.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 453.

Centralia, Ill., March 7, 1911.

Editor Journal—As I have not seen anything in the Journal for sometime I will write and let you know that we still exist. Things are quiet down this way now, and as we are not in the route of the Traveling Blacksmith we do not see many of the boys. We have lost one of the charter members of Local No. 453, Brother Hoffman, who was one of the old standbys. Brother Hoffman worked for the I. C. R. R. almost all the time since 1864 as blacksmith and foreman. He was made foreman some two years ago. He was a good blacksmith, good foreman and a strong union man.

Brother L. R. Porter has been appointed foreman and the boys of No. 453 will hold up his hands. I will say that if you come this way you will get a good reception. This is one of the places where we keep all the boys in line.

You will find resolutions in this letter for Brother Hoffman.

THOS. HODGE.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 51.

Brainerd, Feb. 28, 1911.

PARODY.

Come and get together, brothers,
 And we will sing another song,
 We will sing it about our local, brothers,
 For it is jumping right along.
 We will sing it just at present, brothers,
 Over one hundred good and strong,
 While we go marching to our hall.

Chorus.

Hurrah! Hurrah! we'll bring the jubilee;
 Hurrah! Hurrah! we are gaining don't
 you see;

We will sing the chorus, brothers,
 From the Atlantic to the sea,
 While we go marching to our hall.

Well, brothers, we are still on the jump
 here in Brainerd. We got another new
 member again this month and have got
 some more in view. Oh, we will get them
 all yet. Of course, some of them don't
 know what brotherly love is, but they will
 find out yet.

Fraternally,

A MEMEBER.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 12.

St. Louis, Mo. March 5, 1911.

Editor Journal—At our last regular meeting we were glad to have with us again our fifth vice-president, Roy Horn, who is always welcome back home and who always has something new for the advancement of unionism and gives us a good talk. He don't give us any hard-luck stories, but makes us see plain that encouragement is our only hope. He always tells us what he has been doing and makes us admit that the working class have to help each other by educating themselves on unionism and take more interest in it and after a man has stood up before his fellow workman and told them things which are the truth, these things should interest them all and they should follow it up as closely as possible and not be afraid to talk to nonunion men and let them know what you know of the good of the union and how much more power we would have if we all belonged to the organization. Bro. Horn has also stated that there are a great many men working hard for the good of the order, but by the looks of things in and around St. Louis it looks as though our business agent, W. J. Hartbeck has been working over-time for he is right there with an eye for business. I must state that Local No. 12 has and is doing fine and has to suffer with the closing down of several of the largest shops, but Hartbeck never lets the brothers get discouraged

and digs up jobs where it seems impossible. Now what is doing the locals in St. Louis the most good is the idea which is being taught us all the time not to quit a job without notifying our business agent or one of our brothers who is out of work and in that way we keep the shops lined up with union men.

W. G. FREDERICKS,
 Secretary No. 12.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 460.

Moncton, New Brunswick, March 6, 1911.

Editor Journal—Once again Local No. 460 wishes to report success. We got the boys going and intend to keep them going. Last November we opened our agreement with the I. R. C. Board of Management, and from that time until the present, we were right after them. Our first move was to send for Third Vice-President W. G. Powlesland, for in him we see the light. As at all times, he was "Billy on the Spot." He got some hard knocks from the Board at intervals, as they didn't approve of an outsider, but, having, as he says himself, a stiff upper lip for his job, he stayed right up against them until he got them started to business to such an extent that it was no difficulty for the Schedule Committee to finish up the work with the greatest satisfaction that was ever tendered to the Blacksmiths and Helpers of the I. R. C.

The Schedule Committee speaks very highly of the Board of Management for their fair and business principles, but it is to Third Vice-President Powlesland that the boys of Local No. 460 particularly look as their friend, and a good and faithful servant of the labor movement.

Our union is now getting stronger all along, three or four members joining every night and the prospects very favorable as there are many blacksmiths and helpers all along the road who have benefited by the present raise of wages, and who should acknowledge the good work done by our local by immediately becoming members.

With best to all our labor brethren, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
 D. J. MCGILLIVRAY, Sec.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 100.

Oakland, Cal. March 1, 1911.

Editor Journal—At the last meeting of Local 100, I was instructed to request of you to publish in the Journal the following resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, In the Iron Trades strike in Los Angeles the political powers became so desperate that they resorted to drastic

measures by passing an ordinance prohibiting peaceful picketing, and

Whereas, Said ordinance caused to be put in jail over 350 men who had committed no crime, and

Whereas, The police department of the city of Oakland are resorting to criminal despotism and tyranny in our midst, and

Whereas, They arrest members of the Milk Drivers' union without any charges whatsoever; and

Whereas, The said Police Department refuses to arrest scabs upon criminality committed against the Milk Drivers members; and

Whereas, The police department allows scabs to carry concealed weapons for the purpose of disrupting organized labor in Alameda Co.; and

Whereas, Labor has never received any support or favors from any political party with the exception of the Socialist party; and

Whereas, The Socialist party are fighters battle throughout the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That local 100 of the I. B. of B. and H. at this date February 21, 1911, do here and now endorse the Socialist platform and vote for same.

F. L. PEULECKA,
Recording Secretary.

District Councils.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 17.

Birmingham, Ala., March 3, 1911.

Editor Journal—District Council No. 17, Southern System, held its annual meeting in Birmingham, Ala., on the 27th of February, 1911, when a full delegation from every shop on the system was present, as follows:

Cottrell, from Richmond, Va.; Prettyman, from Alexandria, Va.; Ware, from Spencer, N. C.; Glenn, from Columbia, S. C.; Shiver, from Charleston, S. C.; Brown, from Knoxville, Tenn.; Stonford, from Atlanta, Ga.; Hanlin, from Sheffield, Ala.; Eaves, from Selma, Ala.; Gledhill, from Birmingham, Ala.; Butterworth, from Princeton, Ind.

We had also present a full delegation from the Queen and Crescent, the Mobile and Ohio systems, which are allied lines of the Southern System, and inasmuch as these three systems are under one and the same president, it was the purpose at this meeting to endeavor to get the blacksmiths and helpers thereon under one head, as by so doing it will enable the blacksmiths

of all three systems to transact their business to a much better advantage and at the same time at a much less expense to all concerned.

After a good deal of discussion and fully debating the matter it was finally decided to consolidate the blacksmiths and helpers on the above three systems, and after being in session for six days with District Council and Federation meetings, we arrived at conclusions which I think and hope will be satisfactory to all concerned. It is true that we were in session rather longer than we usually are at our annual meetings, but nevertheless, I think that we did things and accomplished such work as will not have to be done over again next year; but when you consider the vast amount of men represented in the Federation of the Southern System and its allied lines, I think that you will come to the conclusion that we did remarkably well in getting through as soon as we did. To do this, it kept the committee busy day and night in order that we might finish business and not keep the delegates in session over Sunday.

It is the general view of all that we had one of the most successful meetings that we ever held, both in District Council and Federation. On the lines of Federation I might say that we have one of the best and most successful Federations in the entire country and at the same time the largest Federation.

It is a well known fact that the Southern System and its allied lines control about one half the trackage of this entire southeastern district, extending, as it does, from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River. Therefore, in order to take in and give every point due consideration, so as to give satisfaction and the best of results to all concerned, to say the least it is rather a difficult task to undertake, and I trust that every brother will realize the policy of trying to do the thing that will give the most good for the greatest number of men involved. Hence, it is our duty at all times to act and stick together as close as possible, for the time has come when it is impossible to gain anything by individuality; therefore, we must act collectively, and the best way to accomplish that object is a good system Federation.

The Southern System and its allied lines was the first to form system Federation, and the results have been far beyond expectations, still it is only in its infancy, practically speaking.

At its formation there were those who doubted its success, but I think that the

most doubtful at that time will readily admit that it has been a wonderful success and has obtained conditions that would have been out of the question to handle in any other way than by Federation. I have no hesitation in saying that Federation is the proper way to handle our business and the only way that we may be enabled to obtain what rightfully belongs to the men who produce the wealth of the world.

In conclusion let me add a few words in regard to Local No. 9. On the 27th, it being the regular meeting night, it was decided to dispense with regular business and have an open meeting for all blacksmiths and their families. Consequently we had a rousing meeting, and I think that almost every blacksmith and his family was present as well as all the visiting delegates from the various other points. We had a musical entertainment, with light refreshments served, and from the expressions and the remarks that were passed at the close of the entertainment, it was the most successful and largest attended meeting that No. 9 ever held. I have no doubt but that No. 9 will be repaid ten fold in the future for having had such a meeting.

It is my opinion that the Brotherhood does not have such meetings often enough for the good of the craft in general, for at such meetings the families get a closer acquaintance with each other, thereby cementing us together into a more solid body, which should be the aim and object that every true union man should have in view, and I was rather surprised to see the amount of talent that could be got together from the families of No. 9, for we arranged a first class entertainment and did not have to go outside of our own craft to obtain it, and that convinces me that we do not know what is in our own craft until we have an occasion to throw on the searchlight. I have have no doubt but that other locals are as well endowed with talent which would enable them to give good entertainments at least once every three months, and by doing so we would benefit ourselves, our families and the craft in general.

As the annual meeting of the Federation is to be held in Birmingham again next year, I have no doubt but that No. 9 will make every effort to make you feel at home, whenever you visit this city—the Pittsburg of the South.

Yours for the good of the order,
ARTHUR GLEDHILL,
President D. C. No. 17.

Stay away from Davenport, Iowa.
Strike still on.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 38.

March 12, 1911.

Editor Journal—Since our last report we have had our second annual smoker which was a big success. We had the best of talent, and the hall was packed to its utmost. We will have to hire our convention hall next year to accommodate our followers.

Mr. Edward J. Krieger was selected as referee. Mr. Krieger is better known to the sporting public as Prof. Eddie Connelly, and knows all points of the game. All his announcements were up to the A1 mark and received compliments from all for the way he handled the program. George Siler was never his equal. The program was as follows: Prof. John Obermeyer, Jr., gave a few stunts as a trapeze performer, also a club swinging exhibition that was worth while seeing. Art McCloud and W. Smith, welterweights, wrestled a fine bout, half-hour limit. McCloud won in 16½ minutes.

Next was a boxing bout between Kid Beebe of the Newsboys A. C. and Young Ross of the St. James A. C.—four rounds, blackened gloves. This was a good bout to a draw.

Next was a wrestling match to a finish—best two out of three—between W. Kalawa of Martin Philbee Indians and Herman Dollner, the *Nail Bender* of the Lustige Kleblatt Club. Both men were in good condition. Dollner won first fall in 27½ minutes; second fall also won by Dollner in 52 minutes. Brothers Kalawa and Dollner are members of Local 333. Brother Dollner is out with a challenge to wrestle any 186-pound man in the Brotherhood. *He is a comer. Gotch next.*

Young Welken and Jack Blake wrestled to a finish. This bout was worth going some distance to see. Blake won in 13½ minutes.

Next was a boxing bout between L. Quinn of the Lexington A. C. and Tig Wilson of the Mohawk A. C. This bout went four rounds to a well-earned draw. It was fast and furious.

Kid Weber and Young Britt fought four rounds to a draw. This bout, like the others, was a hummer from start to finish.

Leo Maher, of Mutual Rowing Club, went a fast four rounds with Prof. Collins, to a draw. Those two boys are mighty clever.

The star wrestling bout took place next, between Westley Miller, champion of Western New York, of Ramblers A. C., and Christ Baur, champion of East Buffalo, of the Dolds Athletic Club. This bout went the limit—half hour—neither man gaining a fall. The referee pronounced

this one of the best bouts ever pulled off in Buffalo and declared it a draw. Miller is one of the best lightweights in this country.

The main bout was between Jack Reedy of Milwaukee and Frank Murphy of Cleveland, heavyweight boxers. This bout was a hummer from start to finish, Reedy being somewhat lighter. Murphy was declared the man in the fifth round.

After this was over the attendance made for home, sweet home, at the early hours of the morning, to look forward for our picnic July 30, 1911.

At this writing we are not in position to know just what we made, but will be in the neighborhood of \$150.00.

Work in Buffalo is picking up, and expect to have a busy summer.

I went to Niagara Falls, attended No. 425's meeting and initiated two new members and put in one application. I am going to their meeting March 21, and expect to put some more new members in No. 425. I also visited Local No. 431 of Batavia, N. Y., with Brother Jas. H. Walsh of Local No. 128. We had an open meeting and am pleased to say I had the pleasure of initiating nine new members. I am going to Batavia March 14, and expect to get many more in line.

We are taking acetylene gas welders into our locals in Buffalo. We have initiated six in Local No. 128 in the past month, and expect to get in more each month until we have all. I understand that our members in Buffalo will try and better their condition this spring. It is time to get busy. We are pleased to hear reports that Scranton, Pa., has a local, and hope we will get more in the East. I think the eyes of our Brotherhood should look towards the railroads of the Eastern section. It appears we have some, but not the big ones. I hope the time is not far off when our Brotherhood will have an agreement with every railroad in this country. The Western roads' prices look good but the Eastern very poor.

With best wishes to the officers and members of our Brotherhood, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

F. C. BOLAM,
B. M. D. C. 38.

The 1911 assessment stamp is a work of art. You should get one in your due book, to enjoy it properly.

Just between you and me, Brother, have you responded to the Strike Fund?

The common drinking cup is a common nuisance and should be abolished.

EIGHT HOUR VICTORY.

Reported by William H. Johnston, President District No. 44, I. A. of M.

(For the Blacksmiths' Journal.)

Those of our members who are interested in the fight that the labor movement has been making these many years to establish an eight-hour workday on all government work—contract or sub-contract—will be pleased to know that a greater degree of progress has been made during the last session of Congress than ever before.

Readers of the Journal will recall the strenuous effort made during the previous session of the 61st Congress, to have the Eight-hour Bill H. R. 15441 enacted into law, and although a very great interest was taken by the entire labor movement in this question, yet it remained for the A. F. of L. and the International Association of Machinists to do most of the work during that session, and stand the burden of the expense.

Hundreds of letters urging the passage of that bill were received by Senators and Congressmen, yet in spite of all the letters, petitions and agitation, the Chairman of the Committee on Labor refused to allow it to be reported.

Attention was then turned to the appropriation bills, by which millions of dollars are appropriated without any limitation as to conditions or hours of labor; the first success obtained was an eight-hour provision in a revenue cutter appropriation bill. Next we succeeded in having inserted an eight-hour limitation in the contract clause of the naval appropriation bill, authorizing the construction of two battleships and two colliers.

Here we have for the first time in the history of our government an eight-hour limitation in an appropriation bill. This bill carried an expenditure of \$14,500,000.

Believing it to be good policy for the Government to do some of its own work, our next effort was to provide that one of the battleships should be built in a Government navy yard. The powerful influence of all the large ship building companies was immediately arrayed against us, but in spite of this opposition we succeeded in having the bill amended making it mandatory that one battleship should be constructed in a Government yard. This success was largely due to the splendid cooperation from our affiliated organizations in the demands they made on their representatives in behalf of this legislation. Brother Joseph Rorke of Lodge No. 556 was associated with me during that entire

session and to his faithful persistent endeavors every credit is due.

The Treasury Department immediately asked for bids for the revenue cutters, but the shipbuilding firms agreed among themselves not to offer any bids and in this way try to force the repeal of the eight-hour provision.

The Navy Department asked for bids for the battleships and colliers. The shipbuilding firms refrained from bidding on the colliers, but when it came to the battleship, there was so much profit in it that they formed a gentlemen's agreement that only one firm should bid, and that a united effort should be made for the repeal of the eight-hour provision in the bill.

The Secretary of the Navy brought all his influence to bear on the Naval Committees to repeal both the eight-hour provision, and the clause providing that one battleship should be built in a Government yard. The Naval Committee's solicitude for the great steel interests that control the shipbuilding trust did not need much persuasion from Secretary von Meyer along these lines. They reported a bill repealing the eight-hour provision, also the repeal of the clause making it mandatory that a battleship should be built in a navy yard.

National Lodge No. 556 of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose members are employed in the navy yard, took up the fight in real earnest and by their campaign of literature on the subject interested the entire labor movement. From the time Congress convened, December 4, 1910, to the close of the session, March, 1911, I gave practically all of my time, both day and evening, in the effort to defeat the attempt of the Secretary of the Navy and the powerful shipbuilding and steel trust's lobby to repeal these two measures.

At the request of President O'Connell, the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. became interested and on January 25, that department engaged Brother Owen McElroy of Brooklyn, N. Y., to work with me.

On February 1, Brother Rudolf Hantusch joined us as the representative of the affiliated trades of the Brooklyn navy yard. Our forces were further reinforced by Brother Thomas Carroll of Lodge No. 174, who worked with us for a period of two weeks, rendering most valuable service. Brother Arthur E. Holder, legislative representative of the A. F. of L., also co-operated with us. The wise counsel and persistent effort of these brothers had much to do with the results attained.

On Tuesday, February 21, the appropria-

tion bill was brought up in the House. The attempt of the Secretary of the Navy and the shipbuilding interests to take from us what we had gained last session was not only defeated but we secured an eight-hour provision in this year's bill that is far superior to the one contained in last year's bill, and which will ultimately secure the establishment of the eight-hour work day in the private ship yards of the country.

The amendment presented by Representative Hughes of New Jersey covers the ground in this short and drastic clause:

"Provided, that no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the construction of any boat by any person, firm, or corporation which has not at the time of commencement and during the construction of said vessels established an eight-hour work day for all employes, laborers and mechanics engaged or to be engaged in the construction of the vessels named herein."

Another matter of great importance was the defeat of the navy department in its effort to take the collier away from the Mare Island Navy Yard and give it out to contract. Congress authorized this collier to be built there three years ago. This was accomplished and sufficient money appropriated to ensure its construction at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

To show the readers of the Journal who are not familiar with the tactics of the ship trust, a brief outline of the endeavor to build this collier at the Mare Island yard will not be amiss. At the time this collier was authorized (three years ago) the limit of appropriation was fixed at \$1,800,000, this being approximately what similar colliers had formerly cost when constructed at private yards, but as soon as Congress provided "that one collier should be built in a navy yard on the Pacific Coast," the ship trust made a bid for the other one, the price named being \$900,000 or just one half what they had formerly been charging. This was done to discredit new construction in the navy yards and to make it appear that government construction was exceedingly expensive. The navy department officials assumed that they were mightier than Congress and refused to allow the Mare Island yard to proceed with the construction of the boat unless they too should build it for \$900,000. It was generally conceded that it could not be built for this amount, and for three years orders to proceed with the construction of the collier have been held up, and then the attempt was made to let the ship out to private contract.

However, we at last secured an amend-

ment to the bill increasing the limit of cost to \$1,200,000, "exclusive of indirect charges," and the members of our organizations can now proceed with the construction of this ship.

Another important success was the appropriation for a new foundry at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C., which has been recognized for many years as an absolute necessity, but the steel interests have had sufficient influence in Congress that every time an appropriation for a steel foundry was brought up, it met with certain defeat, although it was conceded that thousands of dollars could be saved the government each year. But this would interfere with private profit, hence the opposition.

Next in importance was the appropriation for a one hundred and fifty ton floating crane for the Boston Navy Yard. This proposal was ruled out on a point of order in the House, but we secured its adoption in the Senate. This will prove a great boon to the men in the Boston yard, as for a long time they have had to resort to all kinds of old fashioned methods in removing guns, turrets and other heavy material from the ships, resorting to skids, jacks, etc. This crane will facilitate the dismantling and assembling of turrets and guns. It will reduce the cost to the government and bring more work to the yard.

By the persistent, earnest effort on the part of those who have been assigned to this legislative work during the last two sessions of Congress, the following results have been accomplished:

First—The eight-hour work day will apply to contracts amounting in the aggregate to (\$28,000,000) twenty-eight million dollars.

Second—A battleship to be built at the New York Navy Yard.

Third—A collier to be constructed at Mare Island Navy Yard, and other incidental matters mentioned above.

These results have been obtained without a strike or the loss of any time on the part of our members, all this has been done at a total cost to the affiliated organizations in the Metal Trades of approximately (\$3,000.00) three thousand dollars.

The power of the labor vote is beginning to be respected; hence, these results. In conclusion I wish to thank all the individual members, local and international organizations that assisted in this great work, and that made these results possible.

To Representatives Hughes of New Jersey, Fitzgerald and Calder of New York, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Kendall of Iowa, Knowland of California and to the little

group of labor members in Congress many thanks are due.

39 East Second St., Brooklyn, N. Y.,

March 6, 1911.

Mr. A. J. Berres, Secy.-Treas.,
Metal Trades Dept., A. F. of L.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother—I desire to make a complete report of my work as legislative committeeman of the M. T. D., of the A. F. of L. My report is as follows:

I was selected to act as legislative committeeman before Congress, by the M. T. D., for the purpose of securing legislation in furthering the eight-hour workday and I have spent six weeks devoting my entire time in urging upon the members of Congress, and in every other way possible the extension of the eight-hour law in connection with the building of battleships, colliers and other work authorized in the Naval Appropriation Bill, as reported by the Naval Affairs Committee and also to retain the building of the battleship New York in the New York Navy Yard, and the enforcement of the eight-hour law on the naval work authorized in last year's naval bill.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of the House reported a bill which provided for the repeal of all eight-hour legislation enacted at the last session of Congress and for taking the battleship New York out of the Navy Yard to give it to a private contractor to build, and the bill was so framed that all work authorized therein would be done under contract with no limitation as to the hours of labor.

Letters and telegrams were sent to all State branches of the A. F. of L. and to other organizations with reference to the above legislation, which they in turn were to send to their respective Representatives and Senators protesting against the changes proposed, and requesting the adoption of an eight-hour amendment covering all work authorized in the bill.

In my work I have co-operated in every way with President Gompers of the A. F. of L., President O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department, and with all other National and Local Committees who have kept up a continual campaign for this legislation for many years.

As a result of this work amendments were adopted to the Naval Bill reported by the Committee, so that all of the eight-hour legislation enacted last year remains in the law, and all the work on the battleships authorized in this year's bill must be done under the eight-hour workday and provision was made to go ahead with the

work on the battleship New York at the New York Navy Yard, and with the collier at the Vallejo Yard, Cal.

In order to secure this legislation it was necessary to reverse the action of the Committee on Naval Affairs and to secure sufficient votes to overrule the decision of the Chairman who ruled the eight-hour amendments out of order, but the House refused to sustain the ruling of the chair. The amendment was introduced and the appeal taken by Congressman Hughes of New Jersey.

I am pleased to report that we have been successful in securing the passage of the Naval Bill in which such great progress is made for an eight-hour workday as applied to the building of ships authorized by Congress, notwithstanding the opposition of the Secretary of the Navy and the great pressure brought to bear to defeat the eight-hour legislation as enacted at the previous session of Congress.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) OWEN McELROY,
Legislative Committeeman,
M. T. D., A. F. of L.

When we stop to consider that the opposition of the Secretary of the Navy as well as the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, had to be overcome, the work accomplished in the direction of keeping intact the amendments that were inserted in the Naval Bill of June 24, 1910, is proof of the wisdom of the Executive Officers of this Department in concluding to appoint a legislative committeeman to lobby in favor of the retention of these important amendments. President O'Connell in submitting the recommendation to the Executive Board, referred to the work the International Association of Machinists had done during the previous session of Congress, towards having these two amendments inserted, called attention to the fact that inasmuch as all the Metal Trades would be directly affected by the passage of such legislation, that all should bear a portion of the expense of maintaining a lobby at the United States capitol in favor of these amendments. It was finally agreed that the Metal Trades Department should appoint and bear the expense of such a lobby.

With the American Federation of Labor, the Metal Trades Department, and the International Association of Machinists, who continued to have a representative at the Capitol, all co-operating, good results were accomplished. We should continue to maintain a legislative committeeman each year,

for if we can eventually have the eight-hour provision apply to the armor and armament we will not only have done a great deal towards establishing the eight-hour day, but it will undoubtedly give us an excellent opportunity to organize the steel plants, and to establish decent conditions of labor for the employes. The clause in the Naval Bill heretofore authorizing the appropriation for the purchase of armor and armament reads as follows:

"Toward the armor and armament of domestic manufacture for vessels authorized." The words "of domestic manufacture" have been stricken out, thereby allowing foreign manufacturers to compete in future bidding upon all contracts for armor and armament.

This was a staggering blow to the Bethlehem Steel Company, who have been especially favored with Government contracts, receiving in recent years more than its share of these contracts. We should especially bend our efforts in the next Congress to having tacked to the armor and armament provision, the eight-hour clause, then the greatest opposition to the passage of the general eight-hour bill will have been removed.

The eight-hour clause relating to the construction of four submarine torpedo boats which carries with it an appropriation not to exceed in the aggregate \$2,000,000, and the two battleships the cost of which is not to exceed \$6,000,000 each, is as follows:

"Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the construction of any boat by any person, firm or corporation which has not at the time of the commencement and construction of said vessels established an eight-hour workday for all employes, laborers and mechanics engaged, or to be engaged in the construction of vessels named herein."

While there is an appropriation for other boats in the bill, the eight-hour clause is only specific in the instance of the four submarine boats and the two battleships.

Fraternally yours,
D. J. BERRER,
Secretary-Treasurer
M. T. D., A. F. of L.

Some people grumble about everything, be it right or wrong.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

HE NEVER PAYS HIS DUES.

(With apologies to the author of "He Never Blamed the Booze.")
 He works all day, never misses a pay,
 He hogs it all his might,
 He's there at five in the morning to get
 his fire-a-light,
 And if the boss just looks his way he
 shivers in his shoes,
 He hollers about the Union, but—"HE
 NEVER PAYS HIS DUES."

He goes to the theatre, takes in the "five
 and ten,"
 He preaches on the corner—"Boys, why
 don't you act like men!"
 He goes to sleep, and in between each lit-
 tle snooze
 He thinks about the Union, but—"HE
 NEVER PAYS HIS DUES."

His constitution got run down, at least
 that's what he said.
 He asked for a subscription to buy his
 children bread.
 He sneaked around the corner and he
 spent it all on booze,
 He got it from the Union, but—"HE
 NEVER PAID HIS DUES."

He said we all were grafters, everything's
 not what it seems.
 He laid awake at night, he did, and fos-
 tered up new schemes.
 He said the Day's Pay Assessment was
 just another ruse.
 He got strike pay from the Union, but—"HE
 NEVER PAID HIS DUES."

He hollered when we told him "Delin-
 quent" means "Expel."
 He told the Union and its officers to go
 plum down to H-L.
 He pleaded for another chance and got it,
 'twas no use,
 He skipped from town and beat it—"HE
 NEVER PAID HIS DUES."

He scabbed it then all round the States to
 beat the Unions down.
 He kept his eyes wide open for strikes and
 straightway sneaked in town.
 He didn't like it—that we know—and often
 had the blues,
 But this was retribution, 'cause—"HE
 NEVER PAID HIS DUES."

He one day had an accident and died with-
 out a friend.
 He disgraced his fellow-workman and met
 a disgraceful end.
 We don't know where he's buried—we'd
 like to mourn and muse,
 And carve upon his tombstone—"HE
 NEVER PAID HIS DUES."

COME TO THE CONVENTION.

Just step up to the foreman, boys
 And tell him you must go
 Down in dear old Georgia
 To see the Blacksmiths' show.

We are waiting for you day by day,
 And when we get you here
 We know that you'll stay IF you've got
 A CARD that reads DAY'S PAY.

The president will be here with us,
 All for a jolly good time—
 No, not big William Taft,
 But President Jas. W. Kline.

We are expecting a large delegation
 From five hundred locals, you know,
 So, boys, line up your delegates,
 Be sure you're not too slow.

So, boys, lets all get together,
 And give three mighty cheers
 To many of our noble leaders
 Who are sure to be here.

We are expecting you, boys,
 At least one thousand and seven,
 To meet with us in ATLANTA.
 O-C-T-O-B-E-R, 1911.
 No 1, Atlanta, Ga.

**ASTRONOMICAL PREDICTIONS
FOR APRIL.**

The month of April will come in look-
 ing young and foolish and will laugh,
 smile, grumble, growl and go out roaring
 like a bull who sees a Dago's shirt on the
 railway fence.

At this season the Easter bonnet crosses
 the earth's orbit and there will be severe
 storms when father sees the bills. Spring
 will be here—it has been here before—and
 will look something like the last one. Then
 the odor of violets and burnt overshoes
 will be in the land. The waves will beat
 on the sandy shore and father will beat
 on the sandy carpet. The little lambs will
 gambol in the day time and the politicians
 will gamble at night. The hornet will go
 forth seeking the man with summer pants;
 all nature will be active, so will the man
 from whom I have lately received a new
 windometer and have moved my observa-
 tory out by the river. Come out some
 day and drop in.

OLD ZICCETTY.

See that the Union Label in on the sole
 of your shoes.

GOMPERS' SUIT DISMISSED.

Contempt Charges to Be Dealt With Later—Would Be a Crime to Convict, Says Judge Alton B. Parker.

The civil suit involving difficulties between the Bucks' Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, and the American Federation of Labor was dismissed by the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that the issue had been settled out of court and it was a "moot case."

The boycott case dwelt purely with whether the American Federation of Labor had the right to prosecute a national boycott against the Bucks' Stove and Range Company.

The contempt case is a proceeding growing out of the alleged violation of an injunction granted in the boycott case.

The settlement between the company and the labor unions was made several months ago when the Bucks' Stove and Range Company decided to become a union shop.

The decision had nothing whatever to do with the criminal cases in which Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are charged with contempt and the proceeding was in accordance with the action of the court in refusing recently to allow the arguments of the case to be completed because the parties had settled their differences out of court.

The famous case of the Bucks' Stove and Range Company vs. Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and all organized labor, which received its final hearing in the United States Supreme Court, was not pushed at the wish of the Bucks Company. The A. F. of L. officials have insisted that it be carried to a finish, and President Gompers exonerates the company from further blame and explains the situation to all organized labor in the following letter:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1911.

To All Organized Labor.

Greeting: It is but fair to the present management of the Bucks' Stove and Range Company that all organized labor and friends be thoroughly informed that the company could not, by anything it could possibly do, put an end to the cases pending in the United States Supreme Court, in the name of this company; that the company offered to do everything in its power to end them, but the suits were continued in its name, at labor's request, and for the purpose of obtaining a definite decision upon the points involved, which we deemed to be of the greatest importance to organized labor. We regarded any effort at the

discontinuance of the suits before a judgment by the Supreme Court as a great calamity.

All differences between the Bucks' Stove and Range Company and organized labor have for months been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and our fellow trade unionists and friends should in every way possible show by their patronage and encouragement that we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship, and that just as we have proven our readiness and ability to defend ourselves from the attacks of our opponents, so must we show ourselves ready to assist our friends.

No matter what the outcome may be in connection with the cases now pending in the United States Supreme Court, which were started in the name of the Bucks' Stove and Range Company, labor is on the most friendly and cordial terms with the management of that company, and one of the sincerest evidences of their friendship for us was their action in not withdrawing their former attorneys or appearance in the suits now pending.

It was at our request that they were not withdrawn as we wished to have the legality of our position tested and tried to a finish.

The continuance of the cases in the name of the Bucks' Stove and Range Company places them in the position of appearing to prosecute, and their friendly action in not withdrawing their attorneys should be fully and thoroughly explained to all workers and friends. Justice and right demand that all be informed that the Bucks' Stove and Range Company is entitled to the encouragement and patronage of all labor's friends and sympathizers.

Please give all possible publicity in every way to labor's present friendly relations with the Bucks' Stove and Range Company.

Yours fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of A. F. of L.

Judge Parker's Statement.

"It would be a terrible punishment," emphasized Judge Alton B. Parker, "to put President Gompers in jail for one year, for he is the head—the chief executive officer—of over a million organized workers."

Allowing this hint, as to the seriousness of attempting to convict the entire American Federation of Labor through its officials, to filter through the heads of the judges, Parker then made a telling plea showing in what manner it would be quite right and lawful to find for the defendants. He told the intently listening judges that his clients had not continued the boycott after the issuance of the injunction,

but that they had made an appeal for funds to carry on a legal defense, and in making this appeal they very rightfully explained to their fellow union men the history of the Bucks' Stove and Range Company boycott. Suave in his manner towards nine men who sit above all authority in the United States, Judge Parker did everything to please, flatter and assist them to the conclusion which it was plain they desired to attain.

Contrary to all this came Daniel Davenport, attorney for the American Anti-Boycott Association, and with his loud voice and bullying manner used methods of speech that might be telling in a police court but were plainly most distasteful to the listening judges. They leaned back in their cushioned chairs and in ominous silence heard him to the end.

"These men," declared Davenport, referring to Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell, "are violating every law of God and man. There would have been no strike in the Bucks' Stove and Range Company's works if it had not been for these union agitators—the workmen there were in every way entirely satisfied and happy."

Talking louder and louder, picturing the plague of unionism that had infected the United States, telling the judges that they must find these men guilty or worse would follow, Davenport was finally stopped by the Chief Justice with the information that he had run seven minutes over his time.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Rev. Gilbert D. Cleworth.

There is a big contrast between the old meeting house standing in a graveyard, and the present day church standing flush with the city street. The contrast is significant. That old church, silent and dark six days out of seven, standing back four or five rods from the road, approached by a path lined on either side by gravestones and surrounded by the mounds and marks of death, indicated that religion was associated more with death than life. The church on the street, along which go thronging busy men and women, speaks the message of its supreme interest in life. And life is a very real thing to folks. They are not interested in a crown wearing and palm waving existence hereafter, but they are tremendously concerned about a decent living and decent conditions here. When a man says "The church has no business with a man's dirty face. The church has no business with a man's naked back. The church has no business with a man's empty stomach: The church has just

one business with a man, and that is to save his soul," he is voicing a view that goes for in accounting for the church's loss of influence over the multitude.

Christ had business with empty stomachs. His disciples would bid the hungry begone, but the Master said, "No, bid them sit down," and he fed them all. I have yet to read a denunciation of Christ. It is not Christ who is arraigned, it is the Church. Let Christ's program be that of the Church, and let it be carried out as he fulfilled it, and the arraignment will cease. We are not in those pews to serve God! We are here to worship Him, and to gather strength. Service is on the outside. "Is the sermon done?" "No, the sermon is preached, it remains to be done." It remains to be done out in these streets, down in these factories, and stores and offices and warehouses. Does the church influence conduct? Is a landlord now just and considerate to his tenants because he is a church member? Is the merchant now honest; is the railway magnate less greedy and inhuman? The workingmen shout, No! Well, they must be shown that to be a Christian means to be an observer of the Golden Rule, and of the principles contained in the Sermon on the Mount. Man has been placed in this world to save it. Yes, this world, with its dirt and disease, its wrongs and cruelties, its vice and shame. I: must be saved. The church must lift up its voice and use its influence against Child-labor. Sixty thousand children in New York City alone are drudges, being dwarfed physically and mentally, and ruined morally. We must work for legislation against such an enormity. We must protest against Sunday labor. We must help the Mail Clerks and every other organization contending for the day of rest. We need a six day law so that if men must work on Sunday they should at least have one day for rest and recreation. We must stand for a juster distribution of wealth. The working man feels that he is not getting his fair share. He knows his contribution to the wealth of the world. He knows the part that he plays in the production of the necessities, the luxuries and the ornamentalities of life. He knows that not a loaf goes on the table without his toil. He knows that not a tie is hewn and shaped and laid only as it is done by him. He carrying people, not a box car carrying merchandise speeds its way from city to city and from ocean to ocean, that has not been pounded and forged and fashioned into being by him. He knows that not an automobile glides through the parks with its merry load of pleasure seekers that was

not bolted and burnished by his horny hands. He is not unmindful of the part capital plays in industry, but he cannot overlook his own. Where is his luxury? When is his recreation? He justly demands such a share of the product as will keep him and his in comfort, and such a share of time as will enable him to enrich his mind in the libraries, to associate with his family, so that his house may be a home and not just a stopping place, and to go for beautiful and refreshing recreation under God's blue skies, in God's pure air, under the green trees, vocal with the music of the birds. The church must recognize the fairness of these claims, and urge them with heart and soul.

So must it stand for better conditions of labor, so that the lives of men will not be jeopardized while they are at work. Such a measure as the Employer's Liability Act should receive the hearty and steadfast support of every lover of his kind. So should it be demanded than an adequate supply of fresh air be admitted to the factories, shops and foundries, and that the sanitation be well inspected and kept perfect. Many a man goes to his death through being compelled to work in a damp, musty basement where water oozes between the stones. The stifling and unclean sweatshops put the hectic stamp of consumption on many a cheek. Christian men should have a heart interest in all these things. They should recognize the inherent worth of humanity. They should recognize the sublime truth of the brotherhood of man, and should know that more sacred than the sacred church or the sacred altar, or the sacred chalice, or the sacred day, or even than the sacred book, is the sacred life that throbs beneath every coat and jacket, for this is a part of God Himself.

AMPLE REWARD.

The late Professor William James of Harvard in his lectures on the psychology of childhood, has a story that illustrates well the queer currents of a child's thought.

A father, one Thanksgiving morning—so the story runs—showed his little son a history of New England.

"Here is a picture of the Puritans going to church," he said. "What good and pious men! Notice their sugar-loaf hats. They walk in single file through the deep snow, and each man carries a gun."

"What do they carry guns to church for?" the boy asked, with sudden interest.

"For fear of the Indians," was the reply. "The Indians are apt to lie in wait for them at every turning. Ah, what pious men they were, to be sure! Think of them the next time you want to shirk your religious duties. Through snow and sleet, through bitter cold, through the perilous ambuscades of the savage Indians they wended their way to church, Sunday after Sunday, with pious, thankful hearts. Yet you—"

Said the boy, "I'd go to church every day in the week if I could get a shot at an Indian on the way."

STEEL TRUST MAKES OLD AGE AT FORTY.

The fight against the steel trust and its subterranean connection with the Navy Department, which has been carried on through two sessions of Congress by Representative Rainey, has received an additional impetus from the sensational exposure of conditions in the plants of the United States Steel Corporation as written by John A. Fitch in the last number of the American Magazine. Representative Rainey says that it is his intention to have Mr. Fitch called as a witness at the committee hearings which will take place during the summer months, provided Congress is called for special session.

"In the Carnegie Steel Company," says Mr. Fitch, "March and October are known as 'record months.' Machinery and men are speeded to the limit in hopes of establishing new records of outputs. If a crew breaks a record each man gets a cigar!

"Today a large majority of the steel workers in Allegheny County work 12 hours out of each 24. There are men classed as day laborers, and some molders and machinists who have a theoretical ten-hour day. But when the mills are busy these men work 12 hours and longer. Machinists work on repairs when there is a break down and they quit when the repairing is finished. Twenty-four hours on a job is no uncommon thing. I talked with a machinist one day who had worked 36 hours consecutively, the week before.

"The officials of the steel companies admit that their plans are to keep the men from organizing. 'If I knew,' said the head of one of the Pittsburgh companies, 'that the men in our works had held a meeting and had listened to addresses by officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers, I would discharge every one of the men who were active in bringing the meeting about.'"

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local Union No. 415.

At the last meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to take from this earth by death the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER WM. CONABOY,
our financial secretary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local, do hereby extend to our brother and his family our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in this, their hour of great sorrow and bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our bereaved brother and a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

GUST KROFACEK,
ALBERT ROHRDANE,
ALBERT KALUPY,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 12

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the relentless hand of death there has been removed from our midst our beloved

BRO. H. J. WISSMANN,
a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that the same be sent to our JOURNAL for publication.

W. G. FREDERICKS,
N. H. MERRITT,
H. STRIEFF,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 317.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things, and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death, our beloved brother and fellow workman,

FRED ZILM,
a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the Most Merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear this loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and also be recorded in our minutes.

JOE DAVIS,
MIKE HANNELL,
W. J. HARBRECK,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 453.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove by death our beloved

BRO. LAWRENCE HOFFMAN,
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local convey to the family of our deceased brother, its sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good may sustain them in their desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of our local, a copy sent to the family, and that a copy be also sent to our official JOURNAL, and that our charter be draped for sixty days.

THOS. HODGE,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 147

The following resolution was passed unanimously at our last regular meeting:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER HENRY SHINDAL;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Local extend to the Brother and his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of trouble.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the home of the Brother and spread upon the minutes of this Local; also a copy of the same be sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. BOYD,
G. ADAMS,
R. ANDERSON,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 455.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. WM. H. FINNIE.

Resolved, That the members of this local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother in his hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain him in his sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother; a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

GROVER MUNDY,
EARNEST MCBRIDE,
ROBERT MCGRAW,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 90.

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. GEO. W. TAMSITT,
shop foreman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend to Mr. Tamsitt and family their heartfelt sympathy in their time of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL for publication.

CHAS. E. FISHER, Secy.

From Local Union No. 90.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

SISTER OF BROS. WILL AND CHAS. FRANK,
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend to the family their heartfelt sympathy in this, their time of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL for publication.

CHAS. E. FISHER, Secy.

From Local No. 460.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from his earthly to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

FATHER OF BROTHER FRANK HARRIS.

Whereas, We believe the family has been bereft of a kind father, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and also be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

D. S. MCGILLIVRAY,
GORDON WALLACE,
CHAS. CROMIER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 483.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved Brother and fellow workman,

GEORGE TAMSETT,
therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family in the hour of their affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official Journal for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of this Union.

W. J. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

From Local Union No. 208

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to take unto himself our well beloved Brother and shop-mate,

T. F. STEWART,

whose memory will ever be cherished by every true man. His was a life of honesty, sincerity, and labor well performed; and

WHEREAS, in his death the Blacksmith loses a friend whose memory will be fondly cherished, we, the members of this local, deplore and grieve his death, and in token of the esteem and respect we have for his memory, we do hereby extend to the bereaved family and his relatives our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That this expression of sympathy be adopted as a consolation, spread upon the minutes of this Local, a copy sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal and copies sent those who mourn, but

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be inscribed on the records of this meeting, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and that a copy also be sent to the

DANIEL REINHARDT,
L. LAMBERT,
OTTO HAUMGART,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 30

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things, in his infinite wisdom, to call to himself the

SISTER OF BROTHER J. E. BROWN;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the Brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and that the same be recorded upon the minutes of our meeting.

W. H. MYERS
H. BLANZ,
J. B. FAIR,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 406

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to take from this earth by death the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. FRANK J. HORTON;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local, do hereby extend to our Brother and his family our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in this, their hour of great sorrow and bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our bereaved Brother and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

CHAS. A. PERRY,
CHAS. HATLEY,
GEO. A. HEWITT,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 333.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The messenger of death, guided by a Divine Providence, has invaded the home of our esteemed

BROTHER FRED YAGER

and removed therefrom a beloved son, and
WHEREAS, We are painfully conscious that words are inadequate, and at best but faintly express the sorrow we feel; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend such sympathy as human hearts can offer upon an occasion such as this, and commend the bereaved family to the Almighty for spiritual comfort and consolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local, and a copy be sent to Brother and Mrs. Whaley, also to our official Journal for publication.

E. A. ROBERTS,
M. A. MURRAY,
W. J. POWERS,
Committee.

From Local No. 124

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, By the relentless hand of death, there has been removed from our midst,

THE MOTHER OF PRES. M. E. WALSH;
Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction. And we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our Journal, also to the family of the deceased, and the same to be recorded in our minutes.

ALBERT OWEN,
H. S. WHEAL,
W. E. ELMORE,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 144

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

J. E. BENTON;
a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the most merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that the same be published in our official Journal.

W. J. MOUNT,
J. J. ARCHER,
A. C. BRITTON,
Committee

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

To avoid delays and a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, the local secretaries should exercise great care in sending to the General Office for renewals and for WITHDRAWAL cards. Any due book received and found to be improperly stamped or not having sufficient stamps pasted in the book will be held until such time as the proper stamps or money to cover shortage is received by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Members wishing withdrawal cards or duplicate books and making application for the same since January 1, 1911, will have to pay the DAY'S PAY assessment before a clean withdrawal card can be issued. See Article X, Section V, Page 42.

NOTICE.

In ordering duplicate due books, the local secretaries should see that Day's Pay assessment is paid for the period in which book is desired.



This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.00. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

**General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.**

General Officers.

JAMES W. KLINE, General President, 570-535 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4274.
WM. F. KRAMER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-535 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
W. J. DOUGHERTY, First General Vice President, 309 Brockenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
C. N. GLOVER, Second Vice President, 6210 Hermitage ave., Chicago, Ill.
W. G. POWLESLAND, Third Vice President, 250 Beatrice St., Toronto, Canada.
T. FLANAGAN, Fourth Vice President, 2227 Brainard st., New Orleans, La.
ROY HORN, Fifth Vice President, 3425 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
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W. J. EVANS, Seventh Vice President, 827 N. Montana St., Butte, Mont.
C. W. KOENIG, Eighth Vice Pres., (Reserve). 215 E. Williams St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
GEO. PEACOCK, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve). 318 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Board.

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G. SANDEMAN, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN REID, 82 South 7th St., Kansas City Kans.
WM. THOMPSON, 644 Otgen Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

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ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

CHICAGO AND VICINITY — Special organizer, Edw. Tegtmeyer, office 10 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. Phone Main 4345.

District Councils

- 2 **MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL** President, John P. Reid, 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 190, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 **FRISCO SYSTEM.**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell St., Springfield Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM.**—President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM.**—Pres., S. J. Osten, 7244 Lowe Ave., Chicago, Ill., secretary, Thomas Yates, 9013 Dauphin ave., Chicago, Ill.; B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM.**—President, — Secretary, —
- 11 **INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM.**—President, — Secretary, —
- 12 **PACIFIC SYSTEM.**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 2801 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; secretary, Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 14 **NORTHWESTERN.**—Pres., Phil J. Warren, 757 Indiana st., Winona, Minn.; secretary, Henry Coelln, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- 15 **ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.**—President, John W. Duff, 408 S. 14th street, Chickasha, Oklahoma; secretary, D. E. Burt, 511 N. Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.** President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va. secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **SOUTHERN SYSTEM.**—President, Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 **BIG FOUR SYSTEM.**—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **NORFOLK & WESTERN.**—President, Wm. McDoumott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **BOSTON & MAINE.**—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Alison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 22 Pierce st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, c/o C. E. Shops, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM.**—Pres., W. L. Eulow, 2014 Grand ave.; sec., E. L. Comas, 1622 Kennedy, ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT.**—Pres., Frank Olin, 37 Maple st., Oneonta, N. Y.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 24 **DENVER AND RIO GRANDE SYSTEM.**—Pres., Geo. W. Kuykendall, 685 Galapage st.; sec., A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st., Denver Col.

District Councils.

- 25 **NORTHWEST DISTRICT**—President, R. F. Matek, 908 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec. A. O. Anderson, 590 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec. F. L. Peuleoka, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WABASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas. W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—
ST. LOUIS—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 200 S. Broadway, Pres., Wm. Cain, 790 A Euclid Avenue; sec., Frank A. LaBee, 3915 - A Palmer Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**, Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st. Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beachorer, 213 Reed St. Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Union Labor Temple, Pres., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave.; sec., Wm. Eggers, 2323 Wylie ave. Bus. Agent, J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 40 **PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1403 N. 59th st. West Philadelphia; Sec., Geo. Schriner, 2516 N. 17th st.; Business Mgr., John M. Tobin, 316 Odd Fellows Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 93 Central ave. Pres., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista av.; sec., Frank Fechter, 508 Pulliam st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Italian Hall, Pres., G. L. Brown, 828 Rayburn av.; sec., Ira Laudrum, 973 Edna street; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop, Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 8rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellows hall, 305½ Baroque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Baroque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 468, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Union Hall, 5th and Penn. street Pres., E. C. Britt; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John Morrissey, Box 502; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Eagle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia, Pres., A. D. Jones; Clifton Forge, Va., sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Va.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1910½ Third avenue, President, Wm. Lawson, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Board of Trade Bldg., Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., E. T. Harrison; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson St., Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A Euclid ave.; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 912 Rutger street, St. Louis, Mo.
- 13 **MACON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts. Pres., J. O. Ellis, S. Macon, Ga.; sec., M. A. Michael, P. O. box 364, Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Robert Sweeney, 4400 Princeton av., Chicago Ill.; fin. sec., W. D. Williams, 711 S. Campbell ave., Chicago Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., B. L. Berris, Windsor Hotel; sec., W. J. Kerivan, 531 Second ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREESPORT**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Socialist hall, Stephenson St. Pres., Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; sec., Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall, Pres. T. G. Lowery, 423 E. Carpenter st.; sec., T. T. Turley, 314 Dorner st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. E. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. W. H. Meyers, Argenta, Ark.; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1415 W. 18th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Carpenter's Hall, Pres. B. V. Cecil, 914 Hardy street; sec., W. J. Noonan, 1237 Rutland st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. President, Colvin Hagerty; sec., H. E. Gerrish 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 38 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th Ave., Labor Temple, Pres., James J. Murphy, 913 Court st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 2704½ Alder street. Pres., H. Weber, 913 Albina avenue; sec., J. L. Burke, 667 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Stevenson, 681 Michigan ave., Portland, Ore.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets on 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1898 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

- 60 **BLKHOEN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., S. D. Gibson; sec., W. C. Goddeau, Box 348, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
- 61 **ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, P. Hanrahan; 834 Tuscarora st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 990 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 62 **LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 63 **STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 814 E. Oak st.; secretary, E. E. Tremain, 648 E. Market st., Stockton, Cal.
- 64 **OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minxles, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 65 **SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, 22½ 6th street, S. Pres., Dan'l Lawrence; sec., Eliza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 66 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Tilberry hall, Fifth and Engineer st. President, J. T. Abney; secretary, L. Gantert, 1630 So. Vermont Avenue; fin. sec., W. J. Musick, 1117 E. 6th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 67 **SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 185 Selma st.; st.; sec., D. L. Putnam 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 68 **WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 69 **TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, R. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 70 **BLACK HAWK**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. President, G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Frank Mitchell, 313 Iowa st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 71 **KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 5th st., and State ave. Pres., Frank Whaley, 5503 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1102 N. 12th st., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 72 **BIG SPRINGS**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodman's Hall. President, J. P. Clark; secretary S. T. Brownfield, Box 639, Big Springs, Tex.
- 73 **BEAMOUNT**—Meets second and fourth Saturday, at Union Temple Hall. Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 74 **GREEN ISLAND**—Pres., Sol. Fesser, 163 George st.; sec. Wm. Schraft, 2 Bleecker st., Green Island, N. Y.
- 75 **FLOUB CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., C. J. Redlack, 2410 Fillmore st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.; sec. Albin Norlin, 2010 22d ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 76 **MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3006 Villet st.; sec., John Pelkofer 494 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 77 **SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Yorkthiener's Hall, Union ave. Pres., H. A. Burger, 4721 Puget Sound ave.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6045 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 78 **EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy 1208 West Locust; st. Bloomington, Ill.
- 79 **CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., Henry Coeelin, 414 N. Lawndale ave.; sec., Wm Ives, 4538 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 80 **BATTLE CREEK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st. Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Dell, 4 C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 81 **VICTORIA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor hall, Douglas st. President, George Wise, Thoburn P. O., Esquimaux, B. C.; sec., Frank W. Jeeves, 2649 Graham st., Victoria, B. C.
- 82 **VEHICLE WORKERS**—Pres., M. B. Zollars, Sec., C. C. Johnson, Pittsburg, Kan.
- 83 **VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 84 **HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Jos. W. Miller, 520 18th st.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 85 **MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 86 **SHERMAN**—Meets 3rd Friday night at Wetenkemp hall, Pres., C. C. Bullock; sec. L. C. Korf, 1604 Porter st, Sherman, Texas.
- 87 **SYDNEY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 333 Charlotte st. Pres., Donald McKenzie, 65 Rockdale ave.; sec., Ira P. McKay, 106 Argyle st., Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 88 **ENTERPRISE**—Meets every third Tuesday at Carpenters' hall, 1321 Broadway; President A. J. Raef 1813 Grand Avenue., sec., Henry W. Smith., 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 89 **MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., A. O. Meyer, E. Grand ave.; sec., C. E. Fisher, 706 Sledge st., Marshall, Tex.
- 90 **ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple. Pres., R. A. McFarland, 136 Green st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1100 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
- 91 **PITCAIRN**—Pres., E. B. Kappel; sec., G. A. Morgan, 28 Hiland st., North Braddock, Pa.
- 92 **COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave President, R. J. Kearney, P. O. box 545, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 93 **CARTERVILLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, Pres., Elmer Beasley; Sec., Lewis H. Crowder, Williamson Co. Carterville Ill.
- 94 **DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomburg and Conler avenues. Pres., Frank Watson 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 95 **JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 E. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 96 **ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, W. L. Scott, 709 Tazwell ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

- 100 **OAKLAND**.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, A. Beaton 676 E. 24th st.; sec., F. L. Penlock, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**.—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., M. H. Corken, 1417 5½ ave.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 102 **RICHMOND**.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. President, W. A. Ryan, 3702 Grove ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., B. J. Cottrell, Maury Cemetery, Manchester, Va.
- 103 **WINONA**.—Meets first Mondays at La Page's Hall, W. 3d st. President, C. W. Eifeltdt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budda hall, cor. 9th and Riddle sts. Pres., William Ratohford, 1738 Madison ave.; sec., Joe Kelly, 497 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 112 **FRISCO**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., A. McGuire, 101 Beard Ave., sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec., C. Garner, 310 Woodard street, Denison, Texas
- 116 **HELENA**.—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall. President, John Howard, 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczyński, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot street. President, Jessie Bonsall; secretary, Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., B. H. Tally, 546 N. Main st.; secretary pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur av., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. President Edward Casey; secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton avenue; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Wm. L. Phillips, 514 Dove st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortuin Hall, on 8th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1516 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 126 **WARWICK**.—Meets every Tuesday night at Central Labor Union Hall, 3rd and Washington ave. Pres., C. E. Kidd, 3601 Hunt ave.; sec., Lee R. Todd, 316 44th st., Newport News, Va.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; sec., Richard Keelan, 300 E. 24th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and 22nd st. President, Frank Beecher, 213 Reed st.; sec., John Connors, 382 Mackinaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 129 **TUBAL CAIN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., C. Phelps, 620 East st.; sec., J. W. Joliffe, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, President, Robert Watt 34 Sherman st., secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., John Sutherland, Flora st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Maple st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres., J. A. Dickerson, 308 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Laner, 715 E. 1th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, John Bridger; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B.C.
- 153 **ESCANABA**.—Meets every 4th Thursday at Union Hall, Ludington st. Pres., Chas. Bowers; sec., G. A. Duggan, 308 S. Jennie st., Escanaba, Mich.
- 155 **ALGIERS**.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renssely hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. F. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **SAGINAW**.—Meets 1st and 3rd. Sat., at Labor Union Hall. President, August Leesch 417 North 3rd. ave.; sec., Samuel West, 519 North 4th., St. Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 302 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 15th st.; sec. Wm. Porter, 708 A St. Clair ave. East St. Louis Ill
- 161 **FORT SCOTT**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 309½ E. Wall st. Pres., C. Kern 322 W. Pine st., sec., Chris Edwards, 412 Heylman st., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, John Pay, c. 628 Church st., sec., H. J. Farrell 328 W. Maple ave., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **HAVELOCK**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., E. C. Garrison; sec., John McKinney, box 264 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at City Hall. Pres., Chas. E. McHugh; sec., Will Gannon, P. O. box 137 sec. pro-tem, Sam Bartell, Valley Junction, Ia.

- 166 **SALT LAKE CITY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. Pres., Frank Nemis, 54 Depot ave.; sec. R. C. Brown, 65 W. Capitol st., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **MUSKOGEE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., Alf. Growney, 49 Carmelita st.; sec., J. P. McCabe, 2754 21st st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 169 **CHILLICOTHE**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Paint and Water sts. Pres., W. R. Chandley, 721 Hirt st.; sec., A. F. Rumpf, 505 McKellar st., Chillicothe, O.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., R. F. Hamrick; sec., R. F. Hamrick, 914 Bell st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 172 **COALINGA**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at Buckley's Hall, Pres., Jas. Johnson; P. O. Box 153; sec., H. L. Pierce, 264 East Rst., Coalinga, Cal.
- 173 **CAMDEN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fitzgerald hall, Broadway and Nulton av. Pres., Jas. Flannery, 436 Jackson st.; sec., John Flannery, 436 Jackson st., Camden, N. J.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts. Pres., E. H. Holthaus, 1421 L. st.; sec., W. Wooden, 2205 17th st.; fin. sec., A. J. Schults, 720 10th st., Sacramento, Cal.
- 176 **SANDIEGO**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Labor Temple, Fourth street; Pres., C. G. Carson, box 68, R. F. D. No. 2; sec., C. W. Rees, R. F. D. No. 2, box 68 B, San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **BRAZOS VALLEY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., E. C. Symank; sec., S. B. Pippin, Pearce, Texas.
- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**.—Meets third Fridays at Machinist's hall, S. Main st. Pres., J. P. Marshall, 429 W. Chillicothe ave.; sec., Luther Parks, 108 Buckingham st.; Bellefontaine, Ohio.
- 179 **ALTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, H. J. Benson, Jr., 62 East Sixth street; sec., A. Budde, 920 E. 3d st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **NEW HAVEN**—Meets on the second Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Eagan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 30 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 183 **PARLOE CITY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 432 10th ave., E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **BAKERSFIELD**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 **DES MOINES**.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Eddie Johnson; sec. pro tem., Jerry Fouby, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 186 **PATERSON, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 432 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **INDEPENDENCE**—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9b and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 577 N. Douglas st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **EDDYSTONE**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., John Peterson, box 22 Crum Lynn, Pa.; sec., Samuel E. Techton, 418 E. 3rd st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **BENTON**—President, Henry Butth, 2807 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday aft., at Brick's hall, 1315 Lion st. President, Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; sec. Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **MARBLE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parsons, 337 Oak Hill ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 192 **QUEEN CITY**—Pres., John Czariste, 574 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 193 **STAR**—Meets first and third Mondays at Carpenter's hall. President, F. M. Spicer, 215 S. Cottage Grove avenue; sec., N. H. Kyte, 805 E. California st., Urbana, Illinois.
- 196 **MONROE**—Meets every 2d & 4th Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall Pres. J. L. Buchanan 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brook, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 **DROP FORGERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templars Hall, cor. State and Jay str. Pres. Geo. W. Matthew 442 Ave., A.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **JACKSON CITY**—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 405 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **SCIOTO**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor hall, Chillicothe st. Pres., V. R. Barrell; sec., P. A. Justice, 1812 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, David L. Jenkins, 520 E. 11th st.; sec., D. J. Clifford, 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 **HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**—Pres., James Hanley, 5733 Justine avenue; sec., N. O. Macdonald, 536 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **PADUCAH**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. G. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2; secretary, W. L. Averitt, R. F. D. No. 2, Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **LIBERTY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkrans hall. Pres., J. Kapwaki, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., E. W. Wiese, 3 Wendell avenue., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **GRAND CROSSING**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. President, Jas. Hawley, 5733 Justine ave.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **CLINTON**—Meets every fourth Tuesday Pres., G. W. Bales; sec., J. R. Cooper, 1113 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **PRINCETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres. John Butterworth, 624 Stoemont st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **BOSTON**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Eliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Eliot st.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

- 310 **MERIDIAN**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., C. L. Biggs 411 41st ave.; sec., L. L. Long, 431 41st ave., Meridian, Miss.
- 312 **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. Pres., Edward Ashdown; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3127 N. Griffin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 313 **SPOKANE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison St., Spokane. Pres., J. P. Sander, 3018 E. Indiana ave.; sec., Carl Olson, 408 N. Place, box 87, H. ard, Wash.
- 315 **SEATTLE**—Meets first Thursday at 1314½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 316 **BROCKTON**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton, Mass.
- 322 **FORT WAYNE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., Henry Arnes; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1200 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 324 **TWIN CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., Thos. Rhode, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Chas. Gelang, 1902 Fourth st., Peru, Ill.
- 325 **NASHUA**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jefferson street; secretary, Clement Despenes, 5 Morgan st., Nashua, N. H.
- 326 **PASUMPSIC VALLEY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall. Pres., H. H. Butterfield; sec., W. F. Beauregard, P. O. box 355, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 329 **NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 139 N. Genoit st., New Orleans, La.
- 331 **WASHOE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Raine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., J. M. Sullivan, Box 93; sec., A. W. Baskett, Sparks, Nevada.
- 332 **DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Behfelt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 333 **GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Phelps Block, Central avenue. President, H. Webber, 113 4th st.; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 815 9th st. South, Great Falls, Montana.
- 337 **COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Nesley, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 339 **BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., William McAvoy; sec., J. E. Morris, 1318 Vincennes ave.; fin. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 342 **GOOD WILL**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. President, Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky. Sec., Wesley Hoffmeier, 162 W. Linden st., Ludlow, Ky.
- 344 **BRADDOCK**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Fords Hall, 215 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry, 623 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton ave., Rankin, Pa.
- 248 **BOWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **McCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 2304½ Main st. President, C. E. Gronstrom; sec., F. W. Smith box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., G. A. Schlegel; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **FLINT ROCK**—Meets 1st and 2nd Mondays over Lever Shoe Store. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetsner, 2039 Blanding st., Columbia, S. C.
- 257 **FLORENCE**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilberson, 308 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 10404½ 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., B. C. Moore, 1114 13th st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., C. A. Brockway 1140 Dawson st.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 446 Berwick ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1531 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring St., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Knook George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Friday at the recorder's office. President, C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., H. H. Jones, 309 Congress st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesdays at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schanbel, 24 Seys st.; sec., Otto Hanson, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **CARRIAGE, WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st, and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres., A. E. Fisher, 748 Rosmore ave.; sec., Chris. Keutale, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **QUEEN CITY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Workman's Hall, 1320 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sec., Joseph Spielere, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 600 Bowie st. Pres., B. C. Tanner, 140 West 5th st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Wednesdays at Macabees' hall, Main st. President, D. E. Tompkins, 601 Tennessee ave.; sec., J. W. Brightman, 513 Louisiana st., Palestine, Texas.
- 274 **LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1127 Denrontigny st. East; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threlkeld, Marion, Ill.

- 277 **LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., John W. Chaney, So. D. st.; sec., Clyde D. Palmer, 216 So. G st.; fin. sec., Frank Millett, So. H. st., Livingston, Mont.
- 278 **LOVERS LEAP**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly cor. Main and Broadway. President, Newman Knight, 528 Chestnut st.; sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Ext., Hannibal, Mo.
- 279 **CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres. W. H. Cole, 28 Hayward avenue.; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 280 **ONTARIO**—Meets first and last Thursday at E. Mullen's hall, East First st. President, Guy C. Gregg, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. R. Knopp, 198 W. 8th st., Oswego, N. Y.
- 281 **VULCAN**—Pres., John Barneut; sec., Edward Jackson, 1408 Centre ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 **CONTRACT OF LOS ANGELES**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., F. I. Bender, 449 1/2 S. Spring st.; sec., Edward Lynch, 787 Ceres av., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 285 **FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. President, W. R. Botting, 35 Nothing st.; sec., James Massee, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres. T. W. Scott, sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7 Walnut Springs, Texas.
- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Machinists hall, Main st. Pres., T. N. Casey, box 1451, Galeton, Pa.; sec., Peter J. Miller, box 335, Galeton, Pa.
- 288 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, at 39 Charlotte street. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave.; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordova st., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 291 **PIONEER**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Brown's hall, Salem av. Pres., Michael McDonald, Upper Canaan st.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 293 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavinaugh; secretary, Samuel Darrow P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., N. J. Ulrick; sec., Harry Wilby, box 633, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academy st.; sec., C. E. Effland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **ROCK CITY**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 299 **JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2313 Pacific ave.; sec., Albert J. Reeve, Jr., 530 17th st.; fin. sec., Edwin Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 **BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred. Endling, 740 Stewart ave.; sec., Chas. Bowers, 1023 Churchill st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**. Meets 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Eli Van Schnack, 404 Smith st.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 306 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Cateau hall, 2825 Hasted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., C. F. Hunt, 3120 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 308 **MAPLE LEAF**—
- 309 **HUDSON VALLEY**—Meets 2nd Friday at Shoffner hall, Park av. Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Charles Nutting, 136 N. 3d st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, John Quigley, 3012 18th st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres., Joseph Davis, 1833 Franklin ave.; sec., M. H. Hannell, 3007 Union Blvd, St. Louis, Mo.
- 318 **TORONTO**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Labor Temple 167 Church st., Pres. Robt Armstrong, 10 Belmont st., sec., Edward Mason, 553 Lansdowne ave., Toronto Can.
- 320 **LAS VEGAS**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday.
- 321 **GEM CITY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Carpenter hall, Pres; L. F. Brittain, sec; Geo. Enshoff, 407 S. 3rd st., Frankford, Ind.
- 322 **PERU**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Forester Hall 2d and Broadway. Pres., J. F. Eckerly, 413 W. 3d st. sec., Frank T. Quigley, 183 E. 8th st., Peru, Ind.
- 323 **WALSH**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton av. President, Edward Mahoney, 308 W. 43d st.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 5422 LaSalleve, Fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 7029 Lincoln st., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Pres., M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman box 267, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 325 **HOMESTEAD**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Hasted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223, Arthington pl.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3951 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed. King, 3321 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **QUEBEC**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 DeAlguillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st; sec., Emil Pineau, 42 Mountain hill, Quebec, Can.
- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Edw. Perry; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st Paducah Ky.
- 329 **STERLING**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schultz, 122 East 3d st., South Bethlehem, Pa.
- 331 **BAKERSFIELD CONTRACT**
- 332 **HELPERS**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Swartwille's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 393 Gold st.; sec., J. W. Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **MCCOMB CITY HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220 1/2 Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 561, McComb City, Miss.

- 335 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**.—Meets 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton Trades hall, James st. sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY**.—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block, Central ave. Pres., Chas. Nickels, 207 W. 2nd st.; secretary, Geo. F. Nagle, 531 Fox street, Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **SAN ANTONIO**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., G. C. Van Dornes, 500 Miland st., sec., A. J. Schedler, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 338 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS**.—Meets 1st Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in Wilson's hall, Hancock st. Pres., Samuel Butt, 105 S. South st.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **LABOR HOME**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues Pres., C. E. Canley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **FOREST CITY**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at Wicking Hall, Pres., Martin Holmstrom 1521 7th ave. sec., Richard Carlson, 1521 Seventh ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS**.—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles St., E. Cambridge, Mass; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhomberg's hall, cor. Kniest at. and Rhomberg ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammerand, 1067 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 347 **ANTHRACITE**.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 426 Lackawana ave. Pres., John Gethins 840 Capouse ave.; sec., Paul Ranninger, 719 Alder st., Scranton, Pa.
- 348 **BLACKSMITH**.—Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 651, Port Arthur, Texas.
- 349 **SACRAMENTO CONTRACT**.—Meets on 1st and 3d Fridays at Porthian Castle, 9th and Eye sts. Pres., Joe L. Sayles, 1017 11th st.; sec., A. L. Derman, 2022 Deer st., Sacramento, Cal.
- 400 **ZONE LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, Geo. F. Wright; sec., Walter T. Clemens, box 29, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama; sec. G. W. Groves, box 188, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **COLBERT**.—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd Fellow's hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., A. A. Ross; sec., L. T. Partton, P. O. box, 62 Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **WATER VALLEY**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple, Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., Lesslie Wilkie, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **DEVINE**.—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Trades Assembly Hall, State Bank Bldg. Pres., J. A. Yarbrough, 225 N. Horace st.; sec., D. M. Lyle, 1303 E. Erwin st., Tyler, Texas.
- 407 **REVELSTOKE**.—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Sellkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Gobie, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **LOOKOUT**.—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts., Pres., E. J. Johnson; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 409 **PARSONS**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., J. E. Copes, 1913 Clark st.; sec., V. P. John 3105 Main st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 **ALLIANCE**.—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 37 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 **LA FAYETTE**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Mininear, 2119 N. 19th st.; sec., Geo. Weidlich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 413 **CHOCTAW**.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrisney hall. Pres., D. E. Burt, 521 N. Park ave.; sec., G. E. Jones, 482 North Aydelotte ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 414 **INDEX**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Fridays at Donnie Hall, 219 1/2 S. Main st. Pres., W. J. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 3; sec., V. C. Pratt, 621 Linden st., Lima O.
- 445 **FOND DU LAC**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., A. Rohedanz, 509 Minnetota ave.; sec., G. Kropacek, 297 Morris st., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **HICKORY**.—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, N. Broadway. Pres., G. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 284 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **DUNDRE**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. N. Savov, Box 48, Me-Adams Junction New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **MOBILE LOCAL**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Gramka, 3 S. Tennessee st., sec., John L. Bourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **ARCH CITY**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 17 1/4 E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1575 S. 3rd st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st., Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**.—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtiss, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **POWER CITY**.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Room 289, corner Main and Spruce sts., President, Jos. M. Roberts; sec., Wm. E. Roberts, 908 Buffalo av., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **PUGET SOUND**.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1133 1/2 Commerce street, Central Labor Hall. Pres. Howard G. May, 3506 S. E. st.; sec., Erwin Stolze, 4307 S. Warner st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **TOLEDO**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, at 3030 Chase st. Pres., Dell Moore, 306 Parker ave.; sec., M. J. Nagle, 3030 Chase st., Toledo, Ohio.
- 428 **EVERETT**.—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Robt. Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **BINGHAM**.—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., E. T. Gibson; sec., Aaron Wilson, E. E. 3, No 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **YOAKUM**.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall. Pres., C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **PROGRESS**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 35 Trumble Place, Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**.—Meets 3d Monday at Funk's Hall, W. Court st., President, F. F. Fromour 78 1/2 Forest ave., Bradley, Ill.; sec., Otto Holz, 120 Bourbonais st., Kankakee, Ill.

- 463 OZARK—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial Street, President, Daniel Williby, 202 Pierce st.; sec., Chas. Chumley, 706 S. Campbell st., Springfield, Mo.
- 464 SUNSET—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., Chas. Nagle, 221 W. 3rd st.; sec., Wm. Scott, 133 Sackett av., Salida, Col.
- 465 PANHANDLE—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, J. C. Russell; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Texas.
- 466 HUDSON—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 467 DOMINION—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond Va.; sec., Alex. L. Ross, 114 Summit av., Barton Heights, Va.
- 468 TRINIDAD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Dolton, 809 1/2 1st st.; sec., J. C. Bladel, 223 Pine st., Trinidad, Col.
- 469 NORWOOD—Meets first Sunday of each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 470 MERIMACK—Meets every 1st and 2d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Barry, 81 Allison st.; sec., G. E. Emerson, 8 McKinley st., Concord, N. H.
- 471 JASPER CAVE—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 472 PACIFIC—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave.; St. Louis, Mo.; sec., J. J. Mockler, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Mo.
- 473 TUCSON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 216 So. Third avenue. President, Harry Barnes, Gen. Deliv.; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 474 OTTAWA—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474 1/2 Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank St.; sec., A. Hurtbise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 475 JOHN BROWN—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., C. L. Price, box 453 Oswatimie, Kans.
- 476 PROGRESSIVE—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 903 Broad street. Pres., Theodore Buckley; sec., W. D. O'Mahoney, 717 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 477 BEARDSTOWN—Meets third Fridays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., C. O. Bower, 1305 Jefferson st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 478 VALLEY FALLS—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, E. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 479 CENTRALIA—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex. Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 480 PALMETTO—Meets first and third Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 481 EVANSVILLE—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 482 BUTTE—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Felix Mallon, 244 1/2 S. Idaho st.; sec., Edw. A. Davis box 538, Butte, Mont.
- 483 COLUMBINE—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., Frank Chaloupka 1219 W. 9th ave; sec., F. W. Springer, 1835 E. 33d av; fin. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 437 Delaware ave., Denver, Colo.
- 484 GATE CITY—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 96, Sanford, Fla.
- 485 IRON BELT—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Radstrom; sec., Gust. Strand, Box 398, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 486 MONCTON—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Chas. McQuarrie; sec., D. J. McGilliory, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 487 MOLINE—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th street. President, Geo. French, 231 1/2 5th ave., Moline, Ill.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 488 HERRIN—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 489 CHESHIRE—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchison, Mirtle st.; sec., Geo. W. Dezell, 28 Winchester st., Keene, N. H.
- 490 WICHITA—Meets Fridays at 188 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 403 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 491 DELAWARE—Meets every third Thursday at Central Labor hall, South Main st. President, A. A. Given, 196 Park ave.; sec., E. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, Ohio.
- 492 CHICKASHA—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 406 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Okla.
- 493 GRAND RAPIDS—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John H. Slattery, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 88 4th ave., Grand Rapids Mich.
- 494 LA CROSSE—Meets fourth Mondays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. President, John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1120 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 495 VEHICLE—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 613 W. 58th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 4518 Eberly Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 496 COLORADO RIVER—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. E. Maxwell; secretary, W. D. Priest, Box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 497 SOMERSET—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., W. D. Brown; sec., Geo. Dold, Station A., Somerset, Ky.
- 498 BOLT MAKERS—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., A. L. Bierly, Stewart ave., S. E.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 Fifth ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.

- 474 **CRISTOBAL**—Meets 2d & 4th Tuesday at Cristobal Lodge hall. Pres., K. McClellan; sec., W. M. Rosteck. box 306, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 475 **BRISTOW**.—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, R. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevin ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John B. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**.—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tovis Brateberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at E. P. hall. Pres., G. W. Smith, 102 Lee Ave.; sec., H. W. Powers, 173 Albany ave., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall 1188 Boonville st. Pres., P. J. Meyers, R. F. D. 7; sec., L. H. Baker, 846 W. Webster stt., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **OTSEGA**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Trades Labor Hall, Main st. Pres., G. A. Suffern, 16 Fonda ave.; sec., Wm. J. Williams, 11 Columbia st. Oneonta, N. Y.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Alleghaney, Pa. Pres., Hugh McCallum, 919 Kirkpatrick ave.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., Alleghaney, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Piper, Barried st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 404 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 487 **WELDERS**—Pres., John Robert, 1126 West Monroe st., sec., John Ornas, 1830 Winchester ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 632 E. Baltimore St. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 489 **PEORIA**—Meets first and third Mondays in West Room at Trades Assembly hall Pres.; Jesse Hoagland, 331 Chicago st., sec.; B. H. Reichelderser, 523 E. Washington st., Fin. Sec., Joseph O'Neill, 1104 N. Adams St., Peoria, Ill.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 401 Wood st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **LAKE COUNTY**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 2645 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., J. W. Kennedy, 69 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Kriek's hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.
- 496 **BREWSTER**—Meets fourth Wednesday at Leingers hall, W. Main st., Massillon, O. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., Richard Barrow, cor. Green and Wiesnea sts., Massillon, O.
- 497 **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 480 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 86th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., John Hall, Proctor P. O., Minn.
- 499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 609 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.



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OCT 8 1911

MAY, 1911

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
OF
BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS



The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. XII

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY, 1911.

No. 5

AGREEMENTS

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad.

Office of Superintendent Motive Power,
Lafayette, Ind., April 3, 1911.

Working Schedule for Blacksmiths and Helpers.

RULE 1.

A grievance or shop committee elected or appointed by the Blacksmiths and Helpers, whose duty it is to adjust all grievances which may arise with the company, shall be recognized by the company and shall, under no circumstances, be discriminated against. The company agrees to receive this committee at any time at their request.

RULE 2.

No Blacksmith or Helper shall be suspended from the service without a just and sufficient cause. If the dismissal is considered unjust he shall have the right to appeal from the decision through the Shop Committee, the appeal to be acted upon at once.

RULE 3.

A Blacksmith or Helper who may have been suspended will be given a prompt hearing if he requested it, and will be promptly notified of the results of the investigation. If the suspension is made the punishment will date from the day he is taken off and in case charge is not sufficient he will be reinstated with full pay for all time lost.

RULE 4.

Nine hours will constitute a day's work. Bulletin hours to govern all time worked over the regular bulletin hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

RULE 5.

If a Blacksmith or Helper should be called back to work after the regular hours he shall be paid not less than five hours for all time worked up to three hours and twenty minutes or less. If he works longer than that he shall receive time and one-

half. As far as practicable, overtime will be equally divided between blacksmith shop employees.

RULE 6.

Blacksmiths or Helpers sent out on the road, except as per note below, shall receive pay for the time from which they leave their home station until they return, as follows: Overtime rates for all overtime hours, whether waiting, traveling or working, and straight time for what are straight time hours at home stations, whether waiting, traveling or working. If during the time on the road there should be an opportunity to go, to be for five hours or more, such time shall not be paid, for one dollar and a half per day shall be allowed for board and lodging.

Note: Blacksmiths or Helpers sent to any other station for specified length of time shall be paid traveling to and from home station, and be allowed for board and lodging as per Rule 6, but assume bulletin hours of station sent to, and be paid per Rule 4, while at that station.

RULE 7.

Blacksmiths to receive an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. The Welders to receive an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

RULE 8.

In emergency cases, if Blacksmiths or Helpers are placed on lower rate fire he shall be paid his regular rate of pay, regardless of length of time he is employed on the lower rate fire.

RULE 9.

Extra heavy work, such as arch bars over 5x1, and drawbar pockets over 5x1, to be classed as first or second fire work. Blacksmiths or Helpers transferred to higher rated fires for more than one day shall receive the rate paid on such fires. Cutting or straightening of iron under the steam hammer shall be done by a Blacksmith or Advanced Helper with a com-

petent hammer man, on account of the danger of such work.

RULE 10.

When a vacancy occurs on any fire which pays a higher rate than the lowest fire, Blacksmiths in the employ of the company shall be promoted to the higher fires in preference to new Blacksmiths, if as competent as a new man hired would be.

RULE 11.

The oldest Blacksmith Helper in service shall be given preference in advancement, all things being equal.

RULE 12.

Thirty days shall be considered sufficient time to determine the ability of an employee, and he shall not be dismissed from the service for inability thereafter.

RULE 13.

Blacksmith Helpers building fires before the regular working hours shall be paid for thirty minutes' work.

RULE 14.

Should it become necessary to reduce the expenses, the full force of Blacksmiths and Helpers shall be retained and the reduction to be made in the working hours until the hours to be reduced to forty for the week. Should any further reduction be necessary, the force shall be reduced, men laid off shall be given preference in re-employment, ability to govern.

RULE 15.

No Blacksmith or Helper shall be laid off during the regular working hours, to equalize time on account of having worked overtime.

RULE 16.

Sundays and legal holidays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, shall be considered holidays and employees working on these days will be paid at the overtime rates. When a legal holiday falls on Sunday the day observed by the State or Nation will be considered a legal holiday, and observed accordingly.

RULE 17.

Blacksmiths and Helpers shall enjoy the same privileges in regard to free transportation as any other employee of the road.

RULE 18.

Special effort will be made to furnish ice water in a sanitary condition in warm weather.

RULE 19.

A copy of this agreement to be given to the foreman of the Blacksmith Shop, so he may govern himself accordingly.

RULE 20.

In employing Blacksmiths members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths shall be given preference.

RULE 21.

Grievances may be taken up directly with the foreman, and if not corrected they must then take the regular course. Foreman will give as definite an answer as possible and as far as their knowledge and the situation will warrant.

RULE 22.

The above Shop Rules and Regulations to remain in full force for one year, March 1st, 1911, and thereafter unless either party shall give thirty days' notice to the contrary.

MONON RAILROAD CO.

Owing to the unhealthy condition of the Blacksmith Shop, due to accumulation of smoke and gas which has proven to be very injurious to the health of the employees of the Blacksmith Shop, we want to make this a part of our agreement that the company fulfill the promise made to the committee on March 1, 1910, and that they take immediate steps to rid the Blacksmith Shop of this nuisance, which is a detriment to the company as well as to the employees.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

Lafayette Local, No. 411.

Accepted.

EUGENE PECHIN,
CHAS. WEILER,
M. W. SCOTT,
JOHN BEHLER,

Committee Local No. 411.

H. C. MAY,

Supt. Motive Power.

Approved.

A. H. WESTFALL,
General Manager.

SPARKS.

"Faith, 'tis wonderful times we're livin' in these days," someone remarked to Dinny the other day. "They're after sendin' messages now without wires or poles."

"Shure 'tis wonderful," replied Dinny. "They way things is goin', wan of these days we'll be able to travel without lavin' home at all, at all."

"Do you know that your dog bit my mother-in-law yesterday?"

"No, is that so? Well, I suppose you will sue me for damages."

"Not at all. What will you take for the dog?"

The Denver & Rio Grand Railroad

Rules and Regulations for the Government of Blacksmiths,

Apprentices and Helpers.

RULE 1.

The standard working time shall be eight (8) hours per day, six (6) days per week; the working hours shall be from 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. Night forces on a corresponding hourly basis. Day or night Blacksmiths to start work at the same time.

RULE 2.

If any reduction in forces is necessary, the last men hired shall be the first laid off, at points where reductions are made. When the forces are increased the last men laid off shall be the first men put to work, if available. Any man transferred from one shop to another will be considered the last man hired in said shop.

RULE 3.

Section 1. Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers will be paid time and one-half for each hour's work, with a minimum of five (5) hours for three hours and twenty minutes work or less on Sundays and legal holidays, viz: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, (and Pioneer Day in Utah only). Should any of these days fall on Sunday, the day designated by the state or nation shall be considered the holiday.

Section 2. All overtime will be paid for at the rate of one and one-half hours for each hour worked after the regular shop hours. Employees will not be required to lay off to equalize overtime made. No employee will be required to work longer than one hour after the regular shop hours without being allowed to go to meals. Employees, when requested to return, or when called after leaving the shop, shall receive five (5) hours for three hours and twenty minutes work or less.

Section 3. Overtime shall be confined to emergency work only, and running repairs, wrecks, shop tools and machinery. Where a sufficient number of qualified Blacksmiths are employed, no Blacksmith shall work two (2) consecutive Sundays, or work overtime more than two (2) nights in any one week.

RULE 4.

Any man who has served an apprenticeship, or who has had four years' varied ex-

perience at the Blacksmith trade, or who, by his skill and experience in his class, is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work, and with the use of drawings and blue prints, carry the work to a successful completion within a reasonable length of time, shall be classed as a Blacksmith. Forging, welding, dressing and tempering of tools shall be done by Blacksmiths.

RULE 5.

All work pertaining to the Blacksmith trade shall be done by Blacksmiths or Blacksmiths' Apprentices and Blacksmiths' Helpers. If a Blacksmith or Helper is placed on a higher rate fire for one day or more, he shall receive the regular rate of pay on such fire. Should he be placed on a lower rate fire temporarily, he shall receive his regular rate.

At points where five (5) or more Blacksmiths are employed, the foreman will not do Blacksmith's work.

RULE 6.

Helpers and Laborers will not be permitted to do Blacksmith's work, or be advanced to the detriment of Blacksmiths or Apprentices, and no man shall be classed as a Blacksmith until he receives the standard rate of pay.

RULE 7.

Men sent out on the road for temporary service will be paid single time between the hours of 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., and time and one-half between the hours of 5:00 p. m. and 8:00 a. m., and actual expenses, not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day. Same rule to apply to night men when working overtime days.

RULE 8.

When vacancies occur in any shop, the Blacksmiths and Helpers longest in service in such shop will be given preference of preferred jobs. Oldest employees will be given consideration for promotion.

RULE 9.

One Apprentice may be employed to each shop, irrespective of number of Blacksmiths employed, and one to every five Blacksmiths thereafter. All Apprentices shall be taken from the ranks of Blacksmith Helpers.

A Helper may be advanced to an Apprentice after he has worked one year continuously in the shop where he is employed at time of advancement; seniority and competency to govern such advancement. Apprentices shall agree to serve a term of

three years, first year at the standard rate of Helper's pay, and each six months thereafter they shall receive an increase in wages of three (3) cents per hour for a period of two (2) years. After six (6) months' trial, should an Apprentice prove incompetent, he may be relieved from the service. If possible, Apprentices shall not be required to work on any one class of work for a longer period than six months, and during the period of apprenticeship they shall be instructed in all branches of the trade, and after completion of the apprenticeship, shall receive from the company a certificate to that effect. Should the company wish to retain the Apprentice in the service after the term of his apprenticeship has been completed, such Apprentice shall receive the minimum rate of Blacksmith's pay.

RULE 10.

Employees working under this agreement will not be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after investigation, with the Shop Committee present, employee is found to be unjustly suspended or discharged, he will be reinstated and receive pay for the time lost; investigation to take place within five days after charges have been made. Grievances shall first be submitted to the shop Foreman, and in the event his decision is unsatisfactory, an appeal may be taken by the committee to the Master Mechanic, Superintendent Motive Power and Car Department and Management, in the order named. It is agreed that employees will not quit work on account of trivial disputes with division officials without first referring such disputes to their proper representative, and they, in turn, to the Superintendent Motive Power and Car Department, and a violation of this rule will be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal from the service of the company.

RULE 11.

Special effort will be made to furnish good ice water for drinking purposes, and all floors in shops and roundhouses, and toilets shall be maintained in a clean, dry, sanitary condition; also suitable places provided for washing purposes.

RULE 12.

Employees leaving the service of the company will be furnished with a time check covering all time due within twenty-four (24) hours, at points where time checks are issued, and forty-eight (48) hours at other points. When men are paid from the pay car it shall be during working hours (night men excepted).

RULE 13.

The company will not discriminate against any employee who may, from time

to time, go before the Management to adjust a grievance, and will grant leave of absence and free transportation over its own lines to those delegated to go before the Management in the adjustment of grievances.

RULE 14.

Employees working under this agreement shall enjoy the same privilege in regard to free transportation as other employees of the company.

RULE 15.

The minimum rate of wages per hour shall be as follows:

BURNHAM:

Frame Fire	46.35 cents
One heater	33.00 cents
Two helpers	31.00 cents
First Fire	46.35 cents
One heater	33.00 cents
Two helpers	31.00 cents
Second Fire	43.60 cents
One heater	33.00 cents
Two helpers	29.00 cents
Head Spring Fire.....	43.60 cents
Two Spring Furnace helpers.....	31.00 cents
Ajax Forging Machine.....	42.50 cents
Ajax Forging Machine heater.....	31.00 cents
Bull Dozer Man.....	42.50 cents
Bull Dozer Helper.....	31.00 cents
Flue Welder.....	42.50 cents
Bradley Hammer Man.....	37.00 cents
Hammer Operators	29.00 cents
Shear Men	29.00 cents
Miscellaneous Spring & Tool	
Fires	42.50 cents
Rip Track Fires.....	34.75 cents
	—36.00 cents
Bolt Makers	40.30 cents
Helpers not specified.....	29.00 cents

PUEBLO:

First Fire	44.70 cents
One heater	29.50 cents
Two helpers	29.00 cents
Miscellaneous Fires	42.50 cents
Foreman's Fire	44.70 cents
Helpers not specified.....	29.00 cents

SALIDA:

First Fire	46.35 cents
One heater	33.00 cents
Two helpers	31.00 cents
Second Fire	44.50 cents
Tool and Spring Fires.....	43.60 cents
Miscellaneous and Bull Dozer.....	38.00 cents
Bolt Makers	34.00 cents
Hammer Operators	29.00 cents
Helpers not specified.....	29.00 cents

GRAND JUNCTION:

First Fire	46.35 cents
One heater	29.00 cents
Two helpers	29.00 cents

Miscellaneous and Tool Fires. 42.50 cents
 Helpers not specified. 29.00 cents

ALAMOSNI:

First Fire 48.50 cents
 One heater 34.00 cents
 Two helpers 32.00 cents
 Second Fire 47.45 cents
 Two helpers 29.00 cents
 Spring Fire 47.45 cents
 Miscellaneous and Tool Fires. 43.60 cents
 Flue Welder 43.60 cents
 Bull Dozer 43.60 cents
 Hammer Operators 29.00 cents
 Helpers not specified. 29.00 cents

CHAMA:

Blacksmiths 43.00 cents
 Helpers 29.00 cents

DURANGO:

Blacksmiths 43.00 cents
 Helpers 29.00 cents

LEADVILLE:

Blacksmiths 43.60 cents
 Helpers 29.00 cents

HELPER:

Blacksmith 48.00 cents
 Helpers 33.50 cents

SALT LAKE:

First Fire 48.55 cents
 One heater 34.00 cents
 Two helpers 32.00 cents
 Second Fire 47.45 cents
 One heater 34.00 cents

Two helpers 32.00 cents
 Third Fire 46.00 cents
 One heater 34.00 cents
 One helper 32.00 cents
 Head Spring Fire 47.45 cents
 One heater 34.00 cents
 One helper 32.00 cents
 Miscellaneous and Tool Fires. 44.70 cents
 Bull Dozer and Ajax Forging
 Machines 44.70 cents
 Flue Welder 44.50 cents
 Bolt Makers 42.00 cents
 Hammer Operators 31.00 cents
 Punch and Shear Man 31.00 cents
 Helpers not specified. 31.00 cents

RULE 16.

Two Helpers on fires having three Helpers, and on fires with one or two Helpers, and Hammer Operators, will receive thirty (30) minutes each per day for building fires and oiling hammers.

RULE 17

These rules and rates or pay will supersede all others, and shall take effect March 1st, 1911, and remain in effect thereafter until changed by either party giving to the other party thirty days' notice.

For the Blacksmiths and Helpers:

GEO. W. KUYKENDALL,
 E. BERKUIST,
 H. C. HOAGLAND.

The Denver & Rio Grande Co.:

J. F. ENRIGHT,
 Supt. M. P. & Car Dept.

Agreement Between the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois and their Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers, effective March 1

ARTICLE 1.

This agreement will be in effect upon its adoption and shall supersede all other schedules and instructions contrary thereto, and will remain in effect until thirty days' notice in writing from either party is given of their desire to change it, and upon the expiration of the said thirty days, a conference shall be held.

ARTICLE 2.

The competency of anyone employed in the Blacksmith Department shall be decided by the Superintendent of the Mechanical Department within six (6) months

after entering the employ of the company.

ARTICLE 3.

Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work; namely, between 7:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., except at roundhouse points, where nine (9) hours will constitute a day's work, between the hours of 7:00 a. m. and 6:00 p. m., with one hour between 12:00 m. and 1:00 p. m. for dinner. All time worked in excess of nine (9) hours at each shop or roundhouse shall be considered overtime and paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Blacksmiths and their helpers called after

regular hours shall receive not less than five (5) hours pay, unless required to work more than three hours and twenty minutes, then they shall be paid at time and one-half for the time worked. All overtime shall be equally divided among the employes, if possible to do so.

ARTICLE 4.

Sundays and all legal holidays such as New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, or any other day that the federal and state government may in the future set aside as a legal holiday, to be observed as such, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. When a legal holiday falls on Sunday, the day observed by the state or nation shall be considered a legal holiday and paid accordingly.

ARTICLE 5.

Blacksmiths and Helpers sent out on the road shall receive pay while traveling, working or waiting during regular working hours; time to commence from time train for which they are called is due to leave until they return. Home Shop Rules to govern. An allowance of \$1.50 per day of twenty-four (24) hours shall be allowed for expenses.

When necessary to transfer Blacksmiths or Helpers to roundhouse or other shops, they shall receive straight time while traveling and other expenses until they arrive at their destination.

ARTICLE 6.

When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, the time shall be reduced to eight (8) hours per day; five (5) days per week, before reduction of force is made. If it becomes necessary to reduce force, seniority in service to govern.

The hours of work shall not be increased until all Blacksmiths and Helpers laid off shall have been given notice of re-employment, if available. This does not prevent the company from hiring men to replace those who left the service at the time the reduction in force was made.

ARTICLE 7.

Blacksmiths shall receive the following increase in pay:

JACKSONVILLE.

	Per Hour.
Big Fire	.....37c to 39c
Spring Maker	.....37c to 39c
Tool Maker	.....35c to 37c
Bolt Header	.....32c to 34c
Other Blacksmiths	.....34c to 36c

SPRINGFIELD.

Two Blacksmiths34c to 36c

Helpers shall receive the following increase in pay:

JACKSONVILLE.

	Per Hour.
Big Fire Heater	.....21c to 22½c
Big Fire Helper	.....19c to 20½c
Steam Hammer	.....17c to 18c
Shear Man	.....20c to 21½c
Other Helpers	.....18½c to 20c

SPRINGFIELD.

Three Helpers19c to 20c

ARTICLE 8.

Blacksmith Helper shall be the Blacksmith Apprentice. There may be one Blacksmith Helper for each shop, regardless of the number of journeymen employed, and not to exceed one additional Apprentice for each five (5) Blacksmiths thereafter.

No Helper will be placed on a fire who has not been in the continual service for two (2) years in the shop. If promoted they shall work for the Helpers' rate for the first six (6) months and if found proficient, shall receive the following increase until their apprenticeship is completed:

Per Hour.

Second six months increase of	.....1 cent
Third six months increase of	.....1 cent
Fourth six months increase of	.....1 cent
Fifth six months increase of	.....2 cents
Sixth six months increase of	.....2 cents
Seventh six months increase of	.....2 cents
Eighth six months increase of	.....2 cents

If they show no ability to acquire the trade in the first six (6) months they shall be set back to a Helper and the next in line promoted.

ARTICLE 9.

All Helper Apprentices shall serve four (4) years and shall be advanced in every branch of the trade as much as possible, and at the end of this time, shall be given a certificate showing that their course has been completed. No Helper will be permitted to learn the Blacksmith's trade who does not know the first four rules of arithmetic; who cannot read, write or speak the English language.

ARTICLE 10.

If a Blacksmith or Helper is placed on a higher rate of fire for fifteen (15) days or more, he shall receive a rate of the higher rate of fire on which he works; if placed on a lower rate of fire, his pay shall not be reduced.

No one shall be allowed to do Blacksmith's work except Blacksmiths and their Apprentices.

ARTICLE 11.

All Helpers who are requested to build new fires before regular working hours.

shall be allowed thirty minutes for building and lighting each fire.

ARTICLE 12.

Should any employe believe he has been unjustly discharged, he shall make his complaint within two days and a decision rendered within five (5) days after the complaint is made, and if found unjustly discharged, he shall be reinstated and paid for the time lost, not to exceed five (5) days. The company will not discriminate against any Blacksmith or committee of investigation or committee duly authorized to negotiate with the management.

All workmen under this schedule having grievances will submit them to the general foreman, and if his decision is not satisfactory the grievance will then be submitted to the Superintendent of the Mechanical Department.

ARTICLE 13.

A conspicuous place will be provided for the posting of this schedule at Jacksonville and Springfield. The company to provide schedule.

C. S. BRANCH,

Supt. Mech. Dept.

E. DISCOLL,

Superintendent.

JNO. L. RAMSEY,

Chief Executive Officer.

JOHN O'LOUGHLIN,

Chairman.

GEORGE SOUZA,

FRED BEUSER.

THE SALOON IS CALLED A BAR.

A bar to heaven, a door to hell,
Whoever named it, named it well,
A bar to manliness and wealth,
A door to want and broken health.

A bar to honor and to fame,
A door to sin and endless shame,
A bar to hope, a bar to prayer,
A door to death and sad despair.

A bar to honored useful life,
A door to brawling, senseless strife,
A bar to joy that home imparts,
A door to tears and broken hearts.

A bar to all that's good and brave,
A door to every drunkard's grave,
A bar to heaven, a door to hell,
Whoever named it, named it well.

The water that has no flavor is the purest; the air that has no odor, is the freshest; and of all modifications of manner the most generally pleasing is simplicity.

THE TRAGEDY OF "GETTING SQUARE."

What an awful price people pay for the determination to "get square" with those they fancy have injured them! No matter what others do to us, every bit of retaliation, every bit or injury we do to them, every blow intended for another, really wounds ourselves.

A bitter, revengeful thought is a boomerang which is hurled back to the thrower. It is impossible to injure another either in thought or in deed without receiving the blow ourselves.

What a terrible price people pay for their revenge—a price which often staggers their advancement, kills their efficiency, ruins their characters.

I have known people to carry for years feelings of bitter hatred and revenge for a fancied wrong, to hold a revengeful determination to "get square" with those who injured them, until their whole characters were so changed that they became almost inhuman.

No one can carry a grudge against another, a hated thought, a revengeful determination, a desire to injure others, without a fatal deterioration of character as well as serious impairment of his getting-on ability and his happiness. People little realize what they do when they harbor these happiness-destroying, success-killing thoughts toward others. Such feelings kill spontaneity, blight the character and stifle self-expression.

No one can do his best work while he harbors revengeful or even unfriendly thoughts toward others. Our faculties only give up their best when working in perfect harmony. There must be good will in the heart or we cannot do good work with the head.

Hatred, revenge and jealousy are rank poison, as fatal to all that is noblest in us as arsenic is fatal to the physical life.

Just think how unmanly it is to be waiting for an opportunity to injure another, or to "get square" with some one! If you wish to make the most of yourself and have peace of mind, never retire at night with an unkind feeling toward any one in the world. Forget, forgive! Let not the sun go down upon your wrath.—Ex.



This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE UNIONS.

Three cheers for the unions
 That make us strong, you see,
 And for the union labor
 We'll all fight manfully.
 We don't just mean the railroad men,
 Nor just the B. of R. T.,
 But we mean all our plucky boys
 That hold it up, you see.
 We mean the railroad brakeman,
 We mean the engineer,
 We mean the fireman at the front,
 The conductor in the rear.
 Three cheers for all our plucky boys.
 The ones that have no flaws,
 The boys that hold the union up
 Where'er they have a cause.
 Now in this dear word union
 We'll try and name you all:
 Should there be any slighted,
 To scabship do not fall.
 We love the sturdy blacksmiths,
 The boilermakers, too;
 We love the dear machinists
 Because we know they're true.
 Three cheers for union labor
 And the boys that are union made
 We mean the operator,
 The trackman with his spade.
 Of course there are other unions,
 Too numerous to name,
 But deep down in our union hearts
 We love them all the same.
 Perhaps you will wonder why
 We've mentioned what we have,
 But if you'll think a minute
 We know you'll not get mad.
 You know it takes most all of these
 That we have just now named
 To build the great big engines
 That haul our heavy trains.
 And speaking now of engines,
 They should be built just right;
 But they are getting on the bum
 Since the machinists' strike.
 You know the scabs can't do the work
 Just like it should be done,
 Yet they will send these engines out
 To make the local run.
 They send them out, as we have said,
 A bum sight to be seen,
 You can not see the engines
 For the escaping steam.
 Yet they're compelled to send them out,
 For they're the best they have;
 The question is, I wonder why?
 The answer is—The scab!
 The engineers must take them out
 And poke along the road;
 The firemen almost break their backs
 To make them haul the load.

The brakemen have their work to do,
 Each and every lad;
 For they belong to the brotherhood
 And we know they would not scab.
 They get out on the road somewhere,
 These dear old union boys,
 When all at once, Whack! something
 breaks;
 They all hear a noise,
 And realize the signal
 Whistled by the engineer;
 For the flagman to take his lantern
 And go back and protect the rear.
 The conductor and the brakeman
 As two are left, you know,
 Get out of the little red caboose
 And to the engine go.
 They find the engineer busy,
 The dear old union lad;
 Trying to fix up the work
 That was half done by the scab.
 They then all worked together,
 As union men would do;
 At last they get it mended
 And are ready for to go.
 The engineer calls the flagman in,
 The train is then complete;
 They start out on the road again
 More trouble for to meet.
 They go another mile or two,
 And run up to the block;
 They get the red light signal,
 So there they've got to stop,
 Go in and get the orders,
 From the operator true,
 For he's another union man
 And knows just what to do.
 They find out what the trouble is,
 And, just as we'd expect,
 The train that's just ahead of them
 Has had a little wreck.
 But that whole crew is union,
 So they'll come out all right;
 For nothing but the union men
 Could fix the work up right.
 They get out of the block at last,
 This time to make the run;
 The next stop they have to make
 Their work will then be done.
 At last they reach the terminal,
 And are signaled in the yard,
 But the boys that took this train clear
 through
 Each hold a union card.
 So why not boost the unions,
 The ones that do the good.
 Three cheers for union labor
 And every brotherhood.
 We love the union workmen.
 We love the union lad;
 Three cheers for all our union men,
 The men that will not scab.
 —Lora Bunner,

EDITORIAL.

Are we, as a nation, becoming degenerate?

Are we again back to that epoch where the chapters of ancient history are supposed to have been finished, or are we in that later epoch, commonly called medieval times?

The covers of ancient history closed when the Roman Republic ceased to exist, and that Republic went out of existence when bribery became a commodity, and the trade in suffrage became a staple element of trade.

Today we are confronted with the same grim monster that destroyed Rome. The tentacles of the Octopus of Greed encircle our legislators, and those who are too weak to resist, succumb, and are carried down into the deep waters of corruption and are a feast to its insatiable appetite.

The great meat trusts are in the throes of a life-and-death struggle. The lumber trusts are a-tremble, fearful of the results of the Helm Investigating Committee.

The Great Outer Harbor Bill, now before the Illinois Legislature, is in jeopardy because "private" enterprise would supersede "public ownership," and there are members in the Illinois legislature who would barter these rights for only a just stigma for so doing, as it is a self-evident fact that a legislator would not vote and work for a bill that is opposed by his constituents unless there was "something in it" for him.

The people rendered their verdict at the recent election, and yet the lesson seems unheeded.

Corruption in high places is rampant. But let the faintest whisper of wrongdoing be heard concerning the common people, and you will hear a howl from all quarters far in excess of that which exposes the brazen pact of the manufacturers' associations, and of the trusts generally.

Now, the Structural Iron Workers are in the lime-light. The destruction of the Los Angeles Times building and its resultant loss of life, which was proven to have been from the effects of a gas explosion, is now fastened upon the Structural Iron Workers' Union.

The officers of that organization were actually kidnapped and hastened to California without the semblance of a trial, and must appear before a hostile court, their cases already prejudged, without warrant of law; without a chance to plead or to be heard personally or by counsel. In fact, they were railroaded in an underground manner to the coast to be sweated and tortured to confess to crimes, as did Joan of Arc, who recanted through physical fear and was then burned by order of the Bishops of the Holy Synod.

McManigal was no doubt treated to the horrors of the Inquisitions of Lisbon and Spain in medieval times and perhaps confessed (as did Joan of Arc) through mortal fear; and thus we are led to wonder if the bribery days of the Roman Republic and the medieval times of the Inquisition are to be again restored, or are we degenerating to those times of horror and corruption which have been an obstacle to patriotism and religious freedom.

Judge not lest ye be judged, is a saying of the Master. And as no man is guilty until proven so, kindly reserve your judgment until the courts have had their "fling" at the Structural Iron Workers' Union.

We believe we voice the sentiment of our entire Brotherhood when we say "let no guilty man escape," whether he belongs to the Manufacturers' Association or to the Structural Iron Workers' Union—no, not even if it enmeshes our State Senators and Representatives; our Congressmen and United States Senators! "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
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The editor will not be responsible for the views
expressed in private communications.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc., in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 15th of each month, if intended for current publication.

BY THE WAY.

As we go to press a telegram from President Kline is received from Washington, D. C., where he has been before President Gompers on the Carriage and Wagon Workers' jurisdictional case. Our General President says that a satisfactory settlement has been arranged, which will be submitted to the General Executive Board for approval. The subject matter covering the controversy, with comments, will be published in the next month's journal.

Get in line with your 1911 day's pay assessment.

You can save yourself a lot of trouble by not borrowing any.

A word to the wise is sufficient, but a whole volume wouldn't convince the other-wise.

The man who does nothing himself is never at a loss when it comes to advising others what to do.

Bro. John McKinney, the energetic secretary of No. 163, Havelock, Neb., dropped in on us last month for a hurried visit. Call again Brother McKinney.

Business Manager John Tapken, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has succeeded in organizing the chainmakers of Columbus, Ohio, having asked for a charter April 14, 1911. Good work, Jack. Do it some more.

If all union men and their wives bought only union-made goods, there would be no market for the non-union product. If you are a real union man, put this in your pipe and smoke it.

If every union man meant unionism, voted unionism, talked unionism, thought unionism and lived unionism, there would be a greater amount of unionism in the world—to the benefit of all concerned.

Bro. Jno. W. Duff, President, D. C. No. 15, of the Rock Island System, was a visitor at the general offices, having come to the city to confer with Rock Island officials on matters pertaining to his district.

Local secretaries will not only save themselves, but the general office, a great deal of trouble if they act promptly relative to traveling cards. When a member has been accepted by card, the card should be signed and returned to the local from which it was issued, and then to the general office.

Bro. Chas. Chumley, President, D. C. No. 7, Frisco System, favored us with a visit last month. He is very enthusiastic over the affairs of the district and says they contemplate an organizing tour of the entire system. We expect good news from the Frisco in the very near future.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

To avoid delays and a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, the local secretaries should exercise great care in sending to the General Office for renewals and for **WITHDRAWAL** cards. Any due book received and found to be improperly stamped or not having sufficient stamps pasted in the book will be held until such time as the proper stamps or money to cover shortage is received by the General Secretary-Treasurer. Members wishing withdrawal cards or duplicate books and making application for the same since January 1, 1911, will have to pay the **DAY'S PAY** assessment before a clean withdrawal card can be issued. See Article X, Section V, Page 42.

TRADE UNIONISM.

World's Greatest Force for Human Betterment.

Duty of Workers to Bend Every Effort and Make Any Sacrifice That May Be Required to Advance the Cause of Organized Labor.

Trade unions are the greatest institutions on earth, says the Cigarmakers' Journal, because they foster education, uproot ignorance and combine the workers in an indissoluble whole along lines upon which all can agree.

No working man or woman has ever yet denied that better wages, shorter hours and improved shop conditions are good things. And no sane man or woman has ever yet denied that these ends can best be obtained through the trade unions and trade union activity.

Many differ, and violently, on religion, politics, dress, what to eat—when we can get it—and almost everything else, but all agree on the matter of better wages, etc., and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that the trade union is the best means at our command to achieve the fulfillment of our desires in that direction.

Hence the upbuilding, strengthening and improved usefulness of our unions should be the first concern of all.

While the unions have accomplished wonders, especially in our trade, the only reason they have not done more for us and others is because the non-unionists for reasons best known to themselves will remain aloof.

For our own preservation, the good of others and all eventually, we should lend every effort in an endeavor to build up our union and all unions. As the trade union movement is better understood by our own members and those yet to come and the general public our unions will grow more rapidly and will meet with greater opposition by the intrenched cheap John employers.

While our union is one of the very best, it is by no means perfect, and it will require the combined wisdom, good judgment, experience and integrity of all and the best of all to carry us over the determined opposition of unscrupulous employers, open shoppers and all around trade union haters.

No one should close his eyes to the fact that we will meet strong opposition and grave danger in the future, but with a continuance of conservative determined action, cool heads and good judgment, we will be able to successfully meet and overcome all obstacles.

This, however, means work, sacrifices, devotion and faith in our movement and in ourselves. Results so far justify all of this, and all may look forward to the future with hope and confidence.

DRIVING A BARGAIN.

The genuine Yankee peddler passed out of existence with the creation of the "notion store," but he was a most interesting character, astonishingly sharp and frequently amusing. One such appeared in a general store in a southern town on one occasion, deposited his pack on the floor and remarked to the merchant:

"I guess I couldn't drive a trade with you, colonel?"

"I reckon you calculate just about right," was the decided reply of the merchant, who had "had dealings" with Yankee peddlers on previous occasions. "Get out!"

"Oh, well, don't get riled up; no harm done. Now, just look at this dozen genuine razor strops, easy worth \$3. Let you have 'em for \$2, colonel."

"I wouldn't touch any of your trash. You get out!" the merchant declared.

"Well, now, colonel, I always like to do some business in a place. Tell you what—I'll bet you \$5 that if you make an offer for them strops we'll make a trade."

"I'll go you," said the merchant, "and," he added when the stakes had been put up, "I'll give you a quarter for the strops."

"They're yourn, colonel," said the Yankee, pocketing the wager.—Chicago Tribune.

The horse a man once had and the wife he's going to get are always the most perfect of their kind.

THE UNION LABEL.

Constantine, a Roman emperor, while on the march at the head of his army against Maxentius, a competitor for the crown, saw in the heavens, after mid-day, a luminous cross, bearing this inscription in Greek, "By this Conquer." In consequence of this vision the emperor caused a splendid banner to be carried before his army bearing a representation of the cross he had seen in the heavens, and, as the historian relates, Constantine was ever afterwards victorious.

At the head of the American army of the working class is being borne a banner on which is emblazoned in flaming letters this inscription, "Union Label," and by this sign the hosts of organized labor proposes to win not a crown, but a world.

Anathematized and assailed, ridiculed and reviled, denounced and defamed by its enemies, the Union Label nevertheless is becoming ever more firmly fixed in the minds and the hearts of the working class.

And why?

Because it stands for all that makes life worth living.

Because it stands for everything that is pure and noble and grand.

Because it stands for a home filled with sunshine and happiness.

Because it stands for a living wage as against a starving wage.

Because it stands for an increasing wage until the worker shall receive all he produces by his labor.

Because it stands for more leisure and recreation and less of unrelenting toil.

Because it stands for shorter hours and work for all.

Because it stands for equal pay for equal work for both sexes.

Because it stands for the rehabilitation of the home with a mother.

Because it stands for the freeing of the little children now chained to the ever swifter revolving machine of production.

Because it stands for the dethronement of pelf and the enthronement of labor.

Because it stands for the union shop as against the sweat shop.

Because it stands for the very best sanitary conditions in workshop, mine and factory.

Because it stands for the disenfranchisement of the worker from the curse of wage slavery.

Because it stands for everything that is ennobling, and against everything which is degrading.

Because it stands for the right of the workers to organize and assert their rights.

Because it stands for the right of the workers to maintain their rights.

In fine, because it stands for the herald-

ing of that day when man to man the world o'er shall brothers be.

The union man who buys non-union made goods, who is indifferent and thoughtless, and concerns himself not about the union label, by his action endorses the non-union shop, upholds low wages and long hours, promotes tenement house and sweatshop production, encourages female and child labor, helps tyranny and fosters oppression, abets robbery and furthers crime, debases himself and betrays his own union.—Liberator.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD IS HOT AFTER UNIONS.

Altoona, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has started a war to the knife on the Brotherhoods. It is especially hostile to the men of the mechanical department on the road.

Recently the carmen, machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and shop laborers organized and federated into one organization west of Altoona, including Pittsburg, and the bosses realized at once that this would soon mean that they would have to give up some of their profits.

The organization was brought about with most brutal tactics to keep these organizers the co-operation of the trainmen, conductors, engineers and firemen, who realized that an organization among these men meant a stronger organization among themselves.

In this city alone there are fifteen union organizers on the job. The railroad company, on the other hand, is employing the from reaching the men. The city is full of spies and detectives paid by the company. The organizers are held up on streets and searched by the county detectives for firearms. The city and county police and detective force is at the beck and call of this big railroad concern. There are few places in the country where the workers are hounded and oppressed more than they are here.

The recently organized men, however, have been given the backing of all the Brotherhoods in the train service.

Reports have been coming in to local headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railway Mechanics that there is a shortage of men for the work which has accumulated since the company recently laid off many men. Day and night men on the Enola side have been compelled to work twenty-four hour and thirty-six hour shifts instead of the regulation ten-hour day.

Many of the laid off men have secured employment at other occupations. A large number are out of employment. This is one of the schemes of the company to wipe out unionism.



This office was handed to one without practical knowledge of boiler construction, neither had his two assistants. The smooth hand of the "interests" is plainly visible.

When I was young I wasn't good; the teacher whaled me all the while; he used up nearly all the wood that he could find within a mile. He used up limbs of state-ly yews, he wore out sticks of elm and beech; sometimes he hit me with his shoes; he didn't have much time to teach. At night I used to go to bed and plan my vengeance while I wept; "I'll punch that four-eyed teacher's head," I used to murmur, as I slept. But now that I am old and gray, I'd like to grasp that teacher's hand, and tell him that his gentle way was something I can't understand. When I recall the way I tried to aggravate that good old soul, I wonder that he left my hide upon me while he had a pole. And thus it is with many woes; we talk re-

venge for some affront; but as time flies our anger goes, and so we try some milder stunt. "Our neighbor," we may cry to-day, "has done to us a thing of shame;" but when our warmth has passed away, we're apt to find we were to blame. And so, when we are making plans to even up some frightful wrong, it's wise to seal our wrath in cans, until a few days slide along.

WALT MASON.

Guilt, though it may attain temporal splendor, can never confer real happiness. The evil consequences of our crimes long survive their commission. The paths of virtue, though seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and peace.

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. DOUGHERTY.

Scranton, Pa., April 12, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me in Scranton, where I had organized a new local. I had the pleasure of adding twelve new names to the local. I then went to Green Island, N. Y., where I installed the officers and the new local I had organized there. I then went to Boston and visited Local No. 338 at Quincy, and gave them some advice. While in Boston I also attended the meeting of District Council No. 8 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.—found the delegates in good spirits and from the reports of Bro. Wilson, its secretary and business agent, District Council No. 8 is in fine shape, thanks to its officers and delegates.

I also attended meeting of District Council No. 20, Boston & Maine road, and found all points represented; Bro. Sawyer in the chair, with Bro. Robinson, its secretary and business agent, right on deck. Will say District Council No. 20 in also in good shape. When we stop to consider that the delegates from Lyndonville, Vt., and Mechanicsville, N. Y., have to ride all Saturday night going to the meeting, and all Sunday night, returning home, this is all the proof necessary to show what kind of union men compose the district. I also had the pleasure of meeting Bro. E. J. Ryan and Bro. Dave Langry, the hustling president of District Council No. 33, and from the reports of Bro. Guntner, their business agent, there is something doing in Boston all the time.

I was pleased to see so many of the members of No. 209 show up at the headquarters—it shows they are alive to their interest, and from what I was able to gather District Council No. 33 intends to hand the Boston employers something this spring.

I then went to Providence, R. I., and visited the shops, calling a meeting. Owing to the fact that I was in bad shape from an attack of grippe (which I tried to work off, but it finally put me in bed) I had to send to Boston for Bro. Ryan to come and address the meeting, which he did. Thirteen showed up and all signed the charter application, and we set a date for the next meeting.

Being in no condition to do any work, I, with Bro. Ryan's assistance, got a train

for Buffalo, and was in very bad shape for some time.

Getting on my feet again, I stopped at Rochester and tried to get the men to a meeting, but found so many out of work and others working four days a week that I was not able to organize them. I then went to Norwich, N. Y., and asked the former members of Local No. 279 to attend a meeting, but am sorry to say they had lost all interest in our Brotherhood. They seem to think that if the machinists get a raise they will also get it, as happened a year ago when the smiths on the other end of the line got an increase and an agreement, this shop also got the same, so they imagine the thing will continue. However, we are going to form a system Federation and there is to be an open meeting held at Norwich, and we hope to organize the smiths.

From Norwich I came to Scranton to be at the meeting of No. 347, as I want them to send delegates to a meeting at which I hope to form a district council and a system Federation on the D., L. & W. R. R.

I saw the machinists, who are willing, and also went before the boilermakers' local, and they also are in favor of federation, so I do not expect any trouble in so far as the men are concerned.

I held a meeting of No. 347 here and initiated four new members, and the local elected delegates to attend a meeting to form a District Council and the Federation. I also put in a little time in Wilkesbarre, where I hope to soon report a local.

I received word from Bro. Ryan that the second meeting in Providence was a failure and that the men had cold feet again, so our local did not pan out, notwithstanding Bro. Guntner and the President of the Providence Metal Trades Council put in a day trying to coax them to attend the meeting. Well, they will wake up one of these days, I hope.

All of which I submitted.

Fraternally,

W. J. DOUGHERTY.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT GLOVER.

Kansas City, Mo., April 15, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me in Columbus, along with Bros. Lewis and Nolte of the carmen, and Bro. Schmitt of the boiler-makers, using every effort to get the Pennsylvania men to attend our meetings.

We visited the trainmen and tried to get them to use their influence with the shop men to attend our meetings. We were fortunate enough to meet several carmen and one machinist and one blacksmith helper. Through them we got the names of 35 smiths and helpers and about 20 carmen and boiler-makers, but the machinist gave us the names of only three, as he was very much afraid. He also told us that they were all afraid to even mention organization. Too bad they are so shaky!

After holding four open meetings and notifying over 80 men employed on the Pennsylvania to attend each meeting, they failed to show up, so it is not only the smiths and helpers that are afraid, but all the crafts. They would much rather stand for the tactics that are being used by their bosses in Columbus than to join an organization of any kind that would demand fair treatment for them. So, after using every effort possible to bring them out and failed we decided to go elsewhere. We broke up and started for different parts. I landed in Ft. Wayne.

After meeting Eighth Vice-President Koenig, I had him arrange with the Wabash Shop Federation to call a joint meeting of the machinists, boiler-makers, carmen and blacksmiths, as the machinists and boiler-makers have men in the Pennsylvania shops. But through some misunderstanding the meeting was not very well attended. I succeeded in getting the names and addresses of over 200 and I then arranged for a meeting. I notified fifty of them through the mail, besides going to the homes of some of them, Bro. Koenig going with me.

I wish to say that no matter what general officer visits Ft. Wayne, you will always find Bro. Koenig ready at all times to help him in his work. He always has time to do anything that is asked of him for the benefit of the organization. I arranged to have the meeting on Saturday evening. While I was in Ft. Wayne working on the Pennsylvania Railroad men, there was a grievance to be taken up at the Wabash shop, so I got busy with the committee and met the master mechanic and general foreman, and after a three-hour session we ad-

journed to bring it up later, which was done, and finally settled it in a satisfactory way to all. The trouble arose over shutting down the furnace and putting the smith and his helper on lower rated fires, the company paying them the regular fire rate, which was 1c an hour lower for the helpers and 6c lower for the hammer-smith. This we could not stand for and adjusted it as I mentioned above.

I then attended the meeting of No. 222, where I had the honor of presiding. The meeting was fairly well attended, the regulars being on the job, as they always are.

Under the head of the good of the union I gave them a talk about conditions around the country as I knew them to be and advised them to use their influence to try and help get as many Pennsylvania Railroad men out to the meeting the next night as possible.

The following evening several of the members of No. 222 came to the meeting that I arranged for the Pennsylvania Railroad men, and after waiting until 9:30 there were just two smiths, two boiler-makers and one machinist who came. Realizing that my efforts were in vain I didn't hold the meeting, but had a little talk with those that were present. I was informed by a boiler-maker that they also were well satisfied with their present conditions—in fact, he said that he was voicing the sentiments of the entire boiler shop—and we told him we didn't believe him. He was satisfied, himself, because he could work ten hours every day and piece work along with it. That is the way the Pennsylvania Railroad men are at Ft. Wayne and Columbus.

I then returned to Chicago, very much disgusted with such mutts who are posing as American citizens and who are afraid to exercise their rights as such. Don't think, though, that we have stopped going after them, because we haven't. And no doubt we will be in a position to show them that organization means a whole lot to them. I hope it will be soon, too.

I remained in Chicago for a short time, then was instructed to go to Kansas City and meet representatives of the railroad department, who are to take up the work of organizing a certain road (which I do not care to mention at this time).

I arrived here on Monday and met Bros. Solner of the telegraphers, Ryan of the boiler-makers, and Buckalew of the machinists. After three days' conference we laid our plans, as there were no other organizations represented, and receiving no word to that effect from them we then started on the job—each one has his work to do. Later I may be able to report what progress has been made.

While in Kansas City I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Duff, president of District Council No. 15, who stopped off here on his way to Moline to look into some grievances that exist there. I also met Bro. Reid of our General Executive Board, and visited the brothers of the Union Pacific and Frisco shops, and I find the same conditions here as I have elsewhere in the railroad shops—that is, laying off men and working short time.

I also visited the new shops of the Missouri Pacific, along with Bro. Duff. They will be running in a very short while; they will have about ten fires, two furnaces and two steam hammers, also a forging machine. It is an up-to-date shop and a grand improvement over the old place.

I also visited Local No. 201 at their last meeting, where I had the honor of presiding. I was much pleased with the manner in which this local is conducted—one particular part of their work is that every member of their local or any visiting brother must put his name and address down in a book every meeting night, which I believe is a good thing. I was compelled to leave before the meeting closed, on account of catching the midnight train for Omaha, to try and put the Union Pacific men into the Brotherhood and also to install a District Council on that system, which is badly needed right now. I hope that I will get the hearty co-operation of our men we have organized on that system—which I feel sure of getting—and that I will be able in my next report to show that the Union Pacific has a District Council and a business agent.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. N. GLOVER.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Vancouver, B. C., April 12, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

At the time of writing my last report in Winnipeg, negotiations had just opened with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Co. for the purpose of getting some amendments to the present schedule and an increase in the wage rate for the men on western lines, including all crafts, the business being handled jointly through the System Federation. Unfortunately, we met with obstacles from the very start. When the sub-committee (which had been selected from a larger committee) appeared before the management for the first conference, the officials refused to proceed with the business because one of the committeemen was eastern lines. After discussing the

matter for some time the committee withdrew and reported back to the main committee, where it was unanimously decided to stand by the mode of procedure previously adopted of having eastern and western representation on the Federation committee, as it is considered very necessary in order to more successfully negotiate both schedules, and with one committee, as had been conceded to us by the award of the board of conciliation which was appointed to bring about a settlement of the C. P. R. strike in 1908. The award of that board plainly states that we are entitled to negotiate both schedules with one committee, such committee to negotiate for the western schedule in Winnipeg and the eastern schedule in Montreal, and it naturally follows as a consequence that this committee ern and western men. As a result of this stand taken by the men the negotiations have been temporarily suspended on the western schedule, and the committee then set about to get a meeting with the eastern management, which I am informed since leaving Winnipeg they have succeeded in getting, the eastern management having agreed to meet with the chairmen of the district of each craft, and as some of those chairmen are western men it means practically a victory for us as far as the personnel of the committee is concerned, and when this precedent is established on eastern lines the management of western lines will have to follow.

When this hitch took place I saw that there would be considerable time elapse before the meetings in Montreal would take place, so I decided to proceed west over the new line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, for the purpose of organizing the blacksmiths and helpers on that road, and am glad to be able to report success. I visited every point on the system except Edson, and wrote a letter to the smith there, not having time to go down. I found the men all along the line very much alive to the need of organization, as the wages of both smiths and helpers are 6½¢ per hour below the rates being paid in the same territory by the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. We can only establish one local on the G. T. P. at this time as there is only one shop of any consequence and that is located at Rivers, Manitoba, about 140 miles west of Winnipeg, all other points being round-houses, located at Melville, Watrous, Biggar, Wainwright, Edmonton and Edson, with one man at each point, except Edmonton, where there are four. These men will all join the local at Rivers, and as soon as things are in shape we will present a schedule to the company similar to those on the C. P. R. and the C. N. R.

On my way over the G. T. P. I stopped

over at Saskatoon, where I found two smiths employed at the C. N. R. roundhouse getting union wages but not paying union dues. One of them was a delinquent member, the other a new man on the job; they both promised to get right with the Winnipeg local. At the same point we have a man employed on the C. P. R. and I found him to be in good standing. At the C. N. R. shop at Edmonton I found only one man in good standing out of six employed. One of these was a delinquent member and the others—three helpers and one smith—filled out applications for membership with the Winnipeg locals, and the delinquent member promised to straighten up, so that we now hope to have a strictly union shop at this point.

On leaving Edmonton I went south into Calgary and met with our men employed there on the C. P. R., the largest shop on that system west of Winnipeg. A special meeting was held, at which many matters of importance were discussed, especially the situation regarding the revised schedules. There are only two here that are not paying dues and they are more to be pitied than censured, for there is apparently something lacking in their mental makeup. From Calgary I went to Revelstoke, where I was met at the station by Bro. Matthie, president; Bro. Goble, secretary, and Bros. Lyons and Anslie, two more of the shining lights of our Revelstoke local, who took me to the hotel. The following night a very interesting meeting was held, including a fine spread of good things to eat and drink, to which were invited the members of the boilermakers' and machinists' union. Several speeches were made and some good songs were sung, and toasts were drunk to all the crafts and to the Federation at large. The affair was a very successful one in every respect and was ably presided over by Bro. Matthie as master of ceremonies. They sure make a fellow welcome when he comes around. The local is a very small one—only nine members—but they're all to the good. They contributed a larger sum per member to the Missouri Pacific strike than any other local in the Brotherhood, their donation being \$20, with only nine members; they have all paid their day's pay assessment, too, for 1910 and 1911. I was very glad to meet again Bro. John Lyons, who used to work at Toronto and St. Thomas. He was of great assistance on the committee when we got our first schedule with the Pere Marquette railroad.

On leaving Revelstoke I proceeded on to Vancouver, stopping over at Kamloops to see Bros. Hopgood and Dundas at the roundhouse there. They were anxious to

get the latest news relating to the progress of the revised schedule.

I haven't had time yet to look up the situation in Vancouver, but hope to pull up some of the slack here and also at Victoria.

I hope in my next report to be able to report progress with the C. P. R. schedules on both ends of the line.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS FLANAGAN.

New Orleans, La., April 13, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me at Fitzgerald, Ga., where I had the pleasure of organizing a federation of shop trades on the A. B. & A. Railroad, from whence I visited Douglas, Ga., and there started a similar organization on the Georgia and Florida Railroad, which places this section of the southeast in a rather promising position, as with few exceptions, the different crafts on the various railroads in this part of the southeast district have been organized into system federations, and should be in a position to have their delegates present at the next call for a meeting of the southeast consolidated federation, the object of which meeting will be to draft something like uniform rates and conditions on all roads in said district.

On account of the long intervals between conferences on the different railroads, the different general unions have been placed to a great disadvantage, since in many instances it was impossible to have a general officer of all the crafts at the various conferences.

With the Southeast Consolidated Federation in working order, it is to be hoped that this inconvenience will be done away with and a meeting had at which all the roads in the district will be represented, and agreement obtained at a minimum expense, both to the locals and the general unions.

With this end in view I have given this matter some attention, and hope that our members will see it in the same light and have their delegates ready to attend the next meeting of the Southeast Consolidation.

Leaving Douglas, Ga., I stopped at Atlanta, where I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 1, and listened with pleasure to the arrangements being made for the handling of our convention next October. The members of Local No. 1 are all alive to the occasion, and indications point to a time that should never be forgotten

by our members, their wives and relatives who have the pleasure of visiting Atlanta next October.

The Committee on Entertainment have provided a rather lengthy program, in which the ladies are largely remembered.

From Atlanta I was ordered to Roanoke, Va., to take part in the forming of a system federation on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

At Roanoke our locals were somewhat confused in relation to system federations, but were ready and willing to do their part to promote the general welfare of the trade union movement. After having a joint meeting of our locals, at which I explained the advantages of such a federation, all doubts were removed from the minds of our members, and I think a more harmonious relationship will prevail among the blacksmiths, bolt makers and helpers of Roanoke in the future.

After forming the federation on the N. & W., a meeting was had between a joint committee of the federation and the general manager of the N. & W. Railroad relative to a joint agreement and an increase in rates.

The general manager (as most general managers do) took the stand that he wanted to do right by the men, but that conditions on the N. & W. would not justify him in granting an increase at this time.

The committee being somewhat acquainted with conditions on the N. & W., as well as conditions on other roads in this section, were not satisfied with the arbitrary manner of the general manager pertaining to the increase, and decided to place matters up to the men for a final vote on the question.

I was in hopes of being able to go over the N. & W. pending the taking of this vote, and be in Roanoke when the decision was reached; but I received orders to get to Jackson, Tenn., and take up matters with the officials of the M. & O. pertaining to our men on the system.

On arriving at Jackson, I found that a previous understanding between myself and the officials relative to negro helpers had been grossly violated, and that white helpers were being replaced by negroes with impunity. I interviewed the blacksmith foreman, general foreman, and master mechanic at Jackson without any success, where upon I went to Mobile and made arrangements with the general manager for a conference with the superintendent of motive power concerning the case.

I'm pleased to report that the negroes were removed immediately, and that our men on the M. & O. will have all work

that belongs to our craft in the future, the settlement being made to the entire satisfaction of our members.

While at Mobile I took up the matter of presenting agreements to the M. N. O. & C. Railroad, and attended a joint meeting of the crafts called for that purpose; but as there was no system federation on this road, I refused to have anything to do with a joint agreement unless a federation was properly formed, and the sanction of every general union affiliated therewith obtained.

Although some of the men present were opposed to the plans I offered, I'm pleased to say that the majority saw the necessity and fairness of the proposition, and immediately went into organization of a system federation, and I suppose by this time each general union has received a copy of their constitution and by-laws, together with a copy of the joint agreement to be presented.

My work at Mobile being finished for the present, in order to curtail expenses I returned to New Orleans, awaiting orders from the general office.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS FLANAGAN,
Fourth Vice-President.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report my time has been taken up entirely in organizing work along the Pennsylvania Railway, working in conjunction with the organizers of the other crafts. At present the Machinists are represented by Walter Ames and Frank Farnsey; the A. F. of L. by T. H. Flinn and Cal Wyatt; the Boiler Makers by John F. Schmidt and J. J. Sweeney; the Railway Carmen by Frank Paquin, B. F. Lewis and J. J. Galligher, and the Blacksmiths by Brother Glover and myself. A large number of men are organized at and near this city; our organization have at present 136 members in Pitcairn Local. All the different trades, also laborers, are being organized. The Pennsylvania Railroad has resorted to anything and everything to break up the organization, and have discharged men in all departments for being union men, and they deny it afterwards. When committees approached the foremen they were promptly discharged. This has been the fate of all committees, and the work of the company has been so brazen that it has resulted in the different organizations connected with the transportation department asking the heads of their or-

ganizations to attend a conference held in this city on April 5th, at which were in attendance:

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

E. P. Curtis, Vice-President of the Order of Railway Conductors.

T. R. Dodge, Assistant to President Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists.

M. F. Ryan, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

Joseph Franklin, President of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Helpers.

James W. Kline, President of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

M. O'Sullivan, President Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

T. H. Flynn, Organizer American Federation of Labor.

J. A. Newnam, Vice-President Order Railroad Telegraphers.

Frank Paquin, Vice-President Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

B. P. Lewis, Organizer, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

Roy Horn, Vice-President Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

A. E. Ireland, Board Member, International Association of Machinists.

In addition there were numerous representatives of the Transportation and Shopmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad System.

During the day sessions every angle of the question was gone into thoroughly. It was decided that a condensed statement be prepared and sent to locals of the organizations interested, this in order that they could familiarize themselves with the conditions confronting the shopmen and the company's attitude plainly defined through the submission of documentary evidence absolutely indisputable.

The committee has affidavits of at least two score of men of all crafts that were discharged after they had been asked to give up the union, and refused to do so, and is also in possession of a letter signed by one of the officials calling the attention of all foremen to be sure and lay off union men when reducing the force, and in the face of all this Mr. R. T. Morrow, superintendent of the Pittsburg Division, when the committee (after trying for five weeks) finally secured a conference with him, in discussing the laying off of old employees, said, among other things, that it was impossible for an old man to climb on and under cars, and to attend closely to that

work, and consequently they had to dispose of the older employees and get younger men, who were more active and capable of performing the work satisfactorily. This was the reward the Pennsylvania Railway has for men who have served it from twenty to thirty years, and proves beyond doubt that there is very little in the much boasted pension system, which all the men are assessed for, and that is lauded from time to time in magazine articles (written by dope fiends out of different universities), who know nothing whatever about it except the company's statement. Mr. Morrow denied that any man was discharged for belonging to different unions, and stated that he was putting the old men on the scrap heap, where they belonged; but it is a fact that all of the men who take any part in a local union are being consigned to this junk pile as fast as they can find a place for them, and the great majority of these men are in the thirties. Mr. R. L. O'Donnell, superintendent of the eastern lines, whom the committee met on the 12th of this month, made about the same statement that Mr. Morrow did, except he was not quite so vehement in regard to the old men, and then flatly told the men that they could all return to work if they would give up their organization. This they refused to do, and have requested a meeting with General Superintendent R. C. Long, and transportation to Philadelphia in order to meet him, and are now awaiting a reply from Mr. Long. In the meantime the work of organizing is going on, and while the plan of the company is having its effect, laying off large numbers of men all over the road, and working the rest three or four days a week (in order to discourage organization), we are doing as good as could be expected under the circumstances, and there are also some men working for the Pennsylvania Railway who have not yet been robbed enough, and still are afraid to organize; and I am sorry to say there are a great many blacksmiths and helpers in this class. While the organizations have had their largest growth on the Pittsburg Division, the work has been carried on both east and west. Brother Glover will report to you the difficult conditions he and the other organizers met at Columbus, Ohio, and Ft. Wayne, Ind., where the shop conditions are somewhat better, and therefore make it harder to get a start. I have been to the different points between here and Altoona, and also to Philadelphia, and other organizers are at Altoona, Harrisburg and Trenton. At Philadelphia I was met by our business manager. Brother John M. Tobin, as soon I arrived, and immediately we proceeded along with the

other representatives, to go before the meeting of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and make a thorough explanation of the movement and ask their assistance, which they assure us we would get.

I found conditions bad in Philadelphia, owing to the short time and small force of men at work there. While there, Brother Tobin showed me what we have at the Baldwin Shops, and also League Island Navy Yard Shops, an organization of 100 per cent. I would have liked very much to attend the meeting of Local No. 186 and meet with that great bunch there, but after reporting the condition to General President Kline and informing him there was a large meeting here in Pittsburg on Sunday, April 2d, at which all the heads of the shop organizations were to be present, and receiving word from him it was impossible for him to attend, and directing me to attend, I did so. I had already notified the general president that I was under the impression that Brother Tobin could look after the Philadelphia end of the Pennsylvania, for a while at least, and he is fully qualified to look after anything. He is on the job at all times, having started two new locals while he has been in office. So you can watch the organization grow in Philadelphia from now on.

The meeting I refer to being held April 2d was one of a series of four, arranged by the different locals of the organizations connected with the transportation department of the Pittsburg Division; and among the numerous speakers which addressed these meetings were John Mitchell, former president of the United Miners, and Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. These meetings were attended by about 2,000 union men of the Pennsylvania road of the various different departments. The meeting on April 5th will go a long way towards clearing the situation on the Pennsylvania, if the transportation department is as sincere as they appear to be, and I hope they are; for there is a large body of men organized now who are expecting something more than sympathy this time, and if the Pennsylvania succeeds in crushing this movement, it will get the brotherhoods next.

It has been a hard proposition to keep these men from taking the reins in their own hands and giving the company a battle, but so far we have been able to prevail on their better judgment; but they realize that the time is near when something must change, and if they are compelled to fight, it is to be hoped they will not have to fight alone. The company detectives follow the men to their homes to

almost falling over these slimy pieces of vermin; but they have not so far accomplished the dirty work they are hired for; that is, crushing the movement. I have found Brother Tapken, the business manager of District No. 39, a valuable assistant in my work in and around Pittsburg, ready and willing at all times, and the men see if they attend meetings, and the organizers cannot step out of the house without would have to be composed of both east- of this district are to be congratulated on having selected him as their business manager. I have also had two meetings with the men in the B. & O. shops here, having had a foreign interpreter along with me, and hope to sooner or later place them back in the organization.

Now, Brothers, this is a somewhat long report, but the Pennsylvania is a long road, and let us hope that the old adage that "the longer the road, the surer the turn," is true in this case, and that the turn for organization on the Pennsylvania is permanent.

In my next report I will give you some of the conditions which the piece-workers in this vicinity have to contend with, for the benefit of those who are working piece work on other roads, and also for the benefit of those whom I hope will never have to work piecework. I would like to give you that in this report, but I have not got it prepared.

Respectfully submitted,
ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER EDW. TEGTMEYER.

April 16, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and O.

As stated in my last report, that I was leaving for La Fayette to attend the conference on Monday, March 20th, I did so, arriving there in the night, somewhat putting a damper on my getting much sleep for that night. However, I was on the job bright and early in the morning, finding all three crafts committees on time, and having the rates of the ten roads, which was given to strike an average on at our last conference. Also the Boilermakers and Machinists had a representative on the ground jointly. We proceeded to meet Mr. May, the superintendent of the Monon Railroad. Arriving at his office, he informed us that he did not have all the wages of those ten roads as yet, therefore could not do business with us that day, setting Wednesday for meeting. After this we held a joint committee meeting, so that all understood each other, which enabled us to avoid making blunders.

The next day, not being able to accomplish any good waiting for the conference, I took a trip over to Frankfort, Ind. The Clover Leaf Railroad has a shop there. Arriving at the shop, I had got to the second man when the foreman came up and informed me it was a strict rule not to allow anyone in the shop without a pass. I got busy to find the man that issued the shop passes. Finding him, he informed me that the assistant superintendent was liable to come that day any time; therefore did not wish to give me one, for if I was seen by him that he, the master mechanic, would get in bad. All seemed to be afraid of their job. Anyhow, I got no pass, so I waited till noon, got in and had a talk with our boys, finding the shop well organized. All they need is a little encouragement, for they have a new local there.

Meeting the committee next day in Lafayette, we went jointly with the Machinists and Boilermakers to see Mr. May. After getting into his office he informed us that he wished to meet with the employees of the company alone. In the argument that ensued he said that he would take that stand if he was the only one of superintendents that did so in the country. Accordingly the representative got out. Then he cast the ten roads proposition to one side, telling the committee to go back and find out just what they expected, as they were asking entirely too much. A joint meeting of all the employees was called for that night, and at said meeting it was agreed upon what they expected and would fight for if necessary. Informing Mr. May the next day what was expected, he claimed then that he would have to call the manager in on that, again putting it off. So we decided that I get back home and work here till they needed me, which I did. But in the spare time between the conferences Bro. Pechin and Bro. Whiler (alias the Jap) and myself, tried to organize the small shops; also tried to get an increase in wages for two shops, and I wish to say those two—Pechin and Whiler—made two fine men on the committee. They are hustlers, although the entire committee was a good one, and I want to thank them for the treatment and consideration accorded me while in Lafayette.

After several more meetings with Mr. May, they finally settled—for the blacksmiths $2\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$, machinists $1\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$, boilermakers $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ per hour increase. I presume the agreement will be published in the Journal this month.

I was also called out to Chicago Heights on the new wage schedule presented to the Central Locomotive & Car Co., as they are

not working on locomotives now at all, but on cars exclusively. They don't want to give an increase in wages, as the rates are for locomotive work, but as soon as they get locomotive work they are willing to meet us, especially if other railroads give an increase; but so long as they work on cars the old rate will stand. The men involved seemed to think it was only fair to abide by that.

Several small cases of grievances that have been reported to me have been taken up and adjusted. I have been instrumental in getting work for a few of the unemployed, and think work will be more plentiful hereafter, as the outside work has opened up. Three new members have been taken in since my last report, and as usual I have been at some meeting every meeting night. Last night was at No. 494 in Hammond, they having an open meeting, with refreshments and smokes. All seemed to be enjoying themselves at this meeting.

It was reported that the C. & I. S. R. R. is going to compel the Illinois men working there to move across the line into Indiana. They have called a special meeting for this case and it looks as though the men will put up a fight before they will submit to such a ruling in case the company enforces the rule.

Respectfully submitted,
EDW. TEGTMEYER.

PULL FORWARD.

In the labor movement there is no room for the man who hangs back in the traces. The load is so big that it requires the constant tugging of all to make headway. When all pull and pull together our best efforts are reached. Pull forward not backward if you would the better enjoy life. Contempt is only felt for the man who does not do his share in the battle of life. He is looked upon as a hindrance and sinks below the respect that active, earnest and intelligent workers have for each other.

You must be one or the other. Choose the position in life that will entitle you to respect and admiration for your efforts and shun the path that brings reproach upon you. Don't think your labor is not needed or desired; that is a mistaken, foolish idea. There is room and work for all. Let us do it.



This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.80. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

News from our
Local Unions...

But's hear from all

Correspondence.

MOLINE, ILL.

Moline, Ill., March 31, 1911.

Editor Journal: It is most always customary when starting to work at a new place to be asked how do you like your new job, etc., and for that reason, having just a short time ago started to work with the brothers of Local No. 461, employed in the C. R. I. & P. R. R. shops, I thought to write a few lines to the Journal, as to how I like the brothers here.

I first want to say that they are brothers to the fullest extent of the word. Of course, a man wants to have a card and have it with him, if intending to work with them, but then they do all they can to help him. It is sometimes hard when coming into a new shop when everybody is making fun of a new man trying to find fault with his work, etc., but not so here—all are willing to "put you next," and I think it is hard to find a shop where harmony and fraternity is prevailing as it is here, and hope and trust it will continue to do so forever.

By the way, the other evening I went to a moving picture show to see Uncle Tom's Cabin, and when watching the pictures a thought came to me like this: The chattel slaves in those days were about the same as the wage-slaves of today. The master had one or more of those chattel-slaves to use the whip on their comrades if the master wanted it done and didn't want to do it himself, and the slave or slaves were most always willing (sometimes glad) to obey the master in having the privilege of lashing the others into submission. And so it is today—when some wage-slave is trying to get better conditions, others are trying to develop "brains and muscles" by using unfair masters' productions—such as "Post-nut," "Grapeum," "Tost Posties," etc. Of course, some masters claim their wage-slaves don't want to join a union. "There is a reason"—the road to Starveville, perhaps. Things like that and also when good union men smoke cigars or cigarettes made by women and children in some unfair den, or chew and smoke tobacco manufactured by the Tobacco Trust, and made by underpaid workers, always from the tobacco grower to the workers in the factory. Say nothing about wearing clothing and shoes made in sweat shops, where disease and poverty is a question of the day. All this is done by good union men (?) working for

union principles and carrying a paid up union card.

Now, is there any difference in the principles of the two? The chattel-slaves were using the whip on one another to force submission to the master. The wage-slaves today are buying unfair and "scab" made goods, and by so doing are helping to bring some other wage-slave (who, perhaps, is trying to better himself), into submission.

The whip is only in one case used morally, which is even worse when we make a comparison between the chattel-slave of old and the wage-slaves and union men today—it is all bringing about submission.

If workers stuck together more than they do the conditions would be better.

Yours for union principles,

R.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 128.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 12, 1911.

Editor Journal: Having a few things to insert in the Journal, I take pleasure in writing at this time. Everything looks prosperous for this season, in the neighborhood of Buffalo, where some skyscrapers are to be built, also a busy season on the drill boats.

At our last regular meeting, James Walsh was elected President to succeed Frank Beacherer, who, for his noble work while in the office, was presented a handsome suit case, which will come in handy for his summer trips with the Knights of Columbus, of which lodge he is Lieutenant. Too much cannot be said in regard to Bro. Beacherer for he was never absent from his meetings, which, if some of our other brothers would try and have a record similar to this, much difference would prevail. Onward, Frank, with the best regards from all, to success at all times.

Bro. James Walsh, who is by no means new to us, is without a doubt a very stalwart man for President, his aims and objects being forever to uplift our craft to the standard with the rest of nowadays. Bro. Fred E. Bolam received the unanimous vote of Local 128 for Business Manager for 1911. May success crown your efforts at all times Fred. Much credit must be given to Bro. Bolam, who, after his three years as Business Agent, has the territory very well organized. We take pleasure in class-

ing him as one of the best Agents of any District Council in our Brotherhood. John Coughlin and wife spent the Easter week in Chicago; no doubt Jack will visit the General Office while there. Something must be told of Jack, and that is, he succeeded in getting Dewey shop thoroughly organized, with the help of Bro. Roberts, President of Local No. 333. This is another one of our members who received a badge of honor for perfect attendance at the meetings. He is always on the job to further the interests of our fellow members.

It seems strange to me, while in my former lines, I stated of our members, whose attendance is perfect at our meetings. There are some brothers, whom I never see at the meetings, after they are once initiated, then their presence is no more. Why it is, seems peculiar, that our members don't come up and show themselves. It surely is a treat to see our hall crowded at times, why not all the time.

Just at the present time a serious topic is before us. A raise in pay this year, which must be decided soon, if you want it, why not come up and have a voice; don't stay away and say afterwards, why did we not get it. Come together Brothers and join in a march to our regular meetings, only two a month, first and third Thursdays; be sure and come, for I will count the number next meeting.

I am glad to say Brother August Grozinger is fast rounding into good health, with hopes of starting to work soon. August, who, while shearing off some material at his work shop, was injured in the hip from the piece of steel flying from the shears. Brothers should be careful; many a narrow escape we witness, but never think of accidents happening us.

Bro. Wm. J. Dougherty, our First Vice President, is out on the job again after his brief spell of sickness. Brother Dougherty, who must have been missed from the camp, while sick, because of his great work while on duty, all working hard either organizing new locals or settling up differences in his territory. Many good wishes, Bill, from your Local brethren. On your road of prosperity, may sunshine always beam in your path. We expect you will give us a call when you come home again, as our anxiety is beyond expression.

Thinking as though I said enough this time, it being my first writing to the Journal, I will close my letter.

Hoping the next time I write Brother Ernest Werner will be up and around after his long dreary spell of sickness.

With best wishes for his recovery and also good wishes to the General Office and our Brotherhood at large, I remain,

JOHN J. CONNORS.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 299.

Ogden, Utah, April 10, 1911.

Editor Journal: The ball I mentioned in my last letter came off in due time and was a big success in every way. When all the friends of the I. B. of B. and H. had assembled at the Royal Dancing Academy on the evening of March 17, 1911, the register showed a crowd numbering 300 couples. It was the third annual ball given by Junction City Union, No. 299.

The spacious dancing surface at the Royal was taxed to accommodate the large number of dancers, the attendance being flattering evidence of the popularity of the organization in charge. The dance program of twenty-four numbers was well arranged and each dance was named after some blacksmith or helper, such as the Flying Dutchman, Rocker Arm Jack, Pocatello Howard, Musket Steel Bob, Pipe Clamp Joe, Featherweight Ole, Fresh Air John, Hurry-up Jones and Faithful Barney; these are only a few of them. The music was furnished by Saltus' orchestra, which added much to the pleasure of the affair.

The committees in charge of the dance were as follows: Arrangement—Howard Spracher, Edw. Finkey, Morgan Jones, Bob Rasmussen and J. V. Halligan. Floor—Edw. Finkey, Harry Hill, Geo. Reeve, Jr., Bob Rasmussen, Jack Sanborn, G. B. Parks and J. V. Halligan.

We also had election and installation of officers for the term, as follows: President, G. B. Sanborn; vice-president, J. V. Halligan; recording secretary, James Reeder; financial secretary, Edwin Peake; treasurer, Edw. Finkey; conductor, Watson Jones; sentinel, Howard Spracher; organizer, J. P. Stone; trustee for 18 months, J. A. Schelin.

Well, we have got some of the good times that were promised us the last election. The month of March each man in our shop got in twenty 8-hour days; the company closed the shop down for one week. We have our old foreman, M. M. Dowley, back to work with us again.

I am pleased to report at this time Bro. J. Burbidge getting along fine—is on crutches after a serious operation for stomach trouble, which occurred on December 8, 1910. He will not be able to work for several months yet.

Our financial secretary, Edwin Peake, expects to leave for England about the beginning of June for a visit, he having left England twenty-eight years ago and is going back to see the old landmarks once more.

Well, we have lost several of our members the last month on account of working short time and being laid off.

Brother A. E. Brown has been appointed

as assistant secretary to look after affairs while our financial secretary is away.

Wishing the Brotherhood at large good luck, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
EDWIN PEAKE.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 411.

Lafayette, Ind., April 6, 1911.

Editor Journal: Local No. 411 has been very much alive this month, with our agreements and the wage question. We presented our agreements to the Monon railroad on the 6th of February, with thirty days' notice of changes desired. The committee was called upon the 14th of March. Business commenced from that time on until April 3rd. The first three days were taken up with the rules and we were successful in getting everything that we asked for except the wage question. We asked for 4c per hour increase, but got 2½c per hour. Will state that we were a joint committee with the machinists and boilermakers.

The committee was composed of ten men, with Bro. Cook of the machinists as chairman of the joint committee, and he was the right man in the right place. Through his good judgment and wise counsel we no doubt accomplished more in the end than if we acted too hastily. Bro. Edw. Tegtmeier was also on the job and kept the Monon route warm, having to make three trips from Chicago to Lafayette in one week; but he is of the right stripe and a jolly good fellow. He made many friends here that will never forget him. Bro. Tegtmeier knew what we had to fight against and the position the committee was in, and some day he might forgive us. The machinists got 1½c per hour and the boilermakers got ½c per hour increase.

Through all of our conferences with Superintendent May everything has been pleasant and agreeable at all times, and he assured the committee that they were a very able one and that the crafts had made no mistake in their selection. He also said it was a pleasure to deal with such a committee and that we could go back to our different crafts and tell them, honestly, that their committee had done their best.

EUGENE PECHIN.

Stay away from Davenport, Iowa.
Strike still on.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

FROM LOCAL NO. 174.

Dear Editor and Brother: Just a line to let the Brotherhood know that Local No. 174 is still at the bat. This union has been doing fairly well in keeping members paid up. The days-pay assessment seems to be a sticker for some, one that is hard to collect, as it is most times paid to the union in installments. We had the assessment from District Council No. 12 to pay, also the one to Los Angeles of 25 cents per week. All these had come about the same time and we (the members) have met them the best we could. Many have met them as true union men, while others have met them and side-stepped to let them pass. These men that will not keep up their dues what are we to do about them? The men that are benefited the most by a raise in the prevailing rate are the ones generally in arrears.

If they are expelled from the union, the good members have to stick it out and meet expenses until they are reinstated for a small sum to help things along. When a member feels that he wants to give up the union, let him stop and think for he is not only throwing the union down, but he is throwing every member in the union down, for when he quits the expenses go on the same; the same rent of hall and other things remain the same. Then he throws the debt on our shoulders and so on to others that feel that unionism is not worth keeping up. I can't understand why members or non-members cannot see the advantages of unionism. We stand for a fair wage and we must have some one to ask for such from the company, then why is it that we will not get in line and stay by that one that will represent you in conference with the company. To think that men will stand back and see the efforts that are made to better their condition and not offer to bear the expense on his behalf, is beyond my power of reasoning as to why.

Yours fraternally,

A. MEINLEN.

FROM LOCAL NO. 407.

Revelstoke, B. C., Canada, Apr. 10, 1911.

To The Editor: Permit a few lines in our official organ to acquaint the Brotherhood that in Revelstoke, B. C., is located No. 407, small in numbers, yet large in the spirit of unionism. They hold regular meetings the fourth Saturday of each month in Selkirk hall.

Bro. Jas. Mathie, our worthy President, handles the gavel while the duties appertaining to the Secretarial portfolio are in the capable hands of Bro. Jas. M. Gable.

On April 9th we had a surprise in the

shape of a visit from our Third Vice-President, Bro. W. G. Powlesland, and I can assure you the brothers here were very pleased to meet with him, some of them never having seen a Grand Lodge Officer before. It would be well to have them visit us a little more frequently. Of course we realize the enormous expense of traveling to reach these isolated spots, however. Come again Brother Powlesland and you will always get the glad hand in No. 407. The brothers arranged a special meeting at which our Vice-President went into at some length his experiences among our men in eastern Canada, also giving us some information regarding conditions on this road. We were joined by a few men from the other crafts, and the meeting assumed the form of a banquet. Brother Mathie presided as toast master, the usual toasts were gone through and after a few more words from Brother Powlesland, and songs from the brothers present, the meeting adjourned, Brother Powlesland resuming his journey next morning on his way to the Pacific Coast, where much work awaits him.

If all the brothers would need as little assistance as the members of No. 407, our officers on the road would have one great round of merry-making. We hope that this trip of Brother Powlesland's through this country will be beneficial to all concerned, and that the brothers will put their shoulders to the wheel with renewed energy, and help push our organization to the front, where we surely belong.

A MEMBER OF No. 407.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 13.

Editor Journal: At the last regular meeting of Local No. 13 the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: W. P. Carroll, president; Paul E. Rosselle, vice-president; W. H. Lavender, recording secretary; R. J. Croom, financial secretary; W. R. Herndon, treasurer; J. W. Hunnicutt, conductor; J. A. Bodiford, sentinel; A. S. Grovenstein, organizer. Also three trustees, as follows: J. D. Draughon, W. P. Carroll and J. R. Roberson.

The Jodge also elected the following Brothers as delegates to represent the blacksmiths at the Central Federation of Labor: P. E. Roselle, A. S. Grovenstein, J. R. Roberson, W. R. Herndon and W. P. Carroll.

Local No. 13 is beginning to do business, having elected a full set of officers. The local is doing fairly well, the meetings being well attended at times. There isn't any new material here to work on, as most of the blacksmiths in this vicinity are members

Workingmen, how do you like such treat-

ment? Has it ever occurred to you that there is a remedy for such things? If you of the union, with the exception of about two, which is very good on the average.

Hoping to have something better to write in the future and with best wishes to you, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
W. H. LAVENDER.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 239.

Home Relief Fund.

The members of Local No. 239 join with Bro. Hane in thanking our Brothers of No. 147, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the banner donation which they sent us to assist him.

Previously received	\$186.90
Local No. 147, Winnipeg.....	16.00
Local No. 151, Vancouver.....	2.50

Total to date.....\$205.40

Yours truly,
J. R. MORRIS.

A LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

Contributed by Los Angeles Strike Committee.

Who said the judges should be subject to the recall? Certainly it was not the business men. The following is one of the many reasons why the working class to a man should work to this end, in and out of season.

T. K. Matthews, a machinist, who was out of work, was arrested by a detective by the name of O'Brien, was haled before a police judge by the name of Chambers on the heinous charge of vagrancy. Matthews admitted he was out of work for some time, not through any fault of his, he having been at work at Riverside until two months ago, he came back to Los Angeles to try and obtain work at his trade. The judge had the case investigated, and found Matthews' statement to be correct. Nevertheless the judge sentenced him to a term of six months in a non-union shop. He worked there one day only. He could not stand it any longer, one day even is too much for any decent man to work among non-unionists.

know what it is why don't you apply it? If you don't know the remedy, study a little during your spare moments, and we will soon get results.

See what has occurred in Bakersfield during the past week. A committee of eminently respectable business put one of your brother workers aboard a train against his will and forced him to leave town, for the

alleged reason that he had assaulted a non-unionist and broken his jaw. If these respectable gentlemen had any evidence to convict this brother, he would not have been permitted to leave town. He would be held fast until such time as they could railroad him to prison or shanghai him.

The strike is being prosecuted so successfully that the M. and M. are driven to their wits' end. Even the non-unionists are rebelling at the benevolent despotism of the "Industrial Freedomites." Ten of them left one shop this week and a lesser number from struck shops. So there is ample reason for them to lose their heads.

Notwithstanding the raising of the Otis strike, saying that everything is running smooth, the fact remains that the shops are crippled worse now than at any time since the strike began. There is no need of any apprehension in regard to the outcome of the Metal Trades' strike.

We are adding about 200 members every week to the ranks of union labor. We desire to call the attention of our friends in the north to the fact that the Board of Public Works in Los Angeles is advertising for men in several papers to work on the Los Angeles aqueduct, which is on strike against rotten food and small wages.

When this project first started, the citizens and taxpayers of this city were promised that none but natives of Los Angeles would be employed, but now, on account of the strike, the Board of Public Works is advertising for strike breakers and are willing to pay their way to Los Angeles. Another example of so-called "good government" here.

The working people are throwing off that old fear and conservatism that at one time dominated the workers of this city, never again to return. We are fast building up a town of men and women with a spirit second to none in this country. This fight is a blessing in disguise.

Ten years of ordinary activity would not have accomplished what this strike has in ten months, and too much credit cannot be given to the men who initiated and financed this fight. It has been conducted on lines never excelled in any part of this country, and as to the disbursing of money being sent here by the loyal trades unionists of this country, and in particular California, the final accounting will show that it went through clean hands.

NOTICE.

In ordering duplicate due books, the local secretaries should see that Day's Pay assessment is paid for the period in which book is desired.

THE SCAB.

Wherever the bitter fight is on,
For life 'gainst human greed;
Where the workers rally ere hope is gone
That nerves for the valiant deed;

When the price is paid in silent pain,
In want and in nameless dread,
And the victory near, then the scabs sneak
in
Like ghouls that rob the dead.

They pluck from a vine they did not prune;
They reap where they have not sown,
With a canting look and a craven heart,
And a soul that is not their own.

In a darker age when the world was young,
This jackal human crew,
Skulked in the rear while the fight was on,
And preyed on the valiant few.

They snatched the bone from a woman's
hand,
And snarled at a hungered child,
'Till the heroes perished from out the land,
And earth's gardens became a wild.

And ever and ever, where human greed
Holds the human race in thrall,
The fight will be fought by the nobler few,
And the victory shared by all.

Then falter not 'till the fight is won;
There is only your fears to dread;
Though cowards skulk and scabs sneak in
Like ghouls that rob the dead.

—Selected.

THE WEATHER PROPHET.

(For the Blacksmith's Journal.)

The prophet sat by his cabin home
And gazed hard and long at an old goose
bone.

And said, "Unless all signs fail,
In March will be some shrieking gales;
And the whizzing tempest will blow so hard
That we can't see a single yard.
And the raging blizzard will pile the snow."
Thus saith the prophet—he ought to know.

And the month of March came on full soon,
It was a running mate for June;
The whizzing tempest didn't whiz,
And the raging blizzard didn't bliz;
And the shrieking gales he howled about,
They wouldn't blow a candle out.
And the people who heard his awful dope
Are seeking the prophet with a rope.

—Old Zicetty.

Stay away from Davenport, Iowa.
Strike still on.

THE LABOR OF CONVICTS.

The Contract System Is Inhuman, Dishonest, and a Blot on Our Civilization—Under the System Our Prisons Are Factories and Not Reformatories.

The chief argument of those who exploit the labor of convicts under the contract system and those who defend the exploiters—for profit to themselves—has been that the convict must be employed during incarceration. This cry, as old as the contract system of convict labor itself, is hypocritical and sophistical. The use of it by profit mongers is an endeavor to place labor in a false position and to cover their own heartlessness and perfidy.

Certainly no thoughtful, humane person, and most assuredly no trade unionist, wants the inmates of our prisons to remain idle. Every one is in agreement that they should be employed. No labor representative has privately suggested or publicly expressed a desire to keep these offenders against society in idleness.

Impositions upon the credulity of the people have always been inspired by the grasping prison-labor contractor and his hirelings. And the sole plea of those who fatten upon the misery and shortcomings of the unfortunates and those who have successfully thrived upon the cupidity of State legislators, is an imposition.

The convict contract labor system is a curse to the convict, the State, the prison officials, the fair employer, the shortsighted merchant, and the honest toiler for wages.

The contract system of prison labor is inhuman, dishonest, and stupid. It is a disgrace to our highly trained scientific twentieth century and a blot upon our boasted civilization. It is deceptively presented to the representatives of a State as a device that will procure ample revenue to reimburse the State for the expense of caring for the convicts, allow the convicts to "earn something for themselves," and of late a more specious but not less transparent claim is made that the "poor convict" is being taught a trade so that when he is released he can procure honorable employment at good wages.

Not one of these statements can be successfully maintained. They fall of their own weight when analyzed. In the first place, the largest part of the profit of the labor of the prisoners under the contract system does not go to defray his expenses to the State. It does not go to the convict himself. It goes to the third party, the contractor who has no interest whatever, either in the welfare of the convict or the interest of the State, other than to add to his swollen profits from the misfortunes

of the criminal. Consequently, no reformatory results. The prisoners are not deceived. They know they are robbed. They become hardened and learn to hate society for the crime society permits to be practiced upon them under the name of—law.

"The contract system furnishes revenue to the State," say the prison labor contractors and their apologists. Your attention is called to what Mr. Scates confessed at the last hearings before the House Committee on Labor. Said he:

"I speak by the book. I had seven years' experience in the Maryland penitentiary on the shoe contract. Maryland is one of the few contract States which nets a profit from its prisoner. * * * I know the State made about \$40,000 one year. * * * At that time the contractor divided with his partners. One got \$5,000, another \$10,000, another \$15,000, and he took \$65,000 as his own profit from the Maryland penitentiary."

The State got \$40,000 and the contractors \$95,000. The contractors got over 70 per cent of the total, nearly two and one-half times as much as the State obtained from the labor of its convicts.

Mr. Floyd, a member of the committee, testified that in his State (Arkansas) the contractors pay the State 50 cents per prisoner per day and then hire them out to the railroads and on the public works of the State for \$1.75 per day. Could any scheme be more venal or more stupid?

The suggestion that men are taught trades in prison under the contract system is ridiculous. They learn how to make shirts and overalls; which is women's employment. They make hollowware, which is now a prison monopoly. They make chairs, and by so doing have driven fair employers and honest wage-workers in that industry out of business. "Your prisons," recently said an eminent English penologist, who, visiting the United States in connection with the International Prison Congress, had concluded a tour of investigation, "are not reformatories. They are factories."

This transparent fraud must be abolished. Convicts must be employed by the State direct on its own account and not on account of the contractor. The State may derive economic, but it must secure social, advantage from the labor of the convict. The first consideration must be the welfare of, and the influence upon, the prisoners during incarceration and after their release; the second, consideration of the free, honest citizen workman, and third, the interest of the State as a financial and political entity.

Prisoners should be employed at useful and practical productive toil. The labor of the States' unfortunates and derelicts should never be exploited for profit and certainly never for the private profit of con-

tractors. Let our States employ their prisoners in the production of the necessities of life, for the maintenance of themselves and the inmates of the other State eleemosynary institutions, or else road building.

The police power of a State undoubtedly extends without question to all laws regulating the health, the morals, and the general peace, comfort and safety of the community, and is broadly construed to include all laws that promote the general welfare. In no essential can the general welfare of the State be better protected than for the Congress to assure each State of its right of home rule within the confines of the State, so that no State should become without its will the dumping ground for goods made by convicts of other States. The enactment of H. R. 12,000, now before Congress, would give the legislatures of the States the right and power to protect their own citizens from the unfair competition of the contract convict labor of those States which care more for the profits of their prison labor contractors than for their prisoners, and whose only success is the dumping of the products of that labor on other States. Such a law would destroy the arrogant boastfulness of some prison officials, who declare that they can sell their goods against the will and desire of the people of the State in which they dump their unfair products.

The enactment of such legislation, which will mark in fact a progressive growth and outcome of the necessities of an intense economic, industrial, commercial, and social struggle, the American Federation of Labor must bend its best energies to secure from the Federal Congress and State legislatures.

Several hearings were held by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Labor on the Convict Labor Bill, H. R. 12,000, indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, at which our representatives were greatly encouraged and their arguments strongly fortified by many statements of incontrovertible facts presented by influential employers of labor, representatives of the national committees on prison labor, attorneys of employers, prison officials, and other penologists. This was a new but gratifying experience, and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor called the attention of the committee to the fact that the presence of such advocates from other walks of life and their corroborative arguments vindicated and justified the contentions made by labor before this committee for several years past.

The sub-committee was sympathetic; it refused delay or extension of time for further hearings to the opponents of the bill. The hearings closed March 31, and a

peremptory order issued that all briefs and written arguments upon the subject, pro and con, were to be in the hands of the committee by April 11. On May 20 the sub-committee reported the bill favorably to the full committee, and on June 17 the full committee agreed to report it favorably to the House, which was done on June 22. Its number on the House calendar is 294.

On June 24, the chairman reported H. R. 12001, a bill to prevent any officers, employee or agent of the government from contracting for products in which the labor of convicts entered. Its number on the House calendar is 299.

Owing to the fact that so much unnecessary delay was caused by the full committee in reporting these bills, and to their unfavorable position on the calendar, it is scarcely expected that any action will be taken on either during the forthcoming short session of the sixty-first Congress, unless great pressure is brought to bear upon representatives and senators. I urge that every effort be put forth in the hope that despite appearances success may crown our efforts before the close of this Congress.—American Federationist.

AGE-LONG TYRANNY.

The fight in Los Angeles between organized labor and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is not a novelty by any means. It is a part of "the eternal struggle" of which Abraham Lincoln spoke as having been going on from the beginning—the struggle between right and wrong, between those who toil and those who say to them, "You work and toil and earn bread and we will eat it."

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is seeking, as sought the tyrants of old, to bestride the workers and control them for selfish purposes.

It arbitrarily denies the right of labor to organize.

Itself an organization for business advantage, it would compel the workers to remain unorganized and suffer the heavy handicap of individual effort.

Business is organized. Capital is organized. Labor must be organized. And if business and capital have the right to organize, then labor has that right, too.

American fairness demands that labor be denied no right admitted to business and capital.

Can anything be more unfair than the attempts to prevent the organization of labor—to force the workingman forth in his nudity of individual and unorganized influence—to face on the fierce field of economic struggle the powerfully equipped industrial associations?—Los Angeles Citizen.

THE PASSING OF PLUTOCRACY.

Every one of intelligence and heart is to some extent, a reformer. It is a dull mind that does not recognize the possibility of improving conditions; and, it is a hard heart that, knowing of the possibility, does not desire improvement. Reformers differ as to the relative importance of the many reforms proposed; it is the desire of The Commoner to concentrate the attention of reformers upon the reforms within reach. Reformers differ, too, in temperament; some are just above freezing, others are at boiling point—The Commoner's aim is to raise the temperature. Reformers are apt to become discouraged. Because they see clearly that abuses exist they wonder why others do not see; because they have found what they regard as a remedy they wonder why all do not accept it.

The Commoner offers a word of encouragement to reformers—God is still on his throne and the world moves forward. Monarchy has run its course—monarchs are now largely figure-heads, legal fictions, with but little power to help or hinder progress. Aristocracy is dying—it is losing all over the world. Plutocracy is passing—its power to coerce is weakened year by year.

Among the influences at work for the overthrow of plutocracy, four may be mentioned as the most important:

First—The increase in the supply of money. Just as the dark ages receded before the increased volume of money that followed the discovery of America, so the wonderful discoveries of gold since 1890 are releasing the disposition of debts that accumulated to the point of bondage during the period of falling prices, beginning in the early seventies. Rising prices have brought prosperity to the masses, and with easier times comes greater independence. This independence on the part of the voter is manifesting itself in an increasing protest against plutocracy.

But there are three fundamental influences at work in the world—each one of them a foe to plutocracy—and the three together give assurance of the complete rout of the reign of the dollar.

First—The spread of intelligence. The world is moving—all the nations joining in the march—toward universal education. As the plutocracy is an indefensible system it cannot hope to live when ignorance is banished.

Second—The world is moving toward popular government—here, too, a like tendency is to be observed in all nations. And popular government is the natural opponent to plutocracy—there is external enmity between them.

Third—The world is growing better,

moral standards are rising; ethical rules are being applied—and the conscience condemns plutocracy.

Let those take heart who fight for better things; let those who have been indifferent begin to fight. Every one can help some—no one can tell how much until he tries. It is time to try.—Bryan's Commoner.

BUILD UP; DON'T TEAR DOWN.

The labor movement, like every other great progressive movement, has its enemies and its critics who are ever ready to harp on its shortcomings and never ready to acknowledge its achievements and its work for the common good.

From the beginning the road has been far from rosy and each foot gained has been by constant agitation and aggressive action; by careful, farseeing, diligent service. The movement of Labor is a great constructive movement, sound in principle and universal in the good accomplished. It is a great human movement of men and women of common humanity; of men and women who are ever striving to inculcate into the hearts and minds of their fellows the real truths of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God.

It is a movement that has its ups and down, its persecutions and its success. It embraces within its ranks real men, and unfortunately—in its very humanity—there are many who do not deserve to be called men. There are those who invade the labor movement for gain—selfish, personal gain.

There are those within the ranks who would sacrifice the cause for political preferment. There are others who would destroy the work of years that their personal ambitions might triumph. While the enemies without the ranks are working to impede its progress, the enemies within are a positive menace. They strive to create dissension by innuendo and untruth, and they seek to destroy when they cannot rule. Those old in the movement know this kind of men and the methods that they use. The younger men of the movement, however, are as well acquainted with the species and are inclined to be discouraged when they do see men striving to tear down. The movement owes it to itself to eliminate this species and present a solid and united front.

It is work enough to fight enemies from outside without having to fight enemies within.

Let us remember, therefore, that the permanency of the work depends upon the builders and that in the building of Labor's future the enemies within must be kicked out bag and baggage.—Houston Journal.

SOCIAL QUESTION.

We are not in the habit of calling attention to books in these columns, but here is one just off the press which ought to have a wide reading among union workingmen, partly because of the subject treated and partly because of the man who wrote it. It is entitled, "Social Christianity," and comes from the pen of Rev. C. R. Zahniser, Ph. D. Published by the Advance Publishing Co., Nashville, Tenn. 75 cents, net. Dr. Zahniser's name is familiar to readers of the Journal because of a number of articles of his which have appeared in these columns. In the city where he is located he is recognized as one of the most up-to-date ministers in all civic and social matters, and is prominently identified with many of the leading movements for human uplift, in all of which he is known as a stalwart friend of the union man.

The problem of the present "social strain" which the book discusses, every wide-awake workingman knows is the biggest one in America today, and while our interest in it is chiefly from the side of labor, we must consider it from every side, including that of religion, which Dr. Zahniser shows must be brought to bear on the question in such a way as to be the great "dynamic" for solving it. A late reviewer, declaring it to be "most opportune and of very exceptional value," goes on to say:

"Dr. Zahniser has lived and toiled and thought in that hottest of social melting pots, Pittsburg. It is not hard to fancy that this book is a distillate from the same materials that in bulk made up the Pittsburg Survey. The author is writing for the plain man, and states his problem, the unsuccessful attempts to meet it, and finally his solution in terms that should confuse nobody. No one recognizes more actually or states more sanely than he the 'causes' and 'unrest' of our 'age of social strain.' He confesses that the church in its effort for individuals has failed to meet the necessities of the condition hitherto, as many other movements have also been slow to reshape themselves to modern conditions. Then Dr. Zahniser takes up Socialism's answer to the social problem, and shows that it, too, is inadequate. It lacks dynamic to carry its reconstructive program through.

"But the gospel of Christ has its message adequate to meet the stress of our age. Emphasis must be put at a new point. Each age finds some new point where Christ's gospel offers its needed remedy, undiscovered before; and our age finds in the words of the Teacher a social gospel. Christianity has been individualistic; we are now studying the Kingdom of Heaven as a so-

ciety, offering just that which the best ideals of Socialism offer, with, in addition, the essential dynamic to produce the transformation in the person of Christ the King."

[We are much impressed with this book and heartily commend it to those of our readers who are interested in this most important question.—EDITOR.]

LESS THAN ONE CENT PER DAY WILL DO IT.

There is considerable sentiment prevailing among our membership in favor of establishing a sick and accident feature in connection with our organization, and writing as one who is in a position to feel the pulse of our members in many ways, I am of the firm opinion that something should be done to more solidly unite our craftsmen together in an organization that, with this feature added, would be a Brotherhood in deed, and not in name only. A fraternal side to our organization would undoubtedly be the best organizing medium that could possibly be devised, and not only to organize but to hold them in the organization after they become affiliated, even though those periodical increases of pay, etc., should fail to continue (for that is the chief drawing card at the present time, and some time, possibly, that will cease to be). How are we going to hold our membership together then? They would overlook the possibility that if they forsake their union they will eventually drift back to their former conditions. Therefore, it is apparent that some incentive must be held out to keep the organization intact, for while no doubt there are many who would keep up their organization because their heart is in it, the great majority are in it for purely commercial reasons only; nothing will satisfy them but large periodical returns for their puny investment of 75c or \$1 per month.

My observations on the road is that our members are often forgetful—either wilfully or otherwise—of the great benefits they have derived in the form of shortened hours and larger pay checks. Many of them are criminally neglectful of the source of these improved conditions, and gradually become delinquents, until they are aroused from their lethargy, either by one of us labor skates dropping in on them and reminding them of these things, or they are brought face to face with the fact by a sudden attack on them by their employers, who, finding their position a weakened one, endeavor to reduce them to their former conditions, or, as has happened on this present trip, on which I found on a newly constructed road that the blacksmiths and

helpers were getting much below the wage rate paid on other roads in the district on which our men are organized, the men on the new road being as yet without a schedule, which surely must be argument enough that they require organization, and should be a timely lesson to our critics and those who are indifferent of the welfare of the union.

Figures are interesting things to juggle with, sometimes, and here are a few for our members to juggle with in connection with proposition of establishing a sick and accident fund in conjunction with our present organization: Twenty-five cents per month, or, as the caption of this article has it, "less than one cent per day will do it." The special benefit feature can be made optional with a member as to whether he wishes to join it or not, but figuring on a basis of 25c per month per member, on 6,000 members, for a year we would have a fund at the end of a year of \$18,000; deduct from this, say \$2,500 for extra clerical hire and other office expenses, such as printing, stationery, etc., there would be a balance of \$15,500, this fund not to be drawn upon until at least one year after it has been instituted. With this fund on hand the sum of \$5 per week for twelve weeks only in any one year, could be paid to any member in good standing six months previous, such benefits to commence with the second week of sickness, or disability through accident. Basing the risk assumed, which, from reliable sources would be about 3 per cent, the number drawing benefits during the year would be 180, and the amount paid out, \$10,800. So it can be readily seen that the risk would be a safe one.

I would like to see some discussion through the columns of our Journal in reference to this matter during the next few months so that the views of the entire membership could be well aired by the time of our next convention, when the delegates could come prepared through instructions from their constituents, to discuss and vote intelligently on this subject, and to launch something of this character in connection with out organization that would undoubtedly be a great incentive in increasing our membership and strengthening it morally and financially.

Fraternally yours,

W. G. POWLESLAND,
Third Vice-President.

This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.



DEPARTMENTAL COERCION.

Reprehensible Methods Adopted by Postoffice Officials in Denying Employees Right of Organization.

INTIMIDATION BEING PRACTICED.

Clerks in Railway Mail Service Met With Alternative of Leaving Their Employment or Affiliation in Unions.

Washington, April 8.—Because the railway mail clerks have been forming local unions and securing charters from the American Federation of Labor, Second Assistant Postmaster-General Joseph Stewart instructed the division superintendents to inform the clerks that the department considered it "inimical to the best interests of the government" for them to form a secret organization, and requested them to govern themselves accordingly. As a result of this order the clerks have been and are being informed that if they join a union they will be discharged. The chief clerk of the railway mail service in San Francisco is calling the employees in that service into his office and asking that a document be signed which contains the following paragraph and pledge: "We will not join any brotherhood or labor union while in this service."

Notwithstanding this hateful form of intimidation, a great number refused to sign a pledge to abandon their union.

The hostility of the post office department to the American Federation of Labor cannot be explained, because thousands of government employees are now members of unions affiliated to the Federation.

Senators and representatives are receiving letters protesting against the intimidation that these employees have to endure and as a result of the protest a number of bills will be introduced to furnish the relief desired, as soon as congress reconvenes, Monday, April 10.

Senator La Follette says in a letter to the railway mail clerks, under date of March 31, 1911, that "the clerks have a right to organize, and if the officers of the department are endeavoring to prevent them from doing so by threats of discharge, such action is without legal authority or moral right," and if he finds conditions in the railway postal service as represented, he will introduce and do everything in his power "to pass a bill to prevent the continuation of such un-American practices, and to preserve to all government employees the right of petition which belongs to every

citizen, and the right to form or join organizations for the improvement of their labor conditions." Following is copy of the letter:

March 31, 1911.

My Dear Sir:

My attention has been directed to a letter of instructions issued by Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart to division superintendents, to the effect that it is "inimical to the interests of the government" for clerks to organize, and "that it is incompatible with their obligation to the department" for them to assume another obligation.

I am also informed that division superintendents and clerks in charge, in carrying out instructions, were directed "not to publish this * * * order, but let it go out by word of mouth," and upon receipt of this letter, ordered railway mail clerks to call at the office, and informed them "that the department disapproves of organizations among railway postal clerks." This statement was supplemented by a question in substance as follows:

"Knowing this, will you continue active in the federation movement?"

I am advised that the clerks were given to understand that their continuance in the service depended upon the answer.

It is further represented to me that this system of intimidation has been, and is being carried on to such an extent that clerks have been prevented from exercising their right to join a union.

I desire to secure direct statements from railway mail clerks as to whether, in any way, they have been so threatened or intimidated. If you have been approached and an effort made to prevent you from joining or to force you to withdraw from a union or to cease your activities as a union man, state fully the circumstances, and be particular to state the date and place where such effort was made, and the name or names of any officer or officers who made such effort, or were present when you were thus interviewed.

The railway mail clerks have the right to organize. If the officers of the department are endeavoring to prevent them from so doing by threats of discharge, such action is without legal authority or moral right. If I find conditions in the railway postal service to be generally such as has been represented, I shall introduce and do everything in my power to pass a bill to prevent the continuation of such un-American practices, and to preserve to all government employes the right of petition which belongs to every citizen, and the right to form or join organizations for the improvement of their labor conditions.

During January and February there was

general complaint because certain changes in the regulations imposed added burdens upon the railway mail clerks. A conference between representatives of the railway postal clerks and the post office department officials was subsequently held, at which it was claimed an understanding was reached that certain changes would be made, which would adjust the grievances of the clerks. I am desirous to obtain information as to the effect of these changes, and to know if they have resulted in removing the cause of complaint.

Enclosed is a blank, submitting questions, to which I would be pleased to have you make reply. Your answer will be held confidential, except as to the facts stated, as it is my purpose merely to collect the information and present it to congress without disclosing the names, or any circumstances which would lead to the identity of my informants.

Trusting to receive a prompt reply, I am,

Very truly yours,

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

TRENCHANT CRITICISM.

Boston's Foremost Publication Takes Issue With Postoffice Official.

The Boston Globe has the following editorial on the order of Second-Assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart:

"To say that Mr. Joseph Stewart, second assistant postmaster general, was disingenuous in trying to make it appear that the union of the railway postal clerks is a secret organization, is to put it mildly.

"Mr. Stewart certainly knows that the railway mail clerks' union is not a secret body and that it is affiliated with the A. F. of L., one of whose fundamental rules regarding government employes is that they must obey the rules of their department, despite what they may think of the justice of such rules. In joining a union the postal employes take no 'secret oath' or obligation, and Mr. Stewart is guilty of lack of candor at least in saying that 'it is incompatible with the postal clerks' obligation to the department that they should assume another oath with a secret organization in the service which may at any time interfere with the obligations which they have assumed upon entering the service.'

"It is a short-sighted policy. It will not result in getting the best men for the service or in improving the service. Postal employes, being American citizens, will hardly submit to it."

See that the stamp placed in your due book bears union label 156.

THE VALORIZATION SCANDAL.

How We Are Looted from the Outside as Well as from the In.

There are a great many things transpiring in this country which, if fully understood by the public, would almost cause a riot. One of these is the "valorization" scheme of Brazil for raising the price of coffee.

This scheme was devised by the Brazilian government, but it could never have been carried through without the aid of some of our big men who call themselves "Americans," but who are in reality TRAITORS to our country. The scheme in a nutshell is as follows:

Brazil supplies over two-thirds of the coffee of the world, and as they had a very large crop for several years in succession the supply naturally grew until it exceeded the demand. As coffee is one of the most important exports of Brazil, the government, through influence exerted by the coffee planters, decided to raise a loan and buy up the coffee, which could be held in warehouses until the price advanced. Before the scheme was put in execution, a number of international bankers were consulted, and they agreed to raise the money necessary to carry through the project. Brazil then started to accumulate coffee, and millions upon millions of bags were placed in the warehouses in the different countries. On these warehouse receipts bonds were issued bearing 5 per cent interest and the different international banking houses purchased these bonds and re-sold them to their clients. In this country a syndicate was formed, including J. P. Morgan & Company, the National City Bank and the First National Bank, and these three banking concerns absolutely control the coffee supply of this country.

In the past six months the price of coffee has advanced over 50 per cent, and this little advance alone will cost the American public over \$35,000,000 yearly.

This scheme has worked so well that Brazil is now attempting to do the same thing in rubber, and no doubt we will soon see another American syndicate offering investors bonds backed up by rubber stored in warehouses, so that they can increase the cost of the raw material.

This is a pretty scheme, is it not?

First, our patriotic (?) bankers sell us a bond to secure our money so that Brazil can buy up all the coffee and force us to pay double prices. The public loans Brazil the money so that Brazil or rather the planters who raise the coffee in Brazil can make a big profit at the public's expense.

It looks to me as though this is about as

mean a piece of business as any reputable house could indulge in, because they knew exactly at the time what this money was to be used for, and they also knew that it meant that the American public would be forced to pay out millions of dollars more than they were entitled to. The big banking houses receive a very fat commission for selling the bonds, and now they have full charge of the selling of the coffee, so that they can protect the holders of these bonds.

Every month they dictate the prices at which coffee will be delivered to the jobbers and importers, and this price cannot be deviated from.

This "valorization" scheme is to be in force until 1916, which means that the American public is to be held up to the extent of nearly \$200,000,000, simply because our bankers have more interest in small Brazilian coffee farmers than they have in their own country.

Now that the coffee scheme has worked so well we may soon expect to see the same thing extend to sugar, tea, cotton, rubber and all other necessities of life.

I am sure that no patriotic American would purchase a bond of this class if he knew what the money was to be used for, and I think our government must have some law on its statute books that would cover such a disgraceful holdup.

I have said before, and I say again, that I believe J. P. Morgan has more to answer for than any other single man, and when he goes to another world I am sure his account will be so heavy that he will have no opportunity of paying it.

The American public pays an enormous tax every year simply because we have allowed one man to become more powerful than the president of our country. Every time Morgan effects a reorganization or a merger it costs the American public millions, but of all the outrageous crimes committed by our high financiers none of them compares with this notorious "valorization scheme," whereby our cup of coffee is taxed for the benefit of Brazil.—Taken from Truth.

Censure and criticism never hurt anybody. If false, they cannot hurt you unless you are wanting in manly character, and, if true, they show a man his weak points and forewarn him against failure and trouble.

A man must either have great men to emulate or great objects to strive for, otherwise his powers degenerate, as the magnet's do when it has lain for a long time without being turned towards the right corners of the world.

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local Union No. 483

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the relentless hand of death there has been removed from our midst our beloved

BROTHER RAY DARROW,

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that the same be sent to our JOURNAL for publication.

FRANK OLIN,
GLENN ROOT,
WM. J. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 434.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

MOTHER OF BROTHER C. E. NAGEL.

Resolved, That the members of this local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother in his hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain him in his sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother; a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

GUS COLLINS,
E. W. THURMAN,
W. P. SELF,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 1.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

FATHER OF BRO. P. H. STEWART.

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of all good things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and also to our official Journal for publication.

S. H. STANFORD,
C. M. KISTER,
C. T. SMITH,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 190.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to take unto himself our well beloved Brother and shop-mate,

N. B. HAYES;

whose memory will ever be cherished by every true man. His was a life of honesty, sincerity, and labor well performed; and

Resolved, That the members of this local extend to the family their heartfelt sympathy in this, their time of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow; and be it further

DAVID J. DAVIS,
W. B. CLAPP,
THOS. L. PARSONS,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 89.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Creator of all things and Ruler of the universe to call from our midst

HARRY A. ARMSTRONG,

beloved son of Brother Grant Armstrong; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother and his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and trust that Almighty God will give them fortitude to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official Journal for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of the Union.

A. J. RAEF,
H. W. SMITH,
HENRY W. MANHART,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 460.

At the last regular meeting of this union the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved

SISTER OF BROTHER CHARLES WILSON;
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the brother and his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of trouble.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of the brother and spread upon the minutes of this Local; also a copy of the same be sent to our official Journal for publication.

GEORGE P. O'NEILL,
CHARLES E. FOX,
JAMES J. STEWART,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 460.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy to call from here earthly to a heavenly and eternal home the beloved

MOTHER OF BRO. BLISS SONIER.

Whereas, We believe the family has been bereft of a kind mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and also be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

GEORGE P. O'NEILL,
CHARLES E. FOX,
JAMES J. STEWART,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 301.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things, and Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst our beloved brother,

ANTHONY COLE,

a worthy and respected member of our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear the loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy to our official journal for publication, and that they be spread on the minutes of this union.

THOMAS J. CANNON,
ELI VAN SCHAACK,
GROVER E. MINCKLEY,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 13.

At our last meeting the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from the scene of his earthly labor our aged and respected brother,

FRANK W. FAUCETT,

a worthy member of our Local; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local, in a spirit of friendship and true brotherly love, do mourn with the bereaved family the loss of him who in life was so near and dear to us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as brothers, do most truly and sincerely offer our deepest sympathy at this time and condole with the bereaved family in this their great affliction; and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be put on the minutes, a copy sent to the family of our late brother, and a copy sent to the official journal for publication.

WILLIAM P. CARROLL,
J. W. HUNNICUTT,
P. E. ROSSELLE,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 411.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take unto Himself our well-beloved brother and shopmate,

WILLIAM TELL GAST,

whose memory will ever be cherished by every true man. His was a life of honesty and labor well performed; and

Whereas, By his death his wife and family have lost an affectionate husband and father, his shopmates a true friend and wise counselor, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers a loyal member, the community an honest man, and the country an upright citizen, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy and prayer that He who doeth all things well may prove indeed to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and these resolutions be inscribed on the records of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal for publication.

THOMAS WELCH,
ABRAM KAMSTRA,
DAVID DILLON,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 460.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

SISTER OF BROTHER CLEM BOURQUE,
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend their heartfelt sympathy to the brother and family in the hour of their affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication and also to the family of the deceased, and the same to be recorded in our minutes.

GEORGE P. O'NEILL,
CHARLES E. FOX,
JAMES J. STEWART,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 186.

At the last regular meeting these resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our fellow-craftsman,

BARCLAY MGLINN,

a worthy and respected member of our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Most Merciful Father will give to them the strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be spread on the minutes, and the same be sent and published in the monthly journal.

This member was 84 years old.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
PETER J. CAMPRELL,
JAMES J. CARLINE,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 37.

At the last regular meeting of Local 37 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to take from our midst by death the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER W. M. WALKER,
therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local, do hereby extend to our brother and his family our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow and bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, copy sent to our bereaved brother, and a copy sent the Journal for publication.

**JAMES CRANNA,
WILLIAM STEVENSON,
E. R. NELSON,**
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 433.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His mercy to remove the beloved

UNCLE OF BRO. M. F. SHOCKLEY,
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the family their sincere sympathy in their hour of trouble, and we pray that God will comfort and protect them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, and a copy sent the Journal, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

**CHARLES CHUMLEY,
JOE GAST,
HARRY BAYES,**
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 433.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, God in all His glory has removed to her heavenly home the

MOTHER-IN-LAW OF BRO. HARRY HALL,
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the bereaved family their sincere sympathy, and we pray God may protect and comfort them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, and a copy sent the Journal for publication, and that the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

**CHARLES CHUMLEY,
JOE GAST,
H. BAYES,**
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 37.

At the regular meeting of Local No. 37 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst the beloved wife of

BROTHER C. MOLESTAD,
therefore be it

Resolved, That we unite in extending the bereaved brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in this his hour of sorrow and bereavement. We

trust the Heavenly Father will give strength and fortitude to bear the great loss he has sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the brother, also the official journal for publication, and also to be spread on the minutes of this Local.

**R. B. TRACEY,
J. L. BURKE,
E. R. NELSON,**
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 433.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, That God in all of His mercy has called to a better home the beloved

FATHER OF BRO. HART LIMAN,
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of trouble, and pray God, who is just, will give them strength to bear their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

**CHARLES CHUMLEY,
JOE GAST,
H. BAYES,**
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 433.

At the last regular meetings of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, That God in all His glory and wisdom has removed from its earthly home the

CHILD OF BRO. JOHN KIRKUP,
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend their sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and we pray that God will comfort and strengthen them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, and a copy sent the Journal, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

**CHARLES CHUMLEY,
JOE GAST,
HARRY BAYES,**
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 433.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, That God, the Creator of all things, has removed from its earthly home the beloved

CHILD OF BRO. JOHN SOUTHWICK,
therefore be it

Resolved, That the brothers of this Local extend their sympathy to the family in their hour of trouble, and that God in all His mercy may comfort and protect them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, a copy sent the Journal for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

**CHARLES CHUMLEY,
JOE GAST,
H. BAYES,**
Committee.

DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

**General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.**

General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seelye 4274.
- WM. F. KRAMER**, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. DOUGHERTY**, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. N. GLOVER**, Second Vice President, 6210 Hermitage ave., Chicago, Ill.
- W. G. POWLESAND**, Third Vice President, 250 Beatrice St., Toronto, Canada.
- T. FLANAGAN**, Fourth Vice President, 2227 Brainard st., New Orleans, La.
- ROY HORN**, Fifth Vice President, 3425 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- J. J. GOLDMAN**, Sixth Vice President, 535 W. 57th St., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. EVANS**, Seventh Vice President, 827 N. Montana St., Butte, Mont.
- C. W. KOENIG**, Eighth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 215 E. Williams St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- GEO. PEACOCK**, Ninth Vice Pres., (Reserve), 318 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Board.

- D. C. TUCKER**, 321 China Street, Vicksburg, Miss.
- EDWARD J. RYAN**, 14 A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
- G. SANDEMAN**, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- JOHN REID**, 82 South 7th St., Kansas City, Kans.
- WM. THOMPSON**, 644 Otjen Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

General Board of Trustees.

- W. I. McMURRY**, 1921 Arabian St. Los Angeles Cal.
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- G. VAN DORNES**, 321 Burleson St., San Antonio, Texas.
- WM. THOMPSON**, 644 Otjen Street, Milwaukee Wis.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

TAKE NOTE.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

CHICAGO AND VICINITY—Special organizer, Ed. Tegtmeyer, office 234 N. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. Phone Main 4345.

District Councils

- 2 MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM COUNCIL** President, John P. Reid, 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; secretary, W. T. Robertson, box 190, De Soto, Mo.
- 7 FRISCO SYSTEM.**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 S. Campbell St., Springfield Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD SYSTEM.**—President, James J. Egan, 63 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Alex Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM.**—Pres., S. J. Osten, 724 1/2 Lowe Ave., Chicago, Ill. B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM.**—President, _____ Secretary, _____
- 11 INTERMOUNTAIN SYSTEM.**—President, _____ Secretary, _____
- 12 PACIFIC SYSTEM.**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal; secretary, Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 14 NORTHWESTERN.**—Pres., B. L. Burris, Windsor Hotel, Clinton, Iowa; secretary, Henry Coalin, 414 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

- 15 ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.**—President, John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th street, Chickasha, Oklahoma; secretary, D. E. Burt, 511 N. Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.** President, D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant St., Richmond, Va.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 3rd Ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 SOUTHERN SYSTEM AND ALLIED LINES.**—President, Arthur Giedhill, 721 North Twenty-first st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 BIG FOUR SYSTEM.**—Pres. John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 NORFOLK & WESTERN.**—President, Wm. McDougrott, 421 Patton Ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 BOSTON & MAINE.**—President, George H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; secretary, A. C. Robinson, 22 Pierce st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 SOUTHERN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, c/o C. R. Shops, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM.**—Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 510 Morgan street, Denison, Texas; sec., D. A. McCormick, 1831 Gabriel Avenue, Parsons, Kan.
- 23 DELAWARE, HUDSON DISTRICT.**—Pres. Frank Olin, 37 Maple st., Oneonta, N. Y.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 24 DENVER AND RIO GRANDE SYSTEM.**—Pres., Geo. W. Kuykendall, 655 Galapago st.; sec., A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st., Denver, Col.

District Councils.

- 25 **NORTHWEST DISTRICT**—President, R. F. Matek, 908 Tuscarora ave., St. Paul, Minn.; sec. A. O. Anderson, 880 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 26 **SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY**—Pres. G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec. F. L. Peuleoka, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **MOBILE & OHIO**—President, H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **WARASH SYSTEM**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 E. Division st., Springfield Ill.; sec., Chas W. Koenig, 218 E. Williams st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **MONTREAL & VICINITY**—
- 30 **ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM**—
- 31 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at 200 S. Broadway. Pres., C. E. Francisco, 5038 Brillwer; sec., Frank A. La Bee, 3915 - A Palm Street, Saint Louis, Mo.; Business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **QUEEN AND CRESCENT SYSTEM**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **BOSTON**—President, David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **BURLINGTON SYSTEM**—President, Nels. Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Nebraska; sec. Wm. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOCOMOTIVE SMITHS AND HELPERS**. Pres., Anthony Henry, 118 Saunders av.; Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **BALTIMORE & OHIO AND BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT**—
- 37 **SEABOARD AIR LINE**—President, W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st. Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL**—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beacherer, 218 Reed St., Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 833 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.; Business Manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 39 **PITTSBURG DISTRICT**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Adam Lange, 3367 Madison ave.; sec., Wm. Eggers, 2523 Wylie ave. Bus. Agent, J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 40 **PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1403 N. 59th st. West Philadelphia; Sec., Geo. Schriner, 2516 N. 17th st.; Business Mgr. John M. Tobin, room 316 Parkway Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Locals

- 1 **ATLANTA**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista av.; sec., Frank Fechter, 508 Pullum st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **BLUFF CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Italian Hall. Pres., W. D. Whitehead, 509 Walker av.; sec., I. Laudrum, 973 Edna street; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **PROTECTIVE**—Meets 1st Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., Wm. Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **COTTON BELT**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baroque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Barraque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 463, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **DEER LODGE**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Union Hall, 5th and Penn. street Pres., E. C. Britt; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **SIGNAL BUTTE**—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John Morrissey, Box 502; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **CHESAPEAKE**—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Eagle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., A. D. Jones, 20 Roxbury st., Clifton Forge, Va.; sec., E. M. Simpson, Seima, Va.
- 9 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1910½ Third avenue. President, Wm. Lawoon, 2432 Leak ave.; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 North 21st., Birmingham, Ala.
- 11 **CHATHAM**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Board of Trade Bldg, Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., B. T. Harrison; 1309 Anderson st. E.; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson St. E. Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **ST. LOUIS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, Wm. Langehenning, 4253 No. Broadway; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 912 Rutgers street, St. Louis, Mo.
- MACON—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Leakey's hall, 4th and Elm sts. Pres., W. P. Carroll, 231 Reid st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 1229 2d st., Macon, Ga.
- 14 **VULCAN**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Wm. Zickgraf, 1134 Franklin st.; fin. sec., Fred Boland, 1651 S. Springfield ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 16 **CLINTON**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursdays. Pres., B. L. Berris, Windsor Hotel; sec., F. T. Bergeman, 640 Seventh ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **FREEPORT**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Socialist hall, Stephenson St. Pres., Frank Duke, 128 Locust st.; sec., Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **MOBERLY**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall. Pres. T. G. Lowery, 423 E. Carpenter st.; sec., T. T. Turley, 314 Dorner st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **ROSE CITY**—Meets every second & fourth Thursday at O. E. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts.; Pres. W. H. Meyers, Argenta, Ark.; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1416 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **HOUSTON**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Carpenter's Hall. Pres., B. V. Cecil, 914 Hardy street; sec., W. J. Noonan, 1237 Rutland st., Houston Texas.
- 35 **PUEBLO**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. President, Colvin Hagerty; sec., H. E. Gerrish, 281 Onaida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **SOO**—Meets every third Monday at 808-812 5th Ave., Labor Temple. Pres., James J. Murphy, 918 Court st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **PORTLAND**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 2704 Alder street. Pres., W. J. Mount, 1801 Glago st.; sec., J. L. Burke, 687 Thurman st.; fin. sec., Wm. Stevenson, 681 Michigan ave., Portland, Ore.
- 38 **PASS CITY**—Meets on 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Cambell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1289 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

- 50 BLKHOEN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., Dana Messer; sec., W. C. Goddeer, Box 244, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
- 43 ST. PAUL**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President, J. E. Farrell, 470 Charles street; secretary, A. O. Anderson, 300 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 LAFAYETTE**—Meets second Friday, every month at Union hall. President, W. T. Robertson; secretary, Chas. Knapp, Victoria, Mo.
- 48 STOCKTON**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 514 E. Oak st.; sec., Wm. Delhidge, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 OMAHA**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. President, George Minnie, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2040 Charles st., Omaha, Neb.
- 51 SONS OF VULCAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, 234 6th street, S. Pres., Dan'l Lawrence; sec., Eliza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E., Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 PROGRESSIVE**—Meets on first and third Wednesdays at M. W. of A. hall, corner of Third and Laraine sts. Pres., J. F. McGrath, 705 So. Engineer st.; sec., Arthur Brill, 315 E. 11th st.; fin. sec., J. A. McGee, Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 SELMA**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 135 Selma st.; st.; sec., D. L. Putnam 1125 Wren st., Selma, Ala.
- 61 WHISTLER**—Meets 1st and 2d Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 TAR HEEL**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., James E. Humphries; sec., J. S. Ruffin, E. F. D. No. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 BLACK HAWK**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st. President, G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Frank Mitchell, 313 Iowa st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 66 KANSAS CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 5th st., and State ave. Pres., Frank Whaley, 5503 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1102 N. 12th st., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 68 BIG SPRINGS**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodman's Hall. President J. F. Clark; secretary, Edgar Airhart box 478, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 BEAMOUNT**—Meets second and fourth Saturday at Union Temple Hall. Pres. E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 72 GREEN ISLAND**—Meets first and second Wednesdays at Mechanics hall. Pres. Sol. Fesser, 163 George st.; sec., William Schraft, 2 Bleeker st., Green Island, N. Y.
- 73 FLOUR CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., Nels Johnson, 1100 Logan ave. N.; sec., A. L. Berg, 1807 Quincy st., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 MILWAUKEE**—Meets second fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3006 Villet st.; sec., John Pelkofer 494 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 79 SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Yorkthiomer's Hall, Union ave. Pres., Jas. Dunn, 3104 S. Eighth st.; sec., J. F. Clark, 5423 Page (Sound ave.); fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6045 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 EVERGREEN**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy 1206 West Locust st. Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 CENTRAL**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., Henry Coelin, 414 N. Lawndale ave.; sec., Wm Ives, 4535 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 BATTLE CREEK**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at James Breslin's residence, 234 Marshall st. Pres., James Breslin, 234 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Dell, 4 C. A. Dell, E. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 83 VEHICLE WORKERS**—Pres., M. B. Zollars, Sec., C. C. Johnson, Pittsburg, Kan.
- 84 VALLEY**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 HUNTINGTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Jos. W. Miller, 320 18th st.; secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 MARSHALLTOWN**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 SHERMAN**—Meets 3rd Friday night at Wetenkemp hall. Pres., C. C. Bullock; sec. L. C. Korf, 1004 Porter st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 SYDNEY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 233 Charlotte street. Pres., Neal McAuley, Ashby Postoffice; sec., Ira P. McKay, 166 Argyle st., Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 ENTERPRISE**—Meets every third Tuesday at Carpenters' hall, 1321 Broadway; President A. J. Raef 1513 Grand Avenue., sec., Henry W. Smith, 320 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 MARSHALL**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., A. O. Meyer, E. Grand ave.; sec., C. E. Fisher, 708 Sledge st., Marshall, Tex.
- 92 ONWARD**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at L. F. Hall, 225 Bryon ave. Pres., Matt Avery, 455 S. Calhoun t.; sec., C. A. Vincent, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort Worth, Texas.
- 92 PITCAIRN**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Duquesne hall, 735 Pennsylvania ave. Pres., Wm. B. Tammon; sec., G. A. Morgan, 25 Hiland st., North Braddock, Pa.
- 93 COLONY CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 109 Central ave. President, R. J. Kearney, P. O. box 545, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 94 CARTERVILLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday. Pres., Elmer Bealy; Sec., Lewis H. Crowder, Williamson Co. Carterville Ill.
- 95 DUBUQUE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, corner Rhomborg and Conler avenues. Pres., Frank Watson 731 Lincoln ave.; secretary, Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 JACKSONVILLE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 E. Forsyth street. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 97 ROANOKE**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, M. W. Sublett, 1015 Stewart ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.

- 100 **OAKLAND**.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, A. Beaton 676 E. 24th st.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 1023 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **TRI-CITY**.—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd Ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott Sts., Davenport, Iowa; Pres., Fred Schwartz, 1552 Prairie st.; sec., Geo. Graham, 406 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 102 **RICHMOND**.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. President, W. A. Ryan, 3702 Grove ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., W. J. Whitlock, 307 1/2 E. Franklin st., Richmond, Va.
- 103 **WINONA**.—Meets 2d Wednesday at Odd Fellows' Lodge hall. President, C. W. Eifelidt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Wairren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **GOOD WILL**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budda hall, cor. 9th and Riddle sts. Pres., William Ratclford, 1728 Madison ave.; sec., Joe Kelly, 497 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **FRISCO**.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel & Main sts. Pres., A. McGuire, 101 Board Ave., sec., Herman Hecht, 34 Schultz st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **LONE STAR**.—Meets every 4th Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec., C. Garner, 510 Woodard street, Denison, Texas.
- 116 **HELENA**.—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall. President, John Howard, 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **BUFFALO POLISH BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater sts., 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., Frank Walczyk, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon av., Buffalo, New York.
- 118 **SALEM**.—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot street. President, W. Stauffer; secretary, Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **GATE CITY**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., B. H. Tally, 546 N. Main st.; secretary pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur av., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **WELDING**.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave., Pres., sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **ENERGY**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. President Edward Casey; secretary, P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton avenue; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 **DUNKIRK**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas. F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Frank D. Sweet, 771 Park ave., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortuinit Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. President, M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 5th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 125 **WARWICK**.—Meets every Tuesday night at Central Labor Union Hall, 3rd and Washington ave. Pres., C. E. Kidd, 13601 Hunt ave.; sec., Lee R. Todd, 216 44th st., Newport News, Va.
- 127 **CHEYENNE**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., F. E. Lawson, 313 E. 16th st.; sec., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **BUFFALO**.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. President, James Walsh, 147 So. Division st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Mack st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **TUBAL CAIN**.—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **PORTSMOUTH**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., C. Phelps, 620 Best st.; sec., J. W. Jolliffe, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **RAILROAD BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall. President, Robert Watt 84 Sherrman st., secretary, Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. THOMAS**.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., John Sutherland, Flora st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **PORT ARTHUR**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 506 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Laner, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **VANCOUVER**.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. President, John Bridger; sec., C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour st., Vancouver, B.C.
- 153 **ESCANABA**.—Meets every 4th Thursday at Union Hall, Ludington st. Pres., Chas. A. Bowers, 305 N. Faime st.; sec., G. A. Duggan, 308 S. Jennie st., Escanaba, Mich.
- 155 **ALGERS**.—Meets every 3d Saturday at Roney hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts.; Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **SAGINAW**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Sat. at Labor Union Hall. President, August Leach, 417 North 3rd. ave.; sec., J. W. Burkholder, 315 Farewell st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **BLACKSMITH AND HELPERS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st.; sec., Phillip Braner, 302 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **EAST ST. LOUIS**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 14th st.; sec. Wm. Porter, 723 No. 9th street, East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **FORT SCOTT**.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209 1/2 E. Wall st. Pres., C. Kern 322 W. Pine st.; sec., Chris Edwards, 412 Heyman st., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **OTTUMWA**.—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, John Pays, 628 Church st.; sec., H. J. Farrell, 323 W. Maple ave., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **HAVELOCK**.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., E. C. Garrison; sec., John McKinney, box 284 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **VALLEY JUNCTION LOCAL**.—Meets on 2d and 4th Tuesdays, at Sacred Heart Hall. Pres., Chas. E. McHugh; sec., Will Gannon, P. O. box 137, Valley Junction, Iowa.

- 106 **SALT LAKE CITY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Odd Fellows Hall, on Market St. Pres., Frank Nemis, 54 Depot ave.; sec. R. C. Brown, 65 W. Capitol st., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 107 **MUSKOGEE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 800 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 108 **SHIP AND MACHINE BLACKSMITHS**.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., Walter Loughery, 217 Collinwood st.; sec., P. J. Cabe, 2754 21st st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 109 **CHILLICOTHE**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Paint and Water sts. Pres., W. R. Chandley, 721 Hirm st.; sec., A. F. Rumpf, 506 McKellar st., Chillicothe, O.
- 170 **MONTGOMERY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., R. F. Hamrick; sec., R. F. Hamrick, 914 Bell st., Montgomery, Ala.
- 173 **COALINGA**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at Buckley's Hall. Pres., Jas. Johnson; P. O. Box 158; sec., H. L. Pierce, 264 East R st., Coalinga, Cal.
- 173 **CAMDEN**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fitzgerald hall, Broadway and Nulton av. Pres., H. S. Feeters; sec., John Flannery, 436 Jackson st., Camden, N. J.
- 174 **SACRAMENTO**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts. Pres., E. H. Holthaus, 1421 L. st.; sec., W. Wooden, Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts.; fin. sec., A. J. Schultz, 720 10th st., Sacramento, Cal.
- 176 **SAN DIEGO**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Labor Temple, Fourth street; Pres., F. H. Brown, 1448 Main st.; sec., W. A. Howatt, 629 Franklin av., San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **BH AZOS VALLEY**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., H. C. Symank; sec., S. B. Pippin, League, Texas.
- 178 **BELLEFONTAINE**.—Meets second Monday at Bellefontaine hall. President, J. P. Marshall, 429 West Chillicothe avenue; sec., Luther Parks, 108 Buckingham st.; Bellefontaine, Ohio.
- 170 **ALTON**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall W. 2d st. President, H. J. Benson, Jr., 22 East Sixth street; sec., A. Budde, 920 E. 6th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **NEW HAVEN**—Meets on the second Saturday, at Insurance Building, Chapel st. Pres., James J. Ragan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 183 **PARLOE CITY**.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. President, Henry Shaefer, 519 B ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 423 10th ave., E. Cedar Rapids Iowa.
- 183 **BAKERSFIELD**.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., C. W. Shaefer, 1100 K st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 O st., Kern, Cal.
- 184 **DES MOINES**.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Eddie Johnson; sec. pro tem., Jerry Fouby, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 186 **PATERSON, BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets every 3rd Monday, at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **INDEPENDENCE**—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 577 N. Douglas st.; sec., Joe Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **EDDYSTONE**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres. John Peterson, box 22 Crum Lynn, Pa.; sec., Samuel E. Techtou, 418 E. 3rd st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **BENTON**—President, Henry Ruth, 2907 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **HAMMERSMITHS AND HELPERS**.—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday aft., at Brick's hall, 1318 Lion st. President, Fred Hudson 108 Lincoln avenue; sec., Walter L. Roberts, 415 Central ave.; Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard street Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **MARBLE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parsons, 337 Oak Hill ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 192 **QUEEN CITY**—Pres., John Cearnisve, 574 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- STAR**—Meets on every third Monday at Carpenter hall. Pres. David Trowbridge, 706 E. California st.; sec., N. H. Kyte, 806 E. California st., Urbana, Illinois.
- 196 **MONROE**—Meets every 2d & 4th Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall Pres. J. L. Buchanan 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 **DROP FORGERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay str. Pres. Geo. W. Matthew 442 Ave., A.; sec., Wm. Bunkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **JACKSON CITY**—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **SCIOTO**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor hall, Chillicothe st. Pres., V. E. Barrell; sec., P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, David L. Jenkins, 530 E. 11th st.; sec., D. J. Clifford, 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 **HAMMERSMITHS & HEATERS**—Pres., James Hanley, 5733 Justine avenue; sec., N. O. Macdonald, 336 Emmett St., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **PADUCAH**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, J. G. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2; secretary, W. L. Averitt, E. F. D. No. 2, Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **LIBERTY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday, at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkrans hall. Pres., J. Kapwski, 367 Eastern ave.; sec., Chas. Krusie, 213 Avenue A, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **GRAND CROSSING**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. President, Jas. Hawley, 5933 Justine ave.; sec., J. E. Burns, 750 E. 73rd st., Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **CLINTON**—Meets every fourth Tuesday Pres., F. M. Carr; sec., J. R. Cooper, 1118 E. Main st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **PRINCETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., John Butterworth, 624 Stomont st.; sec., Daniel Reinhardt, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **BOSTON**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Elliot st.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.

- 210 **MERIDIAN**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., C. L. Biggs 411 41st ave.; sec., L. L. Long, 431 41st ave., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall, Pres., Edward Ashdown; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 213 **SPOKANE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Modison St. Spokane. Pres., J. P. Sander, 3018 E. Indiana ave.; sec., Carl Olson, 408 N. Place, box 87, H. ard, Wash.
- 215 **SEATTLE**—Meets first Thursday at 1214½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 2022 Beacon ave.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7683 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **BROCKTON**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 15 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, E. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 383, Brockton, Mass.
- 222 **FORT WAYNE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., Henry Arnes; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **TWIN CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Doer's hall cor. 4th and Schiller sts. Pres., Thos. Rhode, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Chas. Geiseng, 1902 Fourth st., Peru, Ill.
- 225 **NASHUA**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jefferson street; secretary, Clement Despenes, 5 Morgan st., Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **PASUMPSIC VALLEY**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Machinists' hall, Pres., H. H. Butterfield; sec., W. F. Beauregard, P. O. box 355, Lyndonville, Vermont.
- 229 **NEW ORLEANS**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Place. President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 139 N. Genoir st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **WASHOE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Baine's hall on McKinley st. Pres., J. M. Sullivan, Box 98; sec., A. W. Baskett, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **DECATUR**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfeldt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 **GREAT FALLS**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Phelps Block, Central avenue. President, H. Webber, 113 4th st.; sec., Louis Kuchenmeister, 815 9th st. South, Great Falls, Montana.
- 437 **COPPER CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. Pres., Edward L. Nealey, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 **BLOOM**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Trades and Labor Hall, Pres., William McAvoy; sec., J. R. Morris, 1318 Vincennes ave.; fin. sec., A. Berquist, 47 W. 15th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 **GOOD WILL**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. President, Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky. Sec., Arthur Lambert, 75 Linden street, Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 **BRADDOCK**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Fords Hall, 215 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry, 523 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton ave., Rankin, Pa.
- 248 **ROWAN**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal & Lyon hall. President, W. T. Cumble, 404 N. Long St.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **McCOMB CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220½ Main st. President, C. E. Gronstrom; sec., F. W. Smith box 106, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **GULF PORT**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22d st. Pres., G. A. Scileoeal; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **ROCK CITY**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 818 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **FLINT ROCK**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at City Federation hall. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1418 Oak st. Waverly, Columbia, S. C.
- 257 **FLORENCE**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. President, J. J. Wade, 15 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilberson, 308 Cheenes st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **MUSCOGEE**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040½ 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., B. C. Moore, 1114 18th st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **WHAT CHEER**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **VICTOR**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., C. A. Brockway 1140 Dawson st.; sec., Guy W. Drane, 446 Berwick ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **IRON CITY**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. B.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring St., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5108 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **PRESCOTT**—Meets every third Saturday the recorder's office. President, C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., R. H. Jones, 309 Congress st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **EAST HARTFORD**—Meets every 2d Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec., Peter Hansen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **CARRIAGE WAGON B. & H.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres., W. G. Fullerton, 113 Federal street, N. B.; sec., Chris. Kentzle, 3514 Howley avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **QUEEN CITY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Workman's Hall, 1320 Walnut st. Cincinnati, Ohio; Sec. Joseph Speiere, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **HATTIESBURG**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 600 Bowie st. Pres., B. C. Tanner, 140 West 5th st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **CAPE GIRARDEAU**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 423 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **HOLY CITY**—Meets on the first and third Wednesdays at Macabees hall, Main st. President, D. R. Tompkins, 801 Tennessee ave.; sec., J. W. Brightman, 513 Louisiana st., Palestine, Texas.
- 274 **LIBERTY**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Diormas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1127 Denronitign st. East; sec., A. Bowie, 1465 Simard ave., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **MARION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres., Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threikeld, Marion, Ill.

- 277 **LIVINGSTON**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Richard Kelley, Livingston Hotel; sec., Richard Holiday South K st.; nn. sec., E. G. Nauck, 109 N. 5th st., Livingston, Mont.
- 278 **LOVERS LEAP**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly cor. Main and Broadway, President, Newman Knight, 58 Chestnut st.; sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Ext., Hannibal, Mo.
- 279 **CHENANGO**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres. W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward avenue.; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.
- 280 **ONTARIO**—Meets first and last Thursday at E. Mullen's hall, East First st. President, Guy C. Grege, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. R. Knopp, 193 W. 8th st., Oswego, N. Y.
- 281 **VULCAN**—Pres., Sidney Mitchell; sec., Wm. C. McPhee, 306 Dreery st., N. E., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 **CONTRACT OF LOS ANGELES**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., F. I. Bender, 449 1/2 S. Spring st.; sec., Edward Lynch, 787 Ceres av., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 283 **FITCHBURG**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. President, W. R. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., James Massee, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **WALNUT**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., T. W. Scott, sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7 Walnut Springs, Texas.
- 287 **GALETON**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Machinists hall, Main st. Pres., P. F. Deyers; sec., Peter J. Miller, box 335, Galeton, Pa.
- 288 **ANCIENT CITY**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, at 39 Charlotte street. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave.; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordova st., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **MIDDLETOWN**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 291 **PIONEER**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Brown's hall, Salem av. Pres., Michael McDonald, Upper Canaan st.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 293 **HILL CITY**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 214 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **KAUKAUNA**—Meets every 4th Thursday, at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavinaugh; secretary, Samuel Darrow P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **HORTON**—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., Dave Banning; sec., Harry Wilby, box 683, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **COLLEGE CITY**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academy st.; sec., C. E. Ezland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **ROCK CITY**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 298 **ARCHIBALD, PA.**—Pres., Guss Reese, Olyphant, Pa.; sec., Michael Ratchford, Main st., Archibald, Pa.
- 299 **JUNCTION CITY**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2313 Pacific ave.; Edwin Peale, 500 31st street, Ogden, Utah.
- 300 **BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred. Endling, 740 Stewart ave.; sec., Chas. Bowers, 1023 Charobill st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **ELECTRIC BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**. Meets 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Amos Seguire, 5 Delaware ave.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 304 **WEST PHILADELPHIA, PA.**—Meets 2d and fourth Sundays at 49th st. and Woodland ave. Pres., Wm. H. Oesterle, 1636 Ithas st.; sec., T. E. Houston, 5323 Glenmore av., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 306 **BOLT AND NUT MAKERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2625 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., C. F. Hunt, 3120 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 308 **MAPLE LEAF**—
- 309 **HUDSON VALLEY**—Meets 2nd Friday at Shoffner hall, Park av. Pres. David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Byron S. Dunbar, 148 1st st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 **BLACKSMITH HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President, Frank Coughlin, 259 Richland st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 233 Waller st., San Francisco, Cal.
- 317 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Dieckmann's hall, 1025 Franklin ave. Pres. Joseph Davis, 1833 Franklin ave.; sec., M. H. Hannell, 3007 Union Blvd, St. Louis, Mo.
- 318 **TORONTO**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple 167 Church st. Pres. Robt Armstrong, 10 Belmont st., sec., E. Mason, 153 Landonwe ave., Toronto Can.
- 319 **GAINESVILLE**.
- 320 **LAS VEGAS**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays. Pres., M. I. Newkirk; sec., G. G. Brown, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- 321 **GEM CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Carpenter hall. Pres., L. F. Brittan, sec., Geo. Enshoff, 407 S. 3rd st. Frankford, Ind.
- 322 **PERU**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Forester Hall 2d and Broadway, Pres., J. F. Eckerly, 413 W. 3d st. sec., Frank T. Qaigley, 183 E. 8th st., Peru, Ind.
- 323 **WALSH**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton av. President, Edward Mahoney, 308 W. 43d st.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 3422 LaSalleve. Fin. sec., Lawrance O'Keefe, 7029 Lincoln st., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Pres., M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman box 267, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 325 **HOMESTEAD**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223, Arthington pl.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **BURNSIDE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. & Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3561 Dearborn st.; recording sec., Ed King, 9321 Burnside ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **QUEBEC**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 DeAiguillon st. Pres., Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., Emil Pineau, 42 Mountain hill, Quebec, Can.

- 328 **BLACKSMITH & HELPERS**—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Edw. Perry; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st. Paducah, Ky.
- 329 **STERLING**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schults, 122 East 3d st., South Bethlehem Pa.
- 331 **BAKERSFIELD CONTRACT**—Secretary Adolph J. Engleman, 1612 19th st., Bakersfield, Cal.
- 332 **HELPERS**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **BLACKSMITHS HELPERS**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays at Kick's hall, corner Sycamore and Jefferson sts. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 393 Gold st.; sec., J. W. Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 334 **MCCOMB CITY HELPERS**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220½ Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; sec., Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS**—Meets 4th Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. Pres., John J. Houghton Trades hall, James st. sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **LAKE CITY**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block, Central ave. Pres., Patrick Lynch, 319 Deer street; secretary, Geo. F. Nagle, 531 Fox street, Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **SAN ANTONIO**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., G. C. Van Dornes, 500 Miland st.; sec., A. J. Schedler, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Texas.
- 338 **SHIP SMITHS AND HELPERS**—Meets 1st Tuesdays at 8 o'clock in Wilson's hall, Hancock st. Pres., Samuel Butt, 105 S. South st.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **LABOR HOME**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 438 8th ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **FOREST CITY**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at Wicking Hall, Pres., Martin Holmstrom 1521 7th ave. sec., Richard Carlson, 1521 Seventh ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **BOSTON HELPERS**—Meets on every 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles St., E Cambridge, Mass; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **KEY CITY**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rhomburg's hall, cor. Knieset st. and Rhomburg ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln ave.; sec., Elmer F. Hammer, and, 1067 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 346 **BUCKEYE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 4th st. and Jenkins ave. Pres. Michael J. Hickey, 94 Barthman st.; sec., Charles E. O'Neill, 39 Reeb ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- 347 **ANTHRACITE**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 426 Lackawana ave. Pres., John Gethins, 840 Capouse ave.; sec., Paul Ranniner, 719 Alder st., Scranton, Pa.
- 348 **BLACKSMITH**—Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 651, Port Arthur, Texas.
- 349 **SACRAMENTO CONTRACT**—Meets on 1st and 3d Fridays at Porthian Castle, 9th and Eye sts. Pres., Joe L. Sayles, 1017 11th st.; sec., A. L. Derman, 2022 Deer st., Sacramento, Cal.
- 400 **ZONE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. President, Geo. F. Wright; sec., Walter T. Clemens, box 29, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama; sec. G. W. Groves, box 188, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **COLBERT**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Odd Fellow's hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., A. A. Ross; sec., L. T. Partou, P. O. box, 62 Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **WATER VALLEY**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., Leslie Wilkie, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **DEVINE**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Trades Assembly Hall, State Bank Bldg. Pres., J. A. Yarbrough, 225 N. Horace st.; sec., Jas. B. Potts, 1116 E. Erwin st., Tyler, Texas.
- 407 **REVELSTOKE**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Salkirk hall, 2d st. Pres. Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **LOOKOUT**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres., E. J. Johnson; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 409 **PARSONS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Engineers' hall, Main street. Pres., J. E. Copes, 1918 Clark st.; sec., V. P. John 3106 Main st., Parsons, Kansas.
- 410 **ALLIANCE**—Meets 4th Saturday at the City hall. Pres. W. A. Grieb, 37 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Neb.
- 411 **LA FAYETTE**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Munier, 2119 N. 19th st.; sec., Geo. Walldich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **LOCOMOTIVE**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Corbett's hall, at 1215 St. Catherine st. Pres., Edward Ray, 30 Adams st.; sec. J. E. Smith 79 St. Catherine st., Viauville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **CHOCTAW**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrissy hall. Pres., Fied S. Beck, 513 North University street; secretary, Dan Harrington, box 851, Shawnee, Oklahoma.
- 414 **INDEX**—Meets on 2d and 4th Fridays at Donnie Hall, 219½ S. Main st. Pres., W. J. Harvey, E. F. D. No. 3; sec., V. C. Pratt, 621 Linden st., Lima O.
- 415 **FOND DU LAC**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., Wm. Welner; sec., G. Krpcek, 297 Morris st., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **HICKORY**—Meets every third Saturday at Abel's hall, N. Broadway. Pres., G. Miller, 278 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 284 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **DUNDRE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. N. Savor, Box 45, McAdams Junction New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **MOBILE LOCAL**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trade hall. Pres., Geo. Gramka, 3 S. Tennessee st., sec., John L. Ronke, 165 Hallett st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **ARCH CITY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 1514 E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1575 S. 3rd st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st., Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **CARLTON PLACE**—Meets every fourth Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., E. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **POWER CITY**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Room 229, corner Main and Spruce sts., President, Joe M. Roberts, 908 Buffalo ave.; sec., Wm. E. Roberts, 908 Buffalo av., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

- 406 **PUGET SOUND**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 23 Jefferson ave. Pres., Ray C. Sherman, C. M. & P. shops; secretary, Louis Belmborn, Garfield Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **TOLEDO**—Meets on 1st and 4th Friday, at 3030 Chase st. Pres., Dell Moore, 306 Parker ave.; sec., M. J. Nagle, 3030 Chase st., Toledo, Ohio.
- 428 **EVERETT**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. President, Robt. Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O. Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **BINGHAM**—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., E. T. Gibson; sec., Aaron Wilson, E. R. 3, No 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **YOKUM**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at E. of P. hall. Pres., C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yokum, Texas.
- 431 **PROGRESS**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robt. W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 35 Trumble Place, Batavia, N. Y.
- 432 **KANKAKEE**—Meets 3d Monday at Funk's Hall, W. Court st., President, F. F. Froneour, 283 Forest ave., Bradley, Ill.; sec., Otto Holz, 120 Bourbonais st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **OZARK**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial Street, President, Joseph W. Gast, 1509 Sherman st.; sec., Walter Constance, 905 Hamilton st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **SUNSET**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall. Pres., Wm. J. Dillon; sec., C. A. VanAlsteln, box 581, Salida, Col.
- 435 **PANHANDLE**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Central Labor hall. President, J. C. Russell; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 536, Childress, Texas.
- 436 **HUDSON**—Meets every third Saturday eve. at Danis hall, Hudson and Second sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan; Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **DOMINION**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., G. M. owyer, 1918 Hanover ave., Richmond, Va.
- 438 **TRINIDAD**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Dilton, 809½ 1st st.; sec., J. C. Bladel, 223 Pine st., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 **NORWOOD**—Meets first Sunday of each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. Pres., Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon, st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **MERIMACK**—Meets every 1st and 2d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., E. E. Bareby, 81 Allison st.; sec., Chas. E. McLam, 30½ Mills st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **JASPER CAVE**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes sec., W. J. Fuery, Box 304, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **PACIFIC**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave.; St. Louis, Mo.; sec., J. J. Mockler, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Mo.
- 445 **TUCSON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 306 Third avenue. President, Harry Barnes, Gen. Deliv.; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **OTTAWA**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex St. Pres., M. Hamilton, 17½ Bank St.; sec., A. Hurlbise, 163 Bolton St., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 456 Pres., Edward Caddy.
- 447 **JOHN BROWN**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., C. L. Price, box 453 Osawatomie, Kans.
- 448 **PROGRESSIVE**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 903 Broad st. Pres., W. D. O'Mahoney, 854 Broad st.; sec., E. L. Martin, 427 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **BEARDSTOWN**—Meets third Fridays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Bachheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., C. O. Bower, 1305 Jefferson st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **VALLEY FALLS**—Meets first Friday at 117 Broad street. Pres., E. Germaine, 183 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William, H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **CENTRALIA**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 E. Broadway, secretary, Alex. Cameron; 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **PALMETTO**—Meets first and third Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 56 Reid street, Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **EVANSVILLE**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 506 Olive st.; sec., Grover Mundy, 2301 Fulton ave., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **BUTTE**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Carpenter's hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Edw. Caddy, 234½ S. Idaho st.; sec., Edw. A. Davis box 888, Butte, Mont.
- 457 **COLUMBINE**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., Frank Chaloupka 1219 W. 9th ave; sec., W. A. Rice, 334 Gale-pag; fin. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 437 Delaware ave., Denver, Colo.
- 458 **GATE CITY**—Meets first and third Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; secretary, S. F. Weeks, box 96, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **IRON BELT**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Gust. Strand, Box 398, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **MONCTON**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Chas. McQuarrie; sec., D. J. McGillory, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **MOLINE**—Meets first and third Fridays at Industrial Home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th street. President, Geo. French, 281¾ 4th ave., Moline, Ill.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **HERRIN**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 West Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **CHESHIRE**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres. Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Larrie Tole, 31 Emerald ave., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **WICHITA**—Meets Fridays at 135 N. Lawrence st., (707 E. Central ave). Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **DELAWARE**—Meets every third Thursday at Central Labor hall, South Main st. President, A. A. Given, 196 Park ave.; sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, Ohio.

- 466 **CHICKASHA**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 408 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Okla.
- 467 **GRAND RAPIDS**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Trades and Labor Labor hall. President, John H. Blattery, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 83 4th ave., Grand Rapids Mich.
- 468 **LA CROSSE**—Meets fourth Mondays at Fleistad hall, North Side. President, John Eas. 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Crosse, Wis.
- 470 **VEHICLE**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 615 W. 56th St.; sec., Theo. Prosser, 4518 Eberly Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 471 **COLORADO RIVER**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. President, J. R. Maxwell; secretary, W. D. Priest, Box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **SOMERSET**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., Thos. W. Keeney; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **BOLT MAKERS**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home, Pres., A. L. Bierly, 810 Stewart ave., S. E.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 475 **BRISTOW**.—
- 476 **RICHMOND**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. President, R. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevln ave., Richmond, Cal.
- 477 **ALEXANDRIA**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royals sts. Pres., Robert M. Frettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 S. Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **MUSKEGON**.—Meets first and third Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall. Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tovia Bratsberg, 90 Erickson st., Muskegon, Mich.
- 479 **WAYCROSS**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., G. W. Smith, 102 Lee Ave.; sec., O. S. Eady, 102 Lee ave., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **MT. CARMEL**.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. President C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st. Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **SPRINGFIELD**.—Meets first and third Saturday nights at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., P. J. Meyers, R. F. D. 7; sec., L. H. Baker, 846 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **OTSEGA**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Trades Labor Hall, Main st. Pres., G. A. Saffern, 16 Fonda ave.; sec., Wm. J. Williams, 11 Columbia st. Oneonta, N. Y.
- 484 **SMOKY CITY**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Frank Johnston, 1226 Locust street; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., Alleghany, Pa.
- 486 **IONIA**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Loree, 540 N. Jefferson st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 372 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 487 **WELDERS**—Pres., John Robart, 1126 West Monroe st.; sec., John Ornas, 1839 Winchester ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 488 **MAGNOLIA**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore St. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hays ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 489 **PEORIA**—Meets first and third Mondays in West Room at Trades Assembly hall Pres.; Jesse Hoagland, 331 Chicago st., Rec-sec.; B. H. Reichelderser, 573 E. Washington st., Fin. Sec., Joseph O'Neil, 1104 N. Adams St., Peoria, Ill.
- 492 **HAVRE**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **MONROE**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. President, C. W. McHenry, Box 34; secretary, C. P. Hartley, 401 Wood st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **LAKE COUNTY**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind.; sec., Wm. Bardwell, 944 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., J. W. Kennedy, 69 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **ALAMOSA**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Krick's hall. Pres., Robt. Wilburn; sec., W. T. Kirby, Alamosa, Colo.
- 496 **BREWSTER**—Meets third Wednesday at Weinengers hall, W. Main st., Massillon, O. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., Richard Barrow, cor. Green and Wiesmen sts., Massillon, O.
- 497 **LOCOMOTIVE SPRING FITTERS AND HELPERS**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **ZENITH**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres., L. D. Haley, 209 South 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., John Hall, Proctor P. O., Minn.
- 499 **ESSEX**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunnigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **MURPHYSBORO**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.



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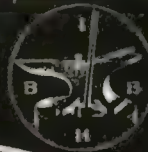


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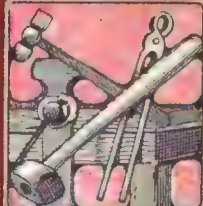


JUNE, 1911

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
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BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS



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The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

VOL. XII

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE, 1911.

No. 6

FROM AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor and Friends—Greeting:

Everyone has been made aware by the published accounts in the newspapers of the terrible accusations made against a number of labor men in connection with the explosions in Los Angeles, in which twenty-one lives were lost. All have learned, too, of the secret spiriting away or kidnaping of the accused men from their home states, without opportunity of a word in court in their own defense, handcuffed and in irons taken across the continent to answer in Los Angeles the charges made against them.

No member of organized labor can have sympathy with crime. Indeed, organized labor is opposed to, and is a standing protest against, violence and crime committed by any one or by any force or authority. No one could but have felt and still feel the horror of the destruction of human life and property, but we can none the less feel the great outrage which has been committed against the accused men.

The detective agency engaged in presenting these charges against the men of labor is well known to have no hesitancy or scruples in manufacturing evidence and charges against others. That agency has long been known to have spies in factories and organizations to misdirect the grievances of workmen into prematurely provoked conflicts with employers, and thereby defeat the ends to secure redress; to report to corporations the names of men who are the most intelligent and active among discontented workers and thereby prevent a well-defined purpose to secure the redress of grievances; to bring about the discharge, the victimization and blacklisting of men. A detective agency such as this is itself accused before the bar of public opinion, and any accusations which its representatives may make must be regarded with suspicion by every fair-thinking American citizen.

Behind the prosecution stands this detective agency, with the "National Erectors' Association" of employers, a part of the National Association of Manufacturers, a part of the great corporations of the coun-

try, with their millions, aye, billions, of wealth and power. In addition is the vindictive spirit of persecution of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Association of Los Angeles, with the bitter invective of the editor and proprietor of the Los Angeles Times, General Otis. It is therefore not difficult to appreciate the fact that with all this untold wealth and power and influence, allied with many hostile newspapers, the accused men will have the most formidable power and influences with which to contend. How a fair trial under such circumstances can be accorded to them is difficult to understand. Therefore, it will be readily appreciated how necessary ample means are for the adequate defense of the men before the courts. The men must be properly defended, aye, by the best counsel obtainable, and the kidnapers must be taught a lesson that the lives and persons of labor men are just as sacred as are the lives and liberty of any other man in our country, regardless of his wealth, his possessions, or his standing. No one could imagine that a number of millionaires would have been extradited from their home state and given up to a detective agency to be taken to another state to answer grave charges of crime, without first having an opportunity of appearing by counsel and without their having a hearing in court.

The consensus of opinion among representative men of organized labor has been expressed that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should have charge of the receiving and disbursing of funds for the defense of the men incarcerated in Los Angeles, Cal., and for the prosecution of those who were guilty of taking the men of labor out of their home states, across the continent to California, without their having been afforded the opportunities for defense and the protection of the law.

Therefore it has been determined that ample opportunities for defense of the accused men shall be afforded them before the courts of California, and in the prosecution of the charges of kidnaping in Indiana and, if necessary, that the cases shall be brought to the highest courts of our country. Having been charged with these duties, the Executive Council appeals to all labor, to all friends of labor, to contribute promptly and generously toward a fund by

which the means may be provided for the duty imposed upon the Executive Council.

In conformity therewith, the officers of all national and international unions are requested to appeal to their locals and to the members thereof to subscribe or contribute in any way that these respective organizations have the facilities to carry them into effect, and to forward the same to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

All state federations, city central bodies, and local unions and members thereof, are urgently requested to endeavor to secure, and to themselves make, contributions or appropriations as their laws or their opportunities may afford. In addition central bodies are requested to appoint committees for the purpose of soliciting contributions.

All moneys contributed will be used in furtherance of the purposes as set forth in this circular and will be duly accounted for and a receipt promptly forwarded to each contributor, whether international, state, central, local, or individual.

Send all moneys to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, 801-809 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Again urging upon all the necessity of aiding in the effort to defend the men of labor against the heinous crime charged against them, and to prosecute the cases of kidnapping, we have the honor to remain,

Yours fraternally,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

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First Vice-President.

JOHN MITCHELL,

Second Vice-President.

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JOHN B. LENNON,

Treasurer.

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

Have courage enough to review your own conduct, to condemn it where you detect your faults, to amend it to the best of your ability, to make good resolves for your future guidance and keep them.

THE LATE EDWARD AUGUSTUS MOSELEY.

When the announcement was made in the afternoon of Tuesday, April 18th, that Edw. A. Moseley, Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was dead, it came as a shock to thousands of railroad men who perhaps had never even heard that he was in poor health. The men on the locomotives and trains, in the signal towers and depots, roundhouses and shops all along the line felt they had lost a powerful friend. Even those higher up in railroad circles, the men who clip bond coupons, draw dividends, and salaries, and run things generally, must have felt that they too had lost a friend who had performed valuable services for them.

As a public servant he was in a class by himself, one in which he was the only entry, and the class passed out with his demise.

His tremendous activities, his thorough-going methods, his breadth of ideas and his sturdy manliness made him as popular with the railroad officials as those same qualities endeared him to thousands of railroad employees.

He was a man of the world and a "striver" from the beginning—a son of a wealthy owner of a sea-going craft, early in life visiting the principal ports of the world as a volunteer sailor before the mast, afterwards a lumber merchant and man of affairs; then, when opportunity offered, dropping into the public service where he was in position to help bring about the realization of some of his day dreams. It was, perhaps, his early environments that made him a lover of humanity, as free in his helpfulness and as open handed in his charities as he was democratic in his manner.

The chief underlying purpose of his life was to protect men from injury and death who are employed in hazardous occupations. The railroad man was his especial care and many a switchman and many a brakeman owes his life to the activities of the genial Secretary, who are perhaps unconscious of the fact.

The age limit for employment on a good many roads has been set at thirty-five. Ed. Moseley commenced his career as Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission twenty-four years ago. All of that time he was engaged in some philanthropic enterprise in behalf of the men or something that would benefit the railroads; and the two things were so intertwined that oftentimes it was difficult to see where one left off and the other began. For instance, in the matter of the law relating to automatic couplers and standard height draw

bars. It is true the railroads opposed it at the time, but it is clear now that the railroads never could have accomplished that desideratum without the aid of the law and no man can be found who would favor going back to things as they were. That law conserved life, limb and property. The same remarks hold good for nearly all the enactments that Ed. Moseley worked for, and that accounts for the esteem shown him by all classes.

During the twenty-four years of his activities, he fostered bills relating to automatic couplers, standard height draw bars, grab irons, side ladders, arbitration and mediation, employers' liability, hours of service, right of appeal, and many others, and it was mainly on account of his indefatigable work that those ideas were at last woven into the law.

During his incumbency in office, the Interstate Commerce Commission grew from a perfunctory affair with a staff of about five employes to one of the most important public commissions in the world with a staff of over five hundred employes.

He knew every detail of the Commission's work and had it all at his finger tips ready for instant use. He kept pace with all the activities, all the happenings and all the rapid changes that come to those whose business it is to keep interstate commerce on the move.

He now lies at rest at Oak Hill, but the ideas he promulgated and the things he accomplished will go on and on.

H. B. PERHAM.

LABELED GOODS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Most of us wear a label. It may not be a "union" label, but it more accurately indicates the conditions under which we were developed than is sometimes possible by other kinds of labels. The United States government has recently declared that every form of prepared food and patent drug must be so plainly marked that anyone may know its principal constituent parts. But more minutely still is every man and woman labeled and classified. At any rate, there are some folks who know about us, try to deceive the world as we may. It is still true that you can fool some the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.

Many a workingman who is extremely careful about having the union label in his hat, forgets it is far more important to have the right kind of a label in his

heart. For "as a man thinketh in his heart, so IS he." That's scripture, and I've no doubt it's true. And what a man IS, is pretty sure to be revealed in his talk, his walk, his hands, his face, his eyes, his life. All this in a man will make a pretty good-sized label, and you don't have to dig down into his clothes, or lift the band of his hat, to tell what manner of man he is.

WILSON ON THE TARIFF.

Labor's Congressman Holds Attention of House of Representatives During Unusual Address.

Washington, May 20.—Congressman Wilson, labor's coal miner representative in the House, is rapidly gaining the respect and confidence of his colleagues, for it is recognized that, while he has native ability of an exceptional character, he is developing into one of the ablest debaters in Congress. His speech on the free list bill was devoted largely to the effect of the tariff on the wages of workmen. One paragraph of his address epitomizes his contention:

"The American wage earner has come to thoroughly understand that there is more virtue and more protection to him and his family in a strong, well-equipped labor organization than there is in all the tariff walls that you can build. Take the trade or calling in which I was raised, a protected industry, one in which the percentage rate is possibly as high as that of any other industry in the state of Pennsylvania, where I come from, where the workers are organized, where they are able to deal with their employers as an organized body, they are paid for mining the coal at the rate of 69 cents per ton, while right in the same field, having the same protection, but where the workmen are unorganized, they are mining the coal for 35.1 cents per ton."

Congressman Peters of Massachusetts appeared before the Labor Committee on behalf of a bill which he has introduced creating a bureau in the department of Commerce and Labor to be devoted to the care and improvement of child life. The objects to be attained is the study of conditions, collection of statistics and other data to the end that rational and humane laws may be enacted to protect the children of the nation, and limit child labor to the narrowest possible point.

Your neighbor's affairs are nothing to speak of.

EDITORIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Strike.

The great Pennsylvania Railroad has for years past posed to the country as a huge philanthropic railroad corporation. They boasted of their care of their old employes: they flaunted the pension and welfare system to the country, and they also boasted of their employes as nonunion. Years ago, under their former president, Austin Corbin, they whipped the engineers, and they have since fought every attempt to unionize the road. They have held out inducements to employes in the way of good jobs at piece work, while others were only given, as an inducement, a chance to reach the higher paid jobs. A year ago the trainmen were about to strike. The company began to hire detectives, placed them on trains and in shops along the road; the officials came into the shops and asked the shop employes whether they would take the place of trainmen in case of a strike. They were told very frankly by nearly all that they would not act as strike breakers. This storm, however, blew over, and not until last February did the conditions assume such a shape that the employes voluntarily protested against the treatment received by this great philanthropic road.

In the absence of organizers of any kind, the employes protested to the company against the treatment they were getting, and they decided to protect themselves and sent for organizers to come and instruct them. This was done, and all of the crafts sent their vice-presidents and there were organized in the Pittsburg district about four thousand employes. Then came a reduction of force, and the following instructions were ordered carried out by the foremen:

"Before making this reduction in force, however, we desire to have an expression from our laborers as to whether or not they are members of labor organizations, or whether it is their intention to join one of the labor organizations now being organized in this vicinity. In this reduction of force to live within our allotment it is our intention to first lay off the men who are members of the organization, or who propose to join the organization. Advise us not later than Monday p. m. the answer of your men to the question, 'Are you a member of a labor organization; if so, what? Is it your intention to join one of the labor organizations now being organized in this vicinity?'"

Finally a meeting was arranged with the officials, without results, and then another, and another, and at this writing the men are acting upon their own initiative and demanding redress from the company. They have brought all sorts of men to take the place of the strikers; they have refused to right the wrongs, and the men have refused to go back to work. A year or two ago when they came out in the papers announcing a voluntary raise of ten per cent to the day workers, the piece work prices had been cut from fifteen to thirty per cent—that was not announced.

The car men are required to remain in the yards ten hours a day on piece work, whether they have the work or not; for instance, a car comes in for repairs—they are supposed to be there to repair it—and they only get paid for repairing. The company uses old material and charges it up as new, while the men scour the scrap heaps and put on old material, and they have to do that on their own time also. Foremen of a gang of five only average about sixty or sixty-five dollars a month, seven days per week.

It is no wonder the Pennsylvania Railroad is keeping an army of detectives and thugs to keep their employes in submission, and it is no wonder that the Pennsylvania Railroad can put thirty million dollars into a depot by tunneling under the City of New York.

The Pennsylvania Railroad may be able to crush the spirit of liberty of their employes for the time being by shipping in those who know not the meaning of liberty, and other methods for the time being, but justice and fair dealing—vouched to us by the Constitution—must prevail.

A great many of the old employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been discharged and laid off, whose service to the company for so many years, has entitled them to the benefits of the pension system that the company installed. Thousands of dollars a month will be saved by the discharge of these men on account of their affiliation with the labor union.

The pension system is only a "flies-in-molasses" affair; it is only to hoodwink and keep men from joining labor organizations for fear that they will not get the pensions after they have retired (if they are allowed to remain in the service). As American citizens, we say, give us a fair wage, and we will take care of ourselves when we get old—we don't ask for charity!

The Buck Stove and Range Company Affair.

The Editor of the Journal neither goes into hysterics over defeats nor into ecstasies over victories; seeming defeats are sometimes turned into victories, and victories into defeats, but at this time we are prone to give expression to a feeling of ecstasy over what we consider a vindication of labor's contention in the Buck Stove and Range Company and the American Federation of Labor's officials.

The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision which reverses the decision of Judge Wright of the District of Columbia, and remanded the case to the lower courts without prejudice. People who have followed this case closely will remember that the shouts of the enemies of labor were heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific when Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were given jail sentences for contempt of court. You will remember how all American citizens who favor fair play were astounded as Judge Wright raised his eyes to the galleries, and, to show his contempt for organized labor, fairly shrieked his decisions that sentenced them to jail. His attitude in this case was subjected to severe criticism by attorneys and laymen, pulpit and press.

Justice to the wage earner comes slowly but surely, and we believe that justice will prevail ultimately. It is said that Mr. J. W. Van Cleave went his grave fighting labor; he fought hard, but lost. The Buck Stove and Range Company has re-organized and signed agreements with labor organizations, and it is a union shop today. Mr. Van Cleave has gone "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns," and the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were not in contempt. We predict that it will not end at this. The desperation with which the enemies of labor are working leads us to believe that another attempt will be made to crush us. However, the victory, so far, is ours, and we are, therefore, in a position to rejoice.

The kidnaping of the McNamaras is evidence of the contempt in which the enemies of labor hold law and order. We thought that, as there was such a universal disapproval of that course a few years ago when the offices of the Western

Federation of Miners were kidnaped and taken out of the State and kept in jail for months and other tax paying citizens were driven from the State of Colorado, it would not be repeated. The kidnapping of the McNamaras is even a more diabolical crime for the reason that as a rule people profit by past experience. This sort of business is only widening the breach between capital and labor. It matters not whether the McNamaras are innocent or guilty; it doesn't relieve the authorities as party to the crime.

Organized labor is going to protect itself against this vicious onslaught of organized highwaymen.

A few editorials of the labor press criticised President Gompers severely for stating that he believed in the innocence of the men accused, and thought it unwise to make these statements before the trial. The enemies of organized labor have declared their belief in their guilt. The Editor of the "Los Angeles Times" declared, before the fires of the Times Building were put out, that it was union labor that had destroyed the building, and the public cannot blame labor for believing in a "frame-up," because there has been many a "frame-up" before, and the average detective will "frame-up" anything if he can get enough out of it, and we are sure that the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of California will foot the bill if they can find a victim.

In some parts of Europe the accused are held guilty until proven innocent; here we consider a man innocent until he is proven guilty, and we propose to hold to those principles regardless of what the enemies of labor say. We believe that the McMannigal in this case is going to be the Harry Orchard of the Western Federation of Miners.

We believe in law and order; we believe it to be just as criminal to wreck a bank with dynamite as it is for the cashier to wreck it; we believe that if it is lawful to kidnap a labor leader, they have the same right to kidnap the president of a bank who buys up city aldermen to vote to deposit the city's money in his bank, as was the case in Pittsburg. If kidnaping is justifiable in one case, why wasn't Tilden of the Beef Combine kidnaped and taken to Springfield before his case was ruled on. John D. Rockefeller sat in his home in the Pocantico Hills for several weeks, a year or two ago, and the officers walked around the enclosure, evidently afraid of the signs up at the gates, "No Trespassing Here." This seems to be rather a one-sided game, and justice is lost sight of and selfishness, hatred and contempt for labor seems to be the ruling factor. We believe in justice to all. We believe in standing by a man until he is proven guilty, and not judge him guilty before he has had a trial.

Harrison Gray Otis, he of Philippine fame, the great warrior who stood yonder on a hill with his field glass and watched his soldiers swim the Bagbag River and chase a few nude Filipinos behind an enclosure, and who has in the past held the citizens in Los Angeles in his vest pocket, and who is editor and manager of the "Los Angeles Times," he who was in a distant part of the country when his building was destroyed, and who stated immediately that labor unions had destroyed it; he who has waged such a desperate warfare on labor unions and charged them with all the villainies in the criminal calendar, passed through Chicago some time ago, and really made a statement that the McNamaras would get a fair trial. Really, this is kind in the old warrior, we give him a vote of thanks.

Your Day's Pay Assessment for 1911 is now due. Settle it up and have a clean card.

Pure Food and Drugs.

Some one has said that the American people are digging their own graves with their teeth. It has been also said that the American people love to be humbugged. Men, women and children fill early graves on account of the inhumanity of some of the manufacturers of the food products that people require.

Bills galore have been introduced in both branches of our National Congress to protect the people against adulterations in foodstuffs, drugs, etc., and the manufacturers and those that are in Congress in the interest of the manufacturers have either defeated these bills or they have passed Congress with but little benefit to those who sought protection.

The following, taken from the work of the "National Civic Federation," is startling. And we wonder that, as we have a law against man-slaughter and murder, why the gibbet is not used more than it is. Somehow, we have a feeling that any one who will intentionally put poison or matter that is detrimental to good health into the necessities of life—we were going to say—was almost as guilty of man-slaughter, as he who would entice or lure an individual into a back alley and kill him for his money. It even goes further, it destroys the health and life of innocent children.

You will note that the Federation is going to have a National Committee on pure food and drugs and a subcommittee on the same subject in every state. It is high time that this is brought to the attention of the Federal Government as well as the State Governments.

There is no subject of greater interest to the American people than that of pure food and pure drugs. The wealthy are able to pay the highest prices and are less liable to be imposed upon by the sellers of impure or adulterated foods and drugs, but the masses have no other protection than that which is granted by the Federal Pure Food and Drug Act and the various States' acts which are to a great extent in conformity with the Federal Law.

While a great improvement has been wrought in the situation since the passage of that act in 1907, yet the administration of the law by the Federal, State and Municipal authorities is greatly hampered by the lack of sufficient inspectors and effective machinery to detect violations and in some cases by corrupt alliances between the officials and the manufacturers and sellers of rotten foodstuffs.

The recent exposures in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago indicate the magnitude and far-reaching character of the violation of the food and drug laws. Not only were the poor defrauded by adulterated and impure food, but they were also cheated as to measurements and weights. It is a situation which calls for drastic treatment. The monthly bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture describe hundreds of convictions secured annually by that Department (generally on the confession of guilt by the manufacturers or dealers) which are enough to arouse the indignation of all good citizens.

The whole situation in regard to the enforcement of Pure Food and Drug laws is thus stated in the American Year Book for 1910:

"Many food reformers make the mistake of attacking the national food law, when they mean to attack the departmental interpretation of the law, erroneously believing that the interpretation put upon the law by officials is the law itself. It is also important to note that in many cases brought under the food and drugs act the law has been greatly hampered by the laxity of the courts. In one case in which it was found that milk was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, a fine was imposed of \$10. Again, an infant soothing syrup, said to contain no morphine, and guaranteed to be perfectly harmless, was found to contain morphine, the label containing

false and misleading statements intended to mislead and deceive the purchasing public. In this case the firm was fined \$10.

"Where tomato ketchup was found to consist wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, and to contain a large number of bacteria and molds, which rendered it unfit for food, the fine was \$50. In another case of adulterated milk the fine was only \$5. A coffee firm found guilty of coating coffee with lead chromate and other poisonous and deleterious substances which rendered the coffee injurious to health, was fined \$10. In short-weight cases the fines have run as low as \$1.

"Many cases are on record of the adulteration and misbranding of drugs, headache powders, drug-habit-forming medicines, maple syrups, flavoring extracts, and condiments, for which the penalty was too small to deter the adulterator from continuing his fraud in comparative peace. It should not be overlooked that the law also provides for prison sentence.

"A conscience that would poison a baby's candy, paint it with varnish to make it look like chocolate, pollute the infant's milk with formaldehyde, dope it with chloroform and other opiates, and embalm other products with aniline dyes, salicylic acid, sulphate of copper, and all manner of chemicals, is not going to be troubled over a nominal fine. The national food law, however, is not to blame. It affords adequate punishment if properly enforced.

"There exists, however, a provision that permits of great harm, which is one shortcoming of the national food law. The law permits the sale of imitation and other juggled foods if their manufacturers label them 'imitations,' 'compounds' or 'blends.' The jobber or retailer thus buys them as 'imitations' or counterfeit foods, but, unless they are contained in 'original packages,' they are invariably sold to the consumer as real, genuine foods. Thus bakery products are in large part made of spoiled eggs, shipped in carload lots and deodorized with formaldehyde. Pie fillings are sold in wholesale lots to restaurants and bakeries, which are indescribably nauseous. Tarts, jams and ice creams are made of fictitious foods. In fact, an entire meal was recently prepared in a chemical laboratory without a particle of real food in it—a repast that had all the appearance of wholesome dishes, but was entirely substanceless. Such is the magic power of chemicals!

"The hotel or restaurant proprietor, the bakery owner or the grocer, may distinguish the fictitious foods he buys by the words 'imitation,' etc., printed on the label, as required by the law, and also by the low price he pays for them. But the consumer never has a chance to see these labels, and under existing conditions it is difficult for him to tell whether he is eating real or imitation foods. Likewise many things we buy in bulk in grocery stores may be nothing but synthetic, substanceless foods, or worse.

"Thus it is plain that, without the aid of honest and efficient State and city food laws and food officers, the national food law can be greatly crippled. This fact the food adulterator seems to have discovered, and in some directions it now looks as if he had really transformed the national law into a tool to aid him in exploiting, robbing and poisoning the public. If the city and State food officers would do their duty, such conditions would not exist. If they would be as strict as the national authorities, they would see that the 'State' foods are as pure as those that enter into interstate commerce, and that the consumer be permitted to know when he buys 'imitation' foods as well as the grocer or baker. Hence, with State and municipal enforcement, even as efficient as the national enforcement, America's dream of pure foods would be nearly realized."

The press of the country was recently filled with the sensational account of the seizure of carloads of adulterated frozen eggs, the product consisting in part of (to quote from the judgment of the court) "a filthy, decomposed and putrid animal substance absolutely unfit for human consumption."

The New York World during an investigation two months ago, had 300 prescriptions filled by big and little pharmacists in all parts of Manhattan, and then had them analyzed by noted chemists, with the result that, as charged by the World, 50 per cent of the preparations were found to be positively harmful or worthless; where some of the remainder were correct in strength and purity, they were short as to weight or measurement.

In connection with this investigation, one of the proprietors of a large pharmacy on Broadway made the following emphatic statement:

"There is no doubt that the lives of the people are greatly jeopardized whenever a prescription is filled, and every possible protection should be afforded.

"I am sorry to say that there are too many unscrupulous men among us in the drug business, men who do not hesitate to substitute one drug for another and take chances they have no right to take.

"There are certain sections in this city where I would not think of having a prescription prepared for a member of my family. I would as soon think of giving them poison."

The Federation will soon have a national committee on Pure Food and Drugs and a subcommittee on the same subject in each State, the chairmen of the State committees also being members of the national committee.

One of the important features of the work of this committee will be to make evident to employers how their employees are imposed upon in this matter.

The public need only be clearly informed of true conditions to put an end to the sale in this country of impure and deleterious drugs and adulterated and rotten foodstuffs.

The following was taken from the American Magazine, and we wonder if some, at least, of these little graves are not the result of the rotten foodstuffs and deleterious drugs that are placed on the market. Read this touching article from the pen of Miss Tarbell, and draw your own conclusions:

4,538 BABIES' GRAVES.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell has made a careful study of conditions among the textile workers in Rhode Island. Miss Tarbell says that the wages are so low that the children of every family are obliged to go into the factories as soon as the age limit is reached and in the majority of cases the mother has to go as well, thus destroying the home and leaving the babies to shift for themselves. Miss Tarbell says the infant mortality is appalling and cites the following story to illustrate this point:

"Wandering through one of these New England textile burial grounds once, I stopped to talk with two little girls of perhaps nine and ten years of age, sisters, pretty, tidy children. They had brought a bunch of wilted dahlias for a little mound and were busy as bees pulling the smartweed and chicory from off a big plot. I stopped to help and we grew friendly.

"'It's baby,' they said. 'He was only three months old. We've eight here.'

"'Eight?' I exclaimed.

"'Yes, eight brothers and sisters. That's Pierre there. He's oldest. He'd be fifteen now. That's Marie. They've cut the end off her,' pointing to a path careless pedestrians had made across the corner of the lot.

"'And the others?'

"'Oh, the others are all babies; we don't know them, they died so little. We know this baby, though; we held him. Since he died mother cries every night when she comes from the mill.'

"'Has she always worked in the mill?' I asked.

"'Of course, she must; it costs so much to live; but we'll help soon. We're eleven now.'

"'Exceptional? I do not know. But scattered all over the cemetery were little groups—many, very many of them around tiny mounds. Their tales may or may not have been hard. All I know is that the last numbered grave I saw was 4,538, and the cemetery stretched far beyond.'—*American Magazine*.

Does Mr. Kirby Live on a Bran Diet?

Mr. Kirby, President of the Manufacturers' Association, slops over occasionally, like Mr. Post. In one of his latest eruptions, it is reported he made this statement: That Congressman Wilson, as Chairman of the Committee on Labor, has two of his daughters as stenographers and his wife as janitress. This report seemed to have gone the rounds of the press, and Congressman Wilson arose and stated that one of his daughters had been his private stenographer for several years, the other was an invalid for several years, and his wife had a stroke of paralysis a year or two ago; thereby making Mr. Kirby's statement absolutely false. We consider Mr. Kirby a lightweight, possibly feeding on some of Battle Creek Breakfast Foods of bran and molasses.

There's a \$50,000 Verdict and "There's a Reason for It."

C. W. Post, manufacturer of the Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., of Battle Creek, Mich., and the manufacturer of Grape Nuts, Postum Cereal, etc., was a defendant in a suit brought by Collier's Weekly and lost out, Collier's being given judgment for \$50,000 against Mr. Post.

Mr. Post advertises Grape Nuts as a brain food, also as a remedy for appendicitis, incipient consumption, malaria, unconscious poisoning from drinking coffee, tightens loose teeth, etc. Some experts were put on the stand, among them Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and we would advise that you read their testimony, and also the testimony of Mr. Post and others, in a pamphlet issued by "Robert J. Collier vs. The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. for libel in which the plaintiff recovered \$50,000 damages. Also certain truths about the nature of Grape Nuts, Postum and C. W. Post." We would advise our friends to read this pamphlet; it is mighty spicy.

We may say in passing, that Mr. Post spends a million dollars a year, more or less, according to testimony, in advertising. A few months ago Mr. Post came out in the daily press and the religious press in large full-page advertisements denouncing labor and labor leaders, appealing to the pulpit and press for assistance in putting down these venomous assailants of the idle rich, choosing rather to spend a few millions in advertising than have organized labor break into his factory and possibly give away some of the secrets in the manufacturing of Postum Cereal and Grape Nuts, that would cause the public to change their minds. "There is a reason."

Who is Responsible for the Slugging in Chicago? The Public Should Not Be Misled.

The enemies of organized labor are not all on the outside—some of them are on the inside. You can easily detect them by their frequent attempts in starting something. They are not satisfied when things are moving harmoniously and smoothly, but would rather have discord and discontent. They seem to enjoy the rough and vulgar side of life rather than an atmosphere of respectability and peace. The extremes are reached at times, as they are in Chicago at the present writing.

We are in the throes of an internal industrial war. Millions of dollars worth of work on buildings is at a standstill on account of it, and trades unionism disgraced by it. If we expel from our ranks a few of these pothouse politicians and political plug-uglies, gun-men and sluggers, we would at least keep the good will of the public.

Somebody is responsible for this state of affairs and if the organized wage workers of Chicago are to be successful in their mission, we must start a cleaning-out process. We have often been suspicious as to the real source of this influence. We are not so sure that it could not be traced back to some dark lantern caucus of the enemies of organized labor; if so, it is not the first time. There are men willing to sell out, and there are men willing to pay the price—even though it costs millions to ruin the influence of labor unions—it makes no difference to them how it is accomplished. If by getting trades unions into these jurisdictional and internal squabbles, they can accomplish their purpose, so much less work and money for them. It is high time we take a stand in the game and end the disgrace.

Let Us Be Fair.

Under date of February 7, 1911, a circular was issued to all labor organizations by Samuel Gompers, President, and attested by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, emphasizing the fact that the present relations between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor are of the most friendly character.

All differences between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor have for months been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and our fellow trade unionists and friends should in every way possible show by their patronage and encouragement, that we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship, and that just as we have proven our readiness and ability to defend ourselves from the attacks of our opponents, so must we show ourselves ready to assist our friends.

IF.

By Rudyard Kipling.

If you can keep your head when all about
you

Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;

If you can trust yourself when all men
doubt you,

But make allowance for their doubting too;

If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,

Or being lied about don't deal in lies,

Or being hated don't give way to hating,

And yet don't look too good, nor talk too
wise;

If you can dream—and not make dreams
your master;

If you can think—and not make thoughts
your aim;

If you can meet with Triumph and Dis-
aster

And treat those two impostors just the
same;

If you can bear to hear the truth you've
spoken

Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,

Or watch the things you gave your life to,
broken,

And stoop and build them up with worn-out
tools;

If you can make one heap of all your win-
nings

And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your begin-
nings,

And never breathe a word about your loss;

If you can force your heart and nerve and
sinew

To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in
you

Except the Will which says to them:
"Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your
virtue,

Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common
touch;

If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt
you;

If all men count with you, but none too
much;

If you can fill the unforgiving minute

With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,

Yours is the Earth and everything that's
in it,

And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my
son!



The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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All communications must be written on one side
of the paper only and must be in the hands of the
editor not later than the 15th to insure publication
the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views
expressed in private communications.

Items for the Journal should be placed on separate slips of paper—not the backs of reports, etc., in order to insure prompt publication, and should reach this office not later than the 15th of each month, if intended for current publication.

BY THE WAY.

Vice-President Glover, as you will see by his report, has reorganized the old Union Pacific District Council. We understand that Vice-President Glover put considerable life into the district. We hope that in the future we will have an aggressive district council, as the officers are well known to the writer, and we know that they can do it if they will. Now go to it, Brother Menzies, and you also, Brother Kinney. Ever since the strike eight years ago there has been a sort of a tired feeling. It is time now to get down to business; you are certainly rested up.

John Everts, formerly of Local No. 333, Buffalo, N. Y., is scabbing at Farrar & Trefts boiler shop, taking the place of men on strike there.

Vice-President Dougherty finds that the D. L. & W. is a pretty hard proposition, also Wilkesbarre and Scranton. He is now on the N. Y. O. & W. Railroad.

The Iowa Central Railway has just signed an agreement with the blacksmiths which carries an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

The first eight-hour day ever granted by a railway corporation to its mechanical department employes was conceded by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway recently.

Vice-President Flanagan was at Memphis at the Organization of the Illinois Central Federated Trades. They drew up a good constitution, and we hope that the Illinois Central will take on a little more aggressiveness.

The mayor of Boston has addressed a letter to the head of every city department inaugurating the Saturday half holiday without reduction in pay. Where this particular half holiday conflicts with the public business another day is to be selected.

At this writing the Seaboard Air Line Federated Committees are in conference also with their Superintendent of Motor Power. As a rule, Mr. Poole has been very fair, and usually a settlement can be made without going higher. We hope so in this case.

The committees of the federated trades on the C. & O. have met the General Managers and failed to agree, and the case has been placed in the hands of the International Presidents of the various organizations, and we also expect to handle that case.

The International officers of the various crafts have been successful in bringing about satisfactory shop rules and conditions and a wage advance with President Finley of the Southern Railroad and allied lines. This information reaches the office too late to print in detail, but will appear in our next issue. This is a very important settlement, and will no doubt set the pace for the southeast territory.

Illuminate your due book with the 1911 assessment stamp. It is a work of art. It is a thing to be admired.

In a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, it is held that an amendment to the state's child labor law making it unlawful to employ children under fourteen years of age in factories, mines or workshops, is not constitutional. The effect of the decision is to reduce the age at which children may be employed to twelve years.

Before the Journal reaches all of our readers, the Joint Committee of all the Harriman Lines will be in session in Salt Lake City to organize a federated trades. This is something that we have been working on for several years. Vice-Presidents Glover and Flannagan will be there, and possibly the writer. We hope for success.

At this writing all the International Presidents have been called to Washington to meet President Finley of the Southern Railroad and allied lines. The committees have been in session with the General Managers three or four weeks, and they have failed to agree. The writer expects to be there.

President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, under date of May 6, notified President Gompers that canvass of the referendum vote overwhelmingly endorsed the proposition to accept the charter upon the conditions laid down by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its meeting January 16-27. On May 9 the charter was issued.

Secretary Bates, of the New York State Federation, reports that the fifty-four-hour bill for women and children passed the lower house of the legislature on May 2, the vote being 86 ayes and 36 against. Opinion prevails that this measure will reach the governor. Efforts have been made during the last twelve years to secure the enactment of this law.

From consular reports just issued it is stated that wage agreements between employers and employes of Germany are increasing. Reports are available for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, and are as follows: In 1907 there were in force 5,324 wage agreements in 111,050 plants, with 974,564 employes. In 1908 there were 5,671 wage agreements in 120,401 establishments, affecting 1,026,435 employes. In 1909 there were 6,578 wage agreements in force, covering 137,214 plants, and affecting 1,107,478 employes. These reports, considered accurate and reliable, add that it is now a pronounced policy of the German trade unions to establish definite trade agreements wherever possible.

Information seemingly authentic states that the key men in the employ of the Western Union will be granted an eight-hour day on the first of June, together with a substantial increase in wages. As near as can be learned the increase amounts to from 5 to 15 per cent. The most pleasing feature, however, is the announcement that President Vail of the company has gone on record as being opposed to any discrimination against telegraphers who belong to a union.

At Collinsville, Conn., there is in progress a strike of unorganized Slavs in the establishment of the Collins Company, manufacturers of edged tools. The company is an old one, and recently a new style of ax was introduced, in the making of which the grinders were virtually reduced in pay by the added work on it. This caused dissatisfaction and a number of the employes quit, followed by others. The Slavs are the seventh nationality employed by the firm, the employers in turn having displaced Yankees with Irish, then Irish with Germans, then French, then Dutch, then Swedish, then Finns, and finally the Slavs.

Arrangements are being made by the Postoffice Department to transport, after June 30, 1911, certain monthly and semi-monthly periodicals second-class mail matter for certain states by fast freight to a number of central distributing points, from which points distribution and delivery will be made by mail as at present. This method of transportation necessarily being somewhat slower than the present method of carriage by mail throughout, it becomes necessary for us to rearrange our mailing schedules to allow an earlier delivery to the postoffice of mail, in order that delivery to subscribers may be made at approximately the same time as at present. Our correspondents and others will see the necessity of sending in their contributions a few days earlier.

The class of men following the Burns' lead appear to be of the usual caliber. A few days ago, Frank Ryan, President of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, while on a sleeper en route to a meeting to which he had been called, noticed a lynx-eyed individual particularly interested in him, but gave the matter no thought. Mr. Ryan was seated in a chair next to that occupied by a traveling jewelry salesman, and both of the passengers had traveling bags which were similar in shape and size. Mr. Ryan had noticed that the salesman had been careful to keep his grip near him, even to taking it into the

smoking compartment, but while in the smoking room the porter, desiring to sweep the floor, took the salesman's grip to his seat, with his consent and knowledge. Some five minutes later the owner of the grip returned to his seat to find his traveling bag gone, and so also was the lynx-eyed gentleman. The owner became greatly excited and a thorough search was made, but the grip was not found. In the traveling bag there was a large amount of sample gold settings, amounting to \$800.

The incidents occurring in the lives of active trades unionists contain both pathos and heroism. E. R. Pace, a machinist, residing at Raleigh, N. C., was elected to the lower house of the legislature last fall. He stood alone—the only and first unionist member of that body. But he had initiative, courage and persistence. He introduced several bills and succeeded in getting three of them enacted into law. One law allows the transportation companies to issue free transportation to widows or minor children of pensioned, furloughed, superannuated, disabled or deceased employees. Another relating to factory owners providing medical and surgical appliances in factories. It is provided that all factories in the state shall be equipped with certain medical accessories as first aid to injured or ill employees. Also a law was enacted providing for the ten-hour day (maximum) in all factories after January 1, 1912. This initial labor legislation will undoubtedly spur the unionists of North Carolina to seek to increase their number of members in the next session.

As we go to press, information comes that about 4,000 men have gone on strike at the Altoona shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is the principal shop of this company. Here is where they do their locomotive building. The organizers were followed everywhere except to their rooms by the sluggers and gun-men of the Pennsylvania Company. This company practically owns the town of Altoona, the city council and mayor do their bidding. Business men fear the boycott of the company, and it has been a tough game; but the strenuous efforts as well as the expense the company went to, only hastened the crash. The men wondered why the company did not want them to organize. They wondered why they did not want them to talk to the organizers and why they kept an army of detectives and spotters around watching them. American workmen won't stand that long and when the men did break loose, the company started nailing the gates, but the men scaled the fence.

President Taft's address to the Railroad Trainmen merely substantiates his former position relative to union labor. He, like many others, "believes in good unions," otherwise known as "mutual admiration societies," but deems it inimical to the government to permit federal employees to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The statements of the president are undoubtedly due to the fact that Senator LaFollette and Representative Lloyd have introduced bills in Congress which have two purposes, one of nullifying the order of the president which prevents employees of the government petitioning Congress on their own behalf, and the other permitting them to associate themselves together for their own benefit. Great stress has been laid in the assertion that these organized postal clerks might strike. This is not in accord with the facts, for the last resort of federal employees is legislation, and furthermore, it has been demonstrated at the recent hearings that there have been strikes of government employees who were not organized, but since the same men have formed an organization the grievances were adjusted through committees instead of the objectionable form of resignation. Singular as it is, every time a pronouncement against the American Federation of Labor is delivered by government officials, added impetus is given to the organizations of railway mail clerks.

"SLEEPING" FACTS.

While every utterance in Congress is duly recorded by stenographers and appears in the Congressional Record, and while hearings before committees and commissions are likewise a matter of record, yet, owing largely to the voluminous printed documents, the greater portion of vital matters are lost to view. Just recently in a speech made on the floor of the House, the following facts were stated, having been collected by the New York Child Labor Commission:

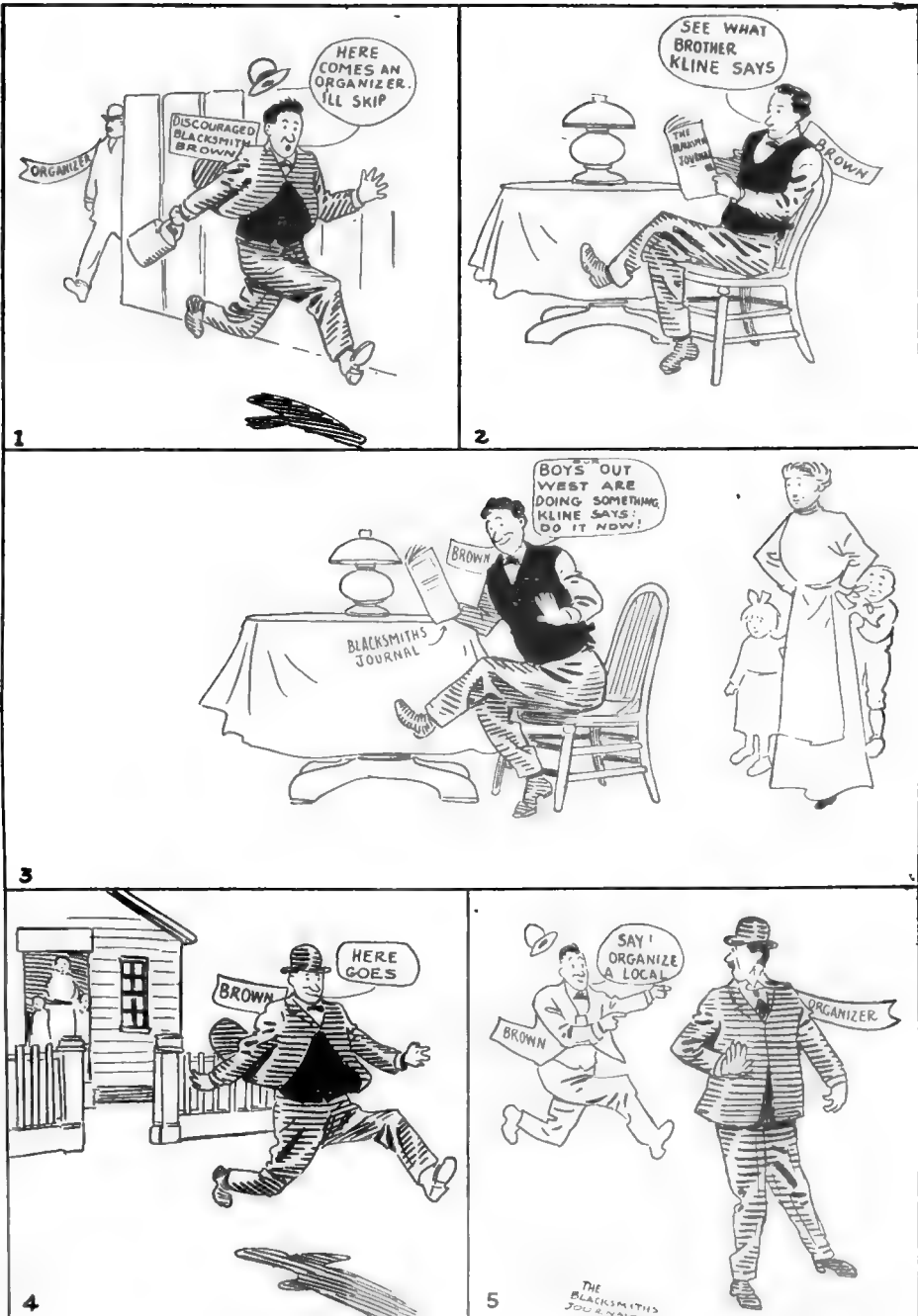
Children's dresses are paid for at the rate of fifty cents per dozen. The average daily output for one person in thirteen hours is one dozen.

Violets are made for three and one-half cents per gross, and a mother, three girls and a grandmother earn sixty cents per day.

The average wage of an entire family at garment finishing is from sixty to seventy cents per days.

Making cigarette wrappers brings ten cents per 1,000, and a woman working from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m., can make \$2 per week.

The successful man makes every defeat a stepping stone to victory.



The discouraged Blacksmith comes to his senses after mature thought

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

John James, Card No. 47913, who was employed here and some time last winter received a telegram announcing the death of his father. The local advanced fifteen dollars to him to enable him to go home. He came back and worked a while; then left without saying anything about going and so did not pay back the fifteen dollars.

VERNE JOHN, Rec. Sec.

FROM WM. J. DOUGHERTY, FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 13, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report I have visited Elmira, N. Y., in the interest of the D. L. and W. men, and am satisfied I will have the men at that point in line.

From Elmira I went to Buffalo to spend Sunday home, where I received word from the General President to come to Washington, D. C., to take part in the conference between Carriage and Wagon Makers' International and Painters, Upholsterers and ourselves in accordance with instructions passed by the St. Louis Convention of the A. F. of L. President Gompers and Secretary Morrison were there representing the A. F. of L. After two days of talk we drew up an agreement which was agreeable to all parties except the painters and signed the same. The agreement gives all parties an equal show and if we do not hold up our end that's our fault.

From Washington I went to Albany, New York, stopping at Olean, but conditions there did not warrant me putting in any time. I put in two days at Albany and went into the shop of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Company, where the boilermakers are out on a strike. I found the men are so afraid of losing their jobs that they will not talk to an organizer, if they do the company discharges them, at least that is the opinion they all seem to share. I had a few minutes' talk with the foreman, George Hutton, who at one time was an active member of our brotherhood and the thing that seemed to worry him most was how did I get into the shop with all the special police they have on guard. Well I got out the same way I went in, but I imagine there are several more "Bulls" got a job there now.

My next stop was Green Island, N. Y., where I gave the members of our local a

talking to and I think the smiths will wake up there. They seem to think two men should do all the work connected with the local, and although we got an increase for the helpers there, not one of them was taken into the local, although willing at that time.

My next stop was at Springfield, Mass., in the interest of District Council No. 20, B. & M. Road, where there was a couple of smiths who were not members, I got their application and it goes to Fitchburg, the nearest point. The New York Central also has a shop there, and when I was there last, several of the smiths met me at night. The next day the M. M. had them in his office and gave them to understand, if they intended to form or join a local, their jobs was gone, so I did not think it was to go to any of their houses and perhaps be the cause of their losing their job.

My next stop was New Haven, Conn., where I am glad to say, I found a good union shop, and with Brothers Alex Wilson, whom I met at Springfield, Mass., while getting them men for B. & M. to look after them, backed-up by Brother J. Egan. The New Haven men are well taken care of. What they need is a new shop, and the foreman informed me that they have hopes of getting one soon.

I then went to Paterson, N. J., stopping a few hours in New York City. I found at the Paterson local, where there is 170 members, that there is not twenty of them working, and in fact they have not worked one-half the time since I organized them. Cook's plant is closed for good they say, and Rogers has one man working a day or so a week. These men are in a bad way on account of the fact most of them own their own homes and do not like to pull up and leave, so have been hanging on expecting some thing to turn up.

My next stop was Kingsland, N. J., where the D. L. & W. has a shop. I found one American smith there and he has a card from the Paterson local, the rest of them can not speak anything but Polish, so all I could do was to get a Polish smith from Paterson to go to work on them and from reports I hear, I think he will land them.

My next stop was Middletown, N. Y., on the N. Y. O. & W., where our men are looking for an agreement. I promised them to be on hand to assist them when conference took place.

From Middleton I came to Scranton to attend the second meeting of the D. L. & W. Federation. I forgot to mention that we held a meeting in Buffalo, and machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths were on hand, we drew up a constitution, which was submitted back to the locals for their approval, so our second meeting at Scranton was to hear reports and go over agreements. Well I found the boilermakers had withdrawn, not being willing to take a chance at this time, so the machinists and blacksmiths adopted the Federation by-laws and agreed on what to ask the company and they instructed the officers of the Federation to request a conference of the company during the week of June 4th.

I then went to the meeting of our Carbondale local, so as to see that they had a man elected to attend the conference of the N. Y. O. & W., as they take in the men at this point. I found a good meeting and they all seemed to be in good spirits.

The smiths and machinists are holding a joint pic-nic, June 21, every one is working to make it a success. The local has good officers and the members turn out and support them.

I then came to Wilkesbarre and got a hall for a meeting and started out to get the men to attend. We at one time had a very good local here, but they went to the bad and to help them, the treasurer took a trip with the money. There are a lot of men of our craft here and they are not getting the wages they are entitled to, so I was disappointed when only five showed up at the meeting. However, I believe, with the help of these five, I will soon have a local here.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. DOUGHERTY.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

Omaha, Neb., May 15, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me in Kansas City along with organizers of the machinists, boilermakers and telegraphers. They started out on Santa Fe through instructions from General Office. I left for Omaha to take up the matter of organizing a District Council on the U. P., arriving there Easter Sunday. I immediately went to the home of Brother Menzie, President of Local No. 50. Went to the shop the next day, and received a pass into the shop, but was instructed by the clerk in the office not to talk to any of the employees. Consequently I did not go in, but instead went to Brother Menzie's house Monday evening and found that he had moved away, however, I lo-

cated him and got him to meet me at the hotel the following evening with a committee.

Brothers Young and Brennan accompanying Brother Menzie, met me as per agreement. After explaining the object of my visit, we thought it best to call a special meeting for the following evening.

The meeting was well attended by the members of No. 50, and after explaining to them the object of a District Council, and what it meant to the blacksmiths and helpers on the U. P. road, they finally agreed to assist in forming one. After receiving the assistance of Local No. 50, I immediately got busy with Kansas City, Cheyenne and Denver, and had them elect delegates to a convention in Omaha on May 12th.

Kansas City and Cheyenne, and also Brother Allen of Denver, were ready at any time to start the District Council going.

I received the address of Brother Allen of Denver, and wrote two letters to him, and much to my surprise the letters were returned to me two days before our convention was to be held. I then sent a telegram to each of the different locals on the System, and also to Brother Allen, care of U. P. blacksmith shops. I was then informed by the telegraph company that he was in the employ of the company no longer, consequently it was impossible for Denver to have a delegate at this convention, which they could have had, had Brother Allen informed the secretary of Local No. 201, whom he had been in communication with, relative to the forming of a District Council sometime back.

Waiting for the district to meet, I notified Brother Godden, secretary of Local No. 39, that I would be at their next meeting, arriving in Missouri Valley at 7:00 P. M. I was met at the train by Brother Godden, and one other brother whose name I cannot recall. They escorted me to the hall, where Local No. 39 holds their meetings, and there I met the balance of the members of Local No. 39.

We had a very pleasant evening, and under the good of the union, I gave them a talk on the general conditions of our Brotherhood, also shop federation talk, and in passing I wish to say that while this union is very small in number, they are exceptionally strong in spirit. I appreciated very much the opportunity of attending the meeting of Local No. 39, and will be pleased to call on them again if I ever have the chance. They are deserving of a visit from a general officer at any time.

Returning to Omaha, I arranged with the blacksmiths and machinists to call a gen-

eral shop meeting for the purpose of forming a shop federation. The meeting was very well attended by the different crafts, and while the boilermakers are not very strong here at the present time, the indications are very favorable for them.

Brother Norman of the machinists, and myself arranged then to visit the different locals of the different crafts at their regular meetings, and talk shop federation to them.

After getting every local interested and electing delegates to attend the meeting of May 7th, at the Labor hall. That meeting was called to order by Brother Norman, Machinist President Kinsella of the Steam Fitters was chosen temporary president of the meeting, and your humble servant was chosen temporary secretary, after which we organized a shop federation with six crafts represented.

We then adjourned to meet Sunday, May 24th, so that the delegates will be able to report to the Harriman lines federation convention that is to be held in Salt Lake City, June 5th.

Receiving information from the brothers of Local No. 50 that there was several men at North Platte unorganized, I got busy, to see what could be done in the way of lining the men up, although I was informed that it was only a waste of time and money to try and organize them. That made me all the more determined, so I went to North Platte, arriving there on Wednesday night at 8:30, met a committee from the shop and arranged for a meeting the following evening and at that meeting I organized every blacksmith and helper in the North Platte shops, and sent for a charter.

I then arranged to meet the machinists and boilermakers' committee and got them to call a general shop meeting. This we did on Friday evening, which was well attended by all crafts, the pipe men, sheet metal men not being organized as yet, but expect to have them lined up in a very short time.

After explaining to this body the object of shop federation, and the object of being organized, I started the ball rolling in North Platte, for shop federation, which will be installed not later than a week from this date.

I then returned to Omaha, and realized that I was not very far from Havelock, Nebraska. I then wired Brother Kenny, secretary of No. 163, that I would be at their next regular meeting, arriving at Havelock at 3:30. Was met by Brother Smith, one of the faithful workers of No. 163, who escorted me to his home, waiting for the shop to close, as Brother Wagner had arranged to call for me and take me to his home to try and fatten me up.

Brothers Wagner and McKinney met me in Brother Smith's home, and while I was acquainted with both of them, I had to renew my acquaintance with Brother Wagner, as I met him at our Milwaukee convention, but had almost forgotten him.

After supper [Dinner, Bro. G., is the latest.—Ed.] I attended the meeting of No. 163 with Brother Wagner, who is their president, and much to my surprise every member of No. 163, with the exception of two, was at that meeting, showing me that they were interested in the organization, more so than some of our locals around the country, that I have visited.

After watching the proceedings of their meeting, conducted in the able manner of which their officers are capable, under the head of the good of the union, I gave them what I had in me in the way of talk, and judging from the expressions that were on their faces when I got through, they certainly must have appreciated it. [No doubt G., as you can go some.—Ed.] The success of their union is through the untiring efforts of Brothers Smith, Wagner, McKinney, Fogarty, Seidelitz, and others whose names I cannot recollect. They are one bunch that do appreciate having a general officer with them at any time.

Before leaving the members that night they made me promise faithfully to return, and they would call a general shop meeting, as they wanted me to talk to the rest of the crafts on shop federation. I promised them I would return if possible, in a week.

I then returned to Omaha and made preparations to visit North Platte, as I had mentioned above, getting in touch with President Kinsella of the steamfitters. I arranged with him to visit Havelock and attend a shop federation meeting. The meeting was held on Monday evening and every employe was invited to attend that meeting, but much to my surprise there was only one boilermaker in the hall that had nerve to raise up his hand and he did not work in the shops at all. One machinist raised up his hand, when we asked for them. No pipe men or car men were present, but the blacksmiths were there in a body, which made me feel good. The interest the blacksmiths and helpers of Havelock have in their hearts for the betterment of the working class cannot be excelled by any craft or any local in the country.

The time of the arrival of our delegates to Omaha, to form the District Council having arrived, we met and formed the organization, elected the officers, drew up the agreement, also the laws to govern the district; the delegates were then able to leave for their homes Saturday night, so as

to be able to report for duty Monday morning.

The following officers were elected: Brother Menzies of No. 50, president, and Brother Kenny of No. 201, secretary and treasurer. Brother Kenny's address is 1518 Fremont St., Kansas City, Mo. I mention this in case any of our readers wish to correspond with him relative to the U. P. District Council.

I have organized one local and one District Council, two shop federations on this trip, all on the U. P. System, and have laid the foundation for a shop federation at Havelock, on the Burlington.

In conclusion I wish to state that I was informed by the members of Havelock, that they gave a dance sometime ago which proved a financial success, and the boys all seemed pleased and happy over the affair, but were only sorry I could not attend their dance, it being impossible because I attended a dance at Local No. 50, here in Omaha, the same night the Havelock dance was on, which you will see in a separate part of the Journal.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. N. GLOVER.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Toronto, Can., May 14, 1911

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

At the writing of my last report, I had just landed in Vancouver; upon investigating into matters, I found the local in a very demoralized condition, but am glad to be able to report that after holding several meetings for re-organization purposes, and making arrangements for eliminating the differences existing between the local lodge and the grand lodge, that the prospects for a progressive and up-to-date local in Vancouver are very good, I succeeded in getting several new members to enroll in the membership, also to consolidate the blacksmiths and helpers into one local; this should tend to strengthen the organization in various ways, for it will increase the numbers attending the meetings, which will naturally increase enthusiasm. It is to be hoped that with this new start that the local will prove to be of great importance in the union labor movement of Vancouver, which is making rapid strides, and is now erecting a large building as a Labor Temple for the exclusive use of the various unions in that city. One thing that I was surprised to find while there was that the blacksmiths and helpers employed by the Street Ry. Co. to the number of 35 or more, were in the Street Ry. employes union, contrary to the laws and the constitution of the A. F. of L.

This is something that should not be allowed. This makes three organizations at the present time affiliated with the A. F. of L., who are infringing on the jurisdictional rights of our organization. They are the Brotherhood of Ry. Car Men, the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, and the Amalgamated Street Ry. Employes Union, and even the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers have attempted to do the same. Where are we going to get off at, or get on at, if we allow these organizations to take in our craftsmen? It also should make one ponder as to the cause of this deflection. Can these other organizations take care of the blacksmiths and helpers better than we can, and if so in what way can they do it? If we are going to drift into industrial unionism, the sooner we know it the better off we will be, for under the present circumstances we are working at cross purposes.

During my stay on the coast I also visited Victoria and held a meeting with our local at that point. I found things there also in a somewhat neglected condition, and much discontent caused by the fact that the treasurer refused to attend meetings, or to turn over the funds of the union. I chased over the town for two days, trying to locate him, but was unable to do so, he evidently being aware of my being in town, also of my mission. It is the intention of the members of the local to follow up the work of re-organization and we hope to get better reports in the future from Victoria than we have had in the past. After doing all that could possibly be done at that time in Victoria and Vancouver, I started west over the Crow's Nest Pass route of the Canadian Pacific Ry., in order to meet the men on that part of the system, with the result that I got the men lined up at Nelson, Cranbrook, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Moose Jaw. I found the men at all these points very much out of touch with our organization, but apparently very anxious to get where they belong. They responded very readily to the meetings I called, and there is no doubt that these meetings and my mission among them will have a beneficial effect and mean a considerable addition to our membership. They were all anxious to know what progress was being made in the negotiations with the C. P. R., which I regret to report at this time are moving very slowly; as I reported in a previous issue of the Journal, negotiations opened some two months ago and are not yet ended, and am unable to say at this time how soon an adjustment will be reached.

Returning east by the way of Chicago, I called in at headquarters and met General President Kline and General Secretary-

Treasurer Kramer, to take up with them several matters of importance relating to the condition of our organization in Canada, which could be dealt with much more satisfactorily in this way than by any amount of correspondence. It is with much pleasure that I am able to report a very businesslike appearance of the office and the methods of transacting the affairs of the brotherhood; undoubtedly many important innovations have been introduced in the office since the installation of our present General Secretary-Treasurer Bro. W. F. Kramer, or as Brother Kline calls him "Technical Bill," because Brother Kramer has a habit of doing things up on technical lines. Well, to get down to brass tacks, it is not much use having a constitution if we don't live up to it, although I guess some of our local secretaries sometimes think that Brother Kramer hews very close to the line. I think however, that while it may cause some unpleasantness at first to get out of the old order of doing things, still in the end it will have a good effect in creating a wholesome respect for the law and the constitution, then again on the other hand we must have a constitution that both the local lodges and the grand lodge can live up to, and to do that it will require much amending, which I trust will be done at our next convention. I did intend to write another article in continuation of the one I wrote in the May Journal, under the caption "Less than one cent per day will do it," on page 30. I wonder how many of our members read it, or how many will respond to it through the columns of the Journal. Brother, the more I look into this question and discuss it among the men of our craft, the more I can see the necessity of it, therefore, I hope an earnest effort will be made to introduce a sick benefit, and eventually a funeral benefit feature in our organization. I hope to see some correspondence in the June Journal in reference to this matter, and containing some valuable suggestions that can be taken up and worked out to a successful finish, after this matter has been discussed through the Journal for a time, I would suggest that a referendum vote be taken of all the members of the brotherhood, and the results published in the Journal, showing the number of those in favor of adopting this additional benefit in our union.

On returning to Toronto, I arrived just in time to attend a regular meeting of our newly instituted Local No. 318, and have visited several shops in town since and succeeded in getting some additional applications. Conditions among the smiths and helpers of this city are almost unbelievable, they are undoubtedly the most apathetic and disinterested class of workers in this

locality, and their wages are at least 10 per cent lower than any of the other metal trades. We hope, however, that in time we will materially improve matters. I am arranging open meetings for the future for the purpose of getting new members.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS FLANAGAN.

Chicago, May 13, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

At the writing of my last report, I was at New Orleans attending matters pertaining to the locals of that city, relative to the approaching conference between officials of the New Orleans Terminal Company and the meeting of the Federated Trades.

A joint committee, representing the Federated Trades on the New Orleans Terminal Company, has had one meeting with the management of said company relative to their joint agreement. As the Southern Railroad (which at that time were preparing to meet a similar committee from their roads on the same question) seemingly owns the controlling interest of the New Orleans Terminal Company, it being suggested by the management of the latter company, that a postponement of our meeting be had until a settlement be reached between the Southern and its employees, promising that the same conditions relative to rates would be obtained on the New Orleans Terminal Company as was granted by the Southern. This being satisfactory to our members, the proposition was agreed to and a final adjustment of agreements on the Southern awaited.

My attention was then given to the members of our organization on the Southern Pacific Railroad at New Orleans, as they were making preparation for the federation meeting, which since has been decided to be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the purpose of organizing a system federation on the Harriman Lines as previously reported. I had started this federation on the Atlantic System of the Southern Pacific Railroad by organizing local federations at all points, on said system, from New Orleans to Tucson, Ariz., and, naturally, I was more than pleased at having heard that the work had been started on the other systems, of said company, with a view of federating the various systems of the Harriman lines into one grand organization.

While attending to these matters at New Orleans, I received orders from our General Office, instructing me to go to Mobile and represent our craft in their confer-

ence with the officials of the N. O. M. & C. R. R., relative to their joint agreement with said company. On account of some misunderstanding in the recent advances in rates given our members by this company, the rate on first fire, in some way, had been lost sight of with the result that no first fire rate had existed for some time past. This, together with the fact that the helpers rate on said company was so ridiculously low, constituted our grievances with the N. O. M. & C.

After the second meeting with the superintendent of motive power, it was agreed that this grievance would be settled satisfactorily to the members of our craft, and as I understand it, all that was necessary was the signing of the agreement by the general manager of the N. O. M. & C., who, at that time, was out of the city and would not return until the following Monday. While awaiting his return for a final settlement, I received orders from the General Office, to attend the federation meeting of the I. C. R. R. at Memphis, Tenn., Monday, May 1st. In order to comply with these instructions, I had to leave Mobile before a final settlement was reached. From information received concerning the settlement, I understand that the matter of increase of the helpers did not receive the proper attention by our committee, as a much higher rate would have been obtained from the management. With a little more persistent efforts, however, we have secured the rate on the first fire, referred to above, and with a little more attention to their duties by our members working for that company, I feel safe in saying that by the time we meet the management we will be able to make better conditions for all concerned.

Arriving in Memphis I immediately set to work to have all delegates representing our craft on the I. C. R. R. prepare themselves for a meeting of the federation. Calling a meeting of our delegates, we entered into a discussion of our conditions in general on the I. C. & Allied Lines, in order that we might present to the federation our side of the question as one man.

Numerically speaking, the convention was a pronounced success, as all the crafts affiliated were represented from almost every point of the system, but it seems to me that the matter of federation was entirely foreign to a great many of the delegates at this meeting, which necessitated a great amount of attention by those who had the necessary information on these matters.

After the second day's meeting, the convention got down to business, and the way we handled matters at Memphis would do credit to organizations of a greater experience and longer standing. I feel safe in

saying that the federation of the I. C. & Allied Lines has been organized on a firm basis and that it has come to stay. All the delegates in convention promised to work for the best interest of the organization at all times.

The constitution and by-laws were adopted which, in my opinion, appears federations in this country, and all that is favorable with any of the other railroad needed for the success of this organization is a strict adherence by the members to the rules as laid down by this convention concerning all crafts affiliated, which will be presented to the different general presidents for their sanction as soon as the agreements of the various crafts can be attached thereto, after which this agreement will be presented to the management of the I. C. R. R. & Allied Lines.

As aforesaid, the members of the crafts on this system were seemingly at ease concerning the federation. After the convention had adjourned, I received word from the General Office to work up the I. C. R. R. and meet the General President at Chicago. Leaving Memphis, I stopped at Paducah, Ky., and there had a meeting with our locals at that point. As the matter of federation was the main question at issue at that point, I entered into a very lengthy explanation at this meeting as to its merits and the benefits to be derived, and from the opinion expressed by our Paducah members, I think that they have the matter at heart and can be counted on to give it their serious consideration.

Leaving Paducah my next meeting was at Centralia, where the same explanation to our members was gone through and the same results obtained. I then stopped at Mattoon, Ill. After a lengthy talk with our members of that local, we adjourned different railroad trades, and once again to an open meeting of the members of the the merits of the federation and its benefits to the members was explained, seemingly to the satisfaction of all concerned with the unanimous promise that they would all do their duty to their locals and to the federation.

Leaving Mattoon I arrived at Chicago where I visited the General Office and found, to my surprise, that on account of the secretaries of some of our local unions failing to comply with the instructions sent out by our General Secretary-Treasurer, relative to the financial monthly reports, that many of our good members real standing in their local is not known.

Brothers, those of you who may never be able to visit Chicago and the General Office, and acquaint yourself with the system inaugurated by Brother Kramer as to keeping tab on delinquent members, should insist,

for your own personal benefit, that your secretary comply with the request of the General Office in sending in these financial reports regularly, otherwise you may be ever so far ahead in your dues with your local, and at the same time be expelled in the General Office. They will have no record of your standing unless the financial secretary attends to his duties by sending in the financial monthly report regularly.

I attended a meeting of Local No. 326, while in Chicago, and went into a general discussion concerning the federation of the I. C. System, which was seemingly approved by all in attendance. I also had the pleasure of meeting with the members of Local No. 80, who seemed to enjoy my part of the program for the evening.

I am now preparing a trip over the Puget Sound Extension of Milwaukee, and expect to arrive at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the purpose of taking part in the formation of the system federation on the Harriman Lines before referred to, the result of which I sincerely hope to report in the next issue of the Journal.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS FLANAGAN.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

Altoona, Pa., May 16, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

When writing my last report, I was in Pittsburg, awaiting a reply to be received from the General Superintendent, S. C. Long, to a request for a meeting between him and the Pennsylvania Committee, which being granted, was held in Philadelphia on April 25th, and resulted in Mr. Long, after a conference lasting all day, offering about the same terms which had been offered by the lower officials, which I mentioned in my last report. The committee asked for another meeting on the 28th, which Mr. Long informed them he would grant, and afterwards phoned the chairman of the committee, Mr. Joseph Geiger, that he was leaving the city and could not meet them. Numerous efforts were made to see Mr. Long, (who did not leave the city) and failed, and finally the committee was told by the chief clerk, that Mr. Long would not meet them then or at any other time. The committee then sent a registered letter to Mr. Long, asking if he would meet the General Officers, who were with the committee, consisting of Mr. Frank Paquin of the Railway Car Men, John F. Schmitt of the Boilermakers and Helpers, and myself. The letter was mailed on Friday morning and the com-

mittee returned to their homes Friday night, it being understood that the General Officers would wait until Tuesday for an answer, and if we did not receive it, to ask Mr. Long for a meeting. Mr. Flynn of the A. F. of L. and Mr. Ireland of the Machinists returning to Pittsburg with the committee.

On Monday we received a message from the committee that the men had walked out at 8 A. M. that morning, without waiting to see if we would get a meeting with Mr. Long or not.

On Monday night, we returned to Pittsburg, and on Tuesday, Mr. Geiger received a reply from Mr. Long, that was found in the mail box at the Columbia Hotel in Philadelphia, dated May 1st, the day the men walked out, and did not have any stamp on the envelope, which had reached the hotel after Mr. Long knew the men were out. The letter did not state if he would meet us or not, and referred to the kind treatment the Pennsylvania had always given to its employees.

The strike was voluntarily on the part of the men, as none of the organizations had sanctioned a strike; but Mr. Arthur E. Ireland, member of the Machinists, General Executive Board, did urge the men to strike at a mass meeting held in Wilmerding, Pa., on Saturday night, April 29th, and the result was they walked out, and we, in Philadelphia, were still trying to prevent a strike. I make this plain because I have not authority to call men out on a strike that our organization has not sanctioned. I do not know if the General Officers of other organizations have that power or not, but I do know they played right into the hands of the Pennsylvania R. R. in allowing their men to strike, before the organization had strength enough to make much of a fight.

The strike so far has affected the entire Pittsburg division and also the Allegheny and Conemaugh divisions.

The shops at Verona and Pitcairn being cleaned almost to a man of all mechanics and laborers, as many non-union men going out as there were union men. At other points such as The Ft. Wayne shops in Pittsburg, and the shops and yards at Ormsby, Thompson's Station, Conway, Shire Oaks, 28th St. and 43rd St. in Pittsburg, only part of the force in each department came out. Sometimes one craft and sometimes others refused to come out. This is the case of the blacksmith shop in the Ft. Wayne shop in Allegheny. The entire shop remained at work, and informed me they were not going to sacrifice their jobs for some one else. The shops at Derry, Conemaugh and Youngwood, also

South-Fork, are out to a man. There are not very many smiths out at most of these shops because there are very few in them to go out, the majority of men out at all points except Verona and Pitcairn, being car men and laborers.

A great many different reports are out in regard to the number of men out on strike. I think five thousand is a good estimate. Organizer Ireland claims 20,000 and the Pennsylvania, 2,000. A good many men have made application at some points and at others they have not, and the question I am trying to answer is, how are we going to finance this army, and how long will they stay, when they find we can not raise funds for them.

Altoona is the strategical point. Both sides realize that and there are now here, seven General Officers; three from the Boilermakers, one from the A. F. of L., one from the Machinists, one from the Car Men and myself. The company has its entire police force here and has two hundred and seventeen men here watching the men and the organizers. Every hall in the city is rented by the company; also all vacant stores and also every automobile. A detail of special police are assigned to watch each organizer, and the shops are alive with them to watch the men. This hotel is guarded better than the President of the United States ever was. Auto squads are stationed all around it and the office, and also the sidewalk is full of Pinkertons all the time, and the minute one of us leave the squad assigned to us, take up the trail and if we are lucky enough to elude them for a few minutes, a new man is placed in charge of the squad.

Under these conditions it is almost impossible to speak to a man, because the men will not talk to you when the "Bulls" are looking, as it means immediate discharge for them. Personally, I have very little hope of getting these men to come out and back up the other men now on a strike.

The Chief of Police, Mr. Hays, has informed us that we cannot distribute circulars of any kind. The press, the merchants, and public opinion to a great extent, is against us for the simple reason that the city of Altoona is a great big siding of the Pennsylvania R. R. They elect all the officials and practically own the people, body and soul. One paper openly states, the organizers should be run out of town.

We have tried numerous times to hold meetings, but so far, have failed every time, except one when we got about fifteen men to attend, and had an audience of special officers outside of about fifty. I have had considerable trouble trying to convince some of the organizers on this job that the

I. B. of B. and H. is in no way connected with J. P. Morgan and Company, and that the funds are limited to a great extent to the result they will produce, and I also believe that the strike on the Pennsylvania at the present time was the most foolhardy thing that could have occurred. If future events should prove that I am wrong, I will be very glad to admit it, but I am afraid it will not be.

So far, I have seen an unlimited quantity of sympathy from the men in the transportation department, but that is not going to win this strike, and if they have anything up their sleeve besides sympathy, I hope they will soon show it, for it was the encouragement given by these organizations that led these shopmen to believe they would get some real help.

Respectfully submitted,
ROY HORN.

FROM SPECIAL ORGANIZER EDW. TEGTMEYER.

Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report I have been kept on a lively move here in Chicago and vicinity, and will be kept busy for some time to come, as this time of the year is usually the busiest season, although we did not put in any new wage demands, except those shops that did not pay the scale and had union men employed in them.

In one shop I was successful in getting all an increase—the helpers raised up to the scale, and as the blacksmiths were getting the standard rate, they were raised above the scale—they now get 42½c per hour, our standard rate calls for 40c per hour. The woodsmith, axle shop agreement in Chicago Heights is practically settled. There are a few minor questions to settle yet, but I do not look for any trouble getting them straightened up. These men also receive an increase in wages and the shop conditions are made better.

The Chicago railways agreement is still pending. We called a meeting of all the blacksmiths and helpers in the employ of said company and took a vote on the question whether to force the issue to the extent of a strike, and it was decided to hold off for awhile, as men were being laid off in various departments, and not much work in the blacksmith department. It looked as though it was a wrong time to throw down the gauntlet. I have had quite a number of grievance cases to handle, but settled all satisfactory without a strike.

The welders and cutters controversy at Bourdet and Rountre is being held up by

the change of that department to another firm, but as soon as the change is made we will give the new people a business call, as we are determined to have something done or we will do something. The conditions are much better here now for work, but at that it is not good. There are a number of smiths and helpers still out of work.

I have had calls from members from several states, but when they saw the conditions here they moved along. So, if you come this way, boys, you are taking a chance. I will assist you all I can, but the chances are not very good for employment.

One of our smiths was successful in landing a job working for the city as a blacksmith, another member also landed a city job in Chicago Heights as a policeman, so beware, you fellows with the bum due books—Anderson will pinch you.

Rumors are here that the railroads are wiggling and prospects are that they will come to life again in the near future, but when any company or railroad stoops and does as is alleged the Pennsylvania railroad has done, it is time some radical change is made in the management.

Respectfully submitted,
EDW. TEGTMEYER.

THE KIDNAPERS.

Oh, California, with your cloudless sky above and the golden sea at your feet. Well may you blush for those in a prison cell and the hirelings that placed them there. Shame for those hirelings who are consumed by the passions they should rule. The rugged oak without fruit or blossom is fitted for the storm, but we fear for the myrtle and the vine. Soon comes the time when your wine cup is shattered and the garlands cease to bloom and the heart that has fallen from the green things of life is like a leaf whirled from path to path till the wind falls and it is crushed in the mire forever. Hirelings, learn from the waves that ever kiss your golden sands and the winds nestling in the bosom of the heaving sea the true lesson of fraternity, and bright and clear as the moonlight on the waters will be the pathway of your life; and when the sands in your glass have run low, they will sparkle to the last. Brightly then and softly bright will fall the moonbeams on your grave, and on the marble shaft pointing ever upward to the golden sky will be written "He Did Well."

OLD ZICCETTY.

"You can fool some of the people all the time and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."—Lincoln.

GET OFF HIS BACK.

A noted American divine, Bishop Fal-lows, speaking of the duty of non-union men to their fellows, said: "They are profiting by their labors and sacrifices, and ought to recognize the sacredness of their obligation to them."

The cause of labor is not something that can be advanced without effort. Some one has to pay the price in labor and sacrifice.

The labor union is the only agency that can be depended on to protect and promote the interests of the worker.

Every worker outside the union is a burden on those inside.

There is a French cartoon that pictures the peasant of a hundred years ago plowing in a field, a gilded marquis on his back, tapping his gilded snuff box. Another cartoon shows the French peasant of today, still at the plow. On his back is an armed soldier who should be at another plow, while on the back of the soldier rides the second burden of Shylock, the money lender.

The union worker has enough to carry on his shoulders, without the added burden of his non-union fellow worker.

EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN.

California Legislature Enacts Shorter Workday for Women.

Washington, April 8.—The legislature of California has just passed a stringent eight-hour workday law for women, and Gov. Johnson has signed it. The provisions of the new statute cover all occupations, save the exception that the law shall not affect the harvesting, curing, canning or drying of any variety of perishable fruit or vegetable. The penalty attached for violation can not be less than \$50 for each offense, and may reach \$200, with a jail sentence of from five to thirty days, the latter discretionary with the trial court.

Another bill was approved, which provides for the manufacture of supplies by prison labor to be used exclusively by the institution conducted by the state. Safeguards are provided that convict labor will not come into competition.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 333.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 10, 1911.

Editor Journal: Having a few things to insert in the Journal, I take pleasure in sending the same. At our last regular meeting I was instructed to write a few lines for publication in our Journal. We have moved to our new hall, 624 Broadway, corner Adams Street, where we are getting along fine. It does us good to see at our meeting Bro. Jno. Coughlin, financial secretary of Local No. 128, always there with his good remarks for the good of the order. I took notice in the May Journal of an article from Brother Connor of No. 128, and will say that Local No. 333 is the same. You can come to every meeting and see the same faces at each meeting, but never can see some of the other members once in a year. It seems that they take no interest in what the officers are doing, but they are all good brothers. They all like to see F. M. Bolam, and that keeps them in good standing. Local No. 333 has got two brothers in the hospital, Brothers Christopher and Nugent. Brother Christopher just got over the typhoid fever and he fell and broke his arm. Brother Nugent had his foot smashed at work. Bro. Chas. Forderer is going to get married in June, so he had his mustache cut off so as to look younger, and when he went to work the next day his shopmates did not know him, and to get even Brothers Byers, Caney, and Fishholz cut off theirs.

Brother Moroney has got a new job at the N. Y. C. R. R. shops. He has an automobile which runs, Brother Maroney says, with lard, vaseline, gasoline, or oil. He can make it go—of course he can—thanks Bro. H. Dean for his technical points in running a machine. Brother Maroney had a narrow escape the other day, he came along and almost put the Depew shop fire department out of business, only for the west wing that saved the fire engine. It was all off with it.

We were sorry to hear of the death of the mother of Brother Funk, and father of James Stillwell.

Brothers Penillis, Silver, L. and D. Christopher, Silverole, Hallest, Adalman and Morricanio, have organized a football team and want to play a game with Local No. 117 or 128.

Brother Esemnwein of Sayer, Pa., says that he will run Brother Boalck at the District Council No. 38 picnic in July for \$50.00.

We are pleased to announce the good work of Brothers Robets and Kalwa-Dollner at the Depew shops; also the interest that our sons of Italy are taking to get rid of scabs at Depew boiler shop.

Brother Beacherer of No. 128, says that he will come and see our new hall. Brother Bolam received the unanimous vote of Local No. 333 for business manager. May he have success, as Fred is one of the hardest workers for the cause.

I am glad to say that Bro. James Martin, who lost his eye is getting along good.

Brother Jim has been up against it a long time.

It does you good to go to the West Shore R. R. round house and see Brothers Crowley and Weber, the lean and fat of it.

Brother Crowley says not to put his name in the Journal, or there will be something doing.

It seems strange that some of our members don't come to meetings. You can meet some of them and they will say that they don't have the time, but when they are out of work, they are like bees—they all come then. Sometimes the hall is filled. Why not come to every meeting and make the officers feel as if they are doing their duty O. K.

Brothers Desfield, Dollner, Krobot, Winling, Schillinger, Kalwa, Klein, Schmidt, Yeager, Voght, Peroa, Leautloff, and Roberts, have organized a quartet to sing at District Council No. 38 picnic, July 30th.

Yours fraternally,

J. W. POWERS.

Portsmouth, Va.

Editor Journal—Believing that honest effort and the intelligent discharge of any duty deserves due acknowledgment, I cannot refrain from expressing my personal gratitude, through you, to one of your members for the kindly encouragement and sapient advice given to all the members, collectively and individually, of the Federation of Employees of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and I take this opportunity so to do. I have the honor of referring to Brother Thomas Flanagan, Fourth Vice-President of the I. B. of B. & H., who was

the only General Officer we had the pleasure of having with us at our meeting held at Jacksonville, Fla.

At the meeting held in Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of consolidating all crafts on all railroads south of Ohio and east of Mississippi, Brother Flanagan was a powerful factor and an intelligent adviser in most matters they had under consideration, but particularly with reference to the rules, regulations, by-laws, etc., which were adopted to govern the consolidation.

Again, in Atlanta, Brother Flanagan addressed the open meeting held in the Auditorium of that city, and judging by the many congratulatory expressions heard on all sides with reference to the same, all of us have an officer in Brother Flanagan of whom indeed we may be justly proud.

Nor are these the only times that some of our members have received the many benefits that are necessarily derived from contact with him, since during the month of December, 1910, a great many of us had the pleasure of a personal meeting with him, and, as usual, were impressed with his genial manner, his sterling ability, and amazed at the untiring zeal and energy displayed by him in advocating all measures which would result in our general and individual betterment.

Believing, further, that it would not be amiss to give this acknowledgment of his merit to open publication, I would indeed be extremely grateful to you if you would publish this communication in the columns of your official organ, "The Blacksmith's Journal."

With best wishes and highest personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

S. B. LAYLOR,

Chairman Executive Board Sheet Metal Workers, Seaboard Federation of Employes, and Member Executive Board of the Southeastern Consolidation Railroad Employes.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 114.

Denison, Tex., May 12, 1911.

Editor Journal—I like Brother Powlesland's suggestion in the May Journal that we should establish a fund for the payment of sick and accident benefits. I think we need some other incentive besides the periodical increase in wages, to hold our organization together. When the times comes that we cannot get any further increase I wonder how many of our members will think that it is no use to pay any more dues into the union. They are all willing to pay due when there is a raise in sight, but after we get the raise there are some who want to lay down on us and let the

other fellows carry all of the burden.

When the carpenters get a raise the contractor figures a little higher on his next contract and makes his profit just the same.

Now the railroad companies want to raise their freight rates on account of the increase in wages and other expenses, but the interstate commerce commissioners say no, freight rates must not be increased.

I wonder how much longer the railroad companies can keep on raising wages without increasing their rates. Mr. Brandeis, the wise man from the East, said the railroads ought to reduce their expenses and stop wasting so much money. He said that if all the roads in the United States were managed properly they could save one million dollars a day. The officials promptly offered him a very large salary if he could make good on the proposition. He didn't quite have the nerve to suggest a reduction in wages but said they ought to adopt a system of adequate reward for the Sante Fe company in their mechanical department. I believe they call it the bonus system, which is about the same as piece work. For an illustration Mr. Brandeis told of a girl working in a factory at so much a week. Her employers offered her a little bonus if she would turn out more work; she did so, and after she had been trained a while under the system of adequate reward for personal merit, she was doing about twice as much work in a week for just a little more money.

An Indian once thought he could train his horse to live without eating, so he gradually reduced the amount of feed until he got it down to nothing and then the horse died—that is about what we would get under the Brandeis system; if a majority of our members should quit paying dues into the union, it would mean more work for less money.

Yours truly,

C. GARNER, Sec.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 199.

Jackson, —, May 8, 1911.

Editor Journal—Please allow me to inform the Brotherhood through the columns of the Journal that No. 199 is still alive.

We have been kept in the proverbial hot water for the last four months, expecting a shut-down, lay-off, or some other freeze-out game. But at last they have taken four of us out of the boil, beside seven helpers, and the rest hardly know whether to take a long breath or not. What is coming next is only a conjecture. The other crafts shared the same fate, of course. About 135 were laid off all told.

No one ventures to assign any reason

for the slaughter, further than to suppose that the Boilermaker strike had something to do with it, which, by the way, seems to remain as far from the end as ever—there has ceased to be even rumors of settlement.

We were very agreeably surprised to have Brother Powlesland stop with us the night of the third. He gave us an interesting talk on the general condition of the Brotherhood; also some explanations as to the day's pay assessment. He also urged upon us the necessity of organizing a system federation of railroad workers, which we have had on our minds for a long time and tried to prevail on the other crafts to get together. We hope that the punishment meted out to the several crafts here will bear fruit for the betterment of the labor cause.

After Brother Powlesland had a chance to explain his plans for a sick and benefit fund inside our order, we enjoyed a smoker and escorted him to his hotel and bade him good-bye, hoping ere long we would have the privilege of having him with us again and listen to his words of counsel.

Fraternally yours,
BRUCE WINNE, R. Sec.

FROM LOCAL NO. 128.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 14, 1911.

Editor Journal: My last words in my writing to the Journal, were wishes of luck to our brother, Ernest Werner, but this writing, I must express my honest opinion, that his condition is critical. It is possible also, that his days are numbered. As for Brother Grozinger, he is around and hopes to start work soon.

If the members at large would, in reading over the above article, stop to consider how many of our brothers are on the sick list, they would care a little more for their safety, both in cases of sickness and accidents. Many a one escape injury every day, just through luck. As for sickness, it should be every brother's aim to take good care of his health, because that is all we have now-a-days, that amounts to anything, and life is so short.

The sick committee for the month of May acted splendid in their duties, attending and reporting the sick members.

Bro. John Bilkey, who was a great worker while at home with us, is still hovering over in Welland, Ontario. We are very lonesome for you, John, with wishes of luck and hopes of your visiting us in the near future. Oh, you Jack, you will never miss the annual picnic of District Council No. 38, July 29th.

Now, Brothers, it is my duty to ask you

at this time, why some of you do not come to the meetings. There are some whom I see but once, and not again until I meet them on the street. It is about time you would consider. Your officers of No. 128 could and will do much better work if some of you would attend the meetings. You may just as well start now, even one meeting a month would make a splendid turnout, and a great deal of difference to all concerned. Let us hope we will see some of your shining faces in the future.

Bro. Jack Coughlin returned from Chicago, being much pleased with conditions of the General Office.

Brother Beacher is still maintaining his record for perfect attendance.

Our old friend George Galloway is back with us again. Best wishes from all, George.

Brothers Bolam, Walsh and Coughlin attended the boilermakers' dance, and report having had a splendid time.

We earnestly hope Bro. Emil Rhinehardt did not fall in love with his friend, the school teacher of Lockport. Surely we missed him the last two meetings. Why not come up Emil and tell us her name.

Hoping, when I write again, to be able to say more, and good luck to all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN J. CONNORS, R. S.

FROM LOCAL NO. 147.

Winnipeg, Can., Apr. 25, 1911.

Editor Journal: Do you not think it is about time the members of our craft were bestirring themselves and trying to do something for the betterment of our organization? I suppose many members have often asked themselves the question, what inducement have we to offer a man to become a member of our international, and after he has become a member, what benefits have we to offer to hold him, if he should drift away from his home town? As an illustration, we will take a smith or helper who enters the employ of a company whose men are well organized. After he has worked for a short time, he, in the natural course of events, becomes initiated into the local to which his fellow workmen belong.

This man works in this organized shop for a considerable length of time and eventually is laid off for some cause or other. He drifts into another town probably, and obtains employment in a shop which is not organized (or perhaps one in which they will not employ recognized union labor); now comes the question Mr. Editor, What inducements have we to offer that man to make him wish to still keep

his book in good shape? We must confess we have nothing.

Often while sitting in a local meeting, it has struck me that a lack of fraternal feeling is shown. Our name "International Brotherhood," would lead one to look for the best of fraternal feeling and also commercial, to be shown one to the other, but from past experience I would judge that seventy-five per cent of our members are there for the purpose of purely selfish motives, irrespective of the interests of their brother members.

In a recent address given by a leading labor man in this city, he gave utterance to a remark, which will strike all of our brothers who look a little ahead of the present time—it was this: "Trade unions must, in the very near future, add something to their drawing power to hold their own with present day conditions."

Mr. Editor, how true are these words, when we realize the basis of most trade unions are founded on selfishness, more in particular our own, and unless this selfish element is driven from among us, we will be doing ourselves a great injury. My object in writing this letter, is to try and get our members all over this great continent interested in a scheme of either sick or funeral benefits, to be controlled either by the Grand Lodge or by the separate locals.

Then I do not think we will have any trouble in holding our members together, and in good standing, no matter where he may go.

We would also have the co-operation of wives, sisters, mothers and sweethearts, who would see that the dues were paid promptly on account of the benefits to be derived when the bread-winner is laid up with sickness or accident. When is it, Mr. Editor, that a smith or helper most needs the protection of our Brotherhood? Is it when he is in good health and able to follow his daily occupation? I do not think so. Is it when he is called out on strike, to better his condition? Partly so, but even then he has the full strength of health and manhood to forage for himself and dependent ones. No. Mr. Editor; it is when he is laid upon his bed with either sickness or accident—then what a blessing it would be to many a home to think they would be sure of a small sum of money or necessities every week to ward off the grim wolf of hunger and want (in some cases) until the return of health and strength once more enabled him to return again to work.

Or, if such should be the great will that he should be called to that great Brotherhood above, what a comfort and blessing it would be to the loved ones left behind, to know that the Brotherhood he had

joined to help better the condition of his craft while in life, would both help and comfort them when their earthly protector was gone, in a most substantial and beneficial manner. All of this, I think, Mr. Editor, can be accomplished by inaugurating a sick and funeral benefit to our present system.

We are already bonded together for commercial benefits, why not strengthen those bonds by adding to them the firm bonds of fraternalism.

And I am sure if such were done we would, in the very near future, have an organization second to none.

Thanking you in anticipation for the acceptance of this, for our Journal, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A. SMITH.

LOCAL NO. 50 GIVES DANCE

While visiting Omaha a short while ago, I had the pleasure of attending a dance given by Local No. 50, it being the second one they have given this year. The weather was ideal for the occasion.

Arriving at the hall, I was met by several of our worthy brothers, who escorted me around the hall, which was decorated with bunting and flags of our great nation, very picturesquely arranged. After being introduced to the different brothers of No. 50, Brother Johnson, not being satisfied, saw that I got acquainted with the fair sex. I thought at first that he was afraid to make anyone else acquainted with them, as he appeared to be a very shining light among them. But NO! he wasn't a bit selfish at all, he was rather disappointed though, because, he thought sure I was going to show them how we trip the light fantastic in the Windy City, but his pleadings were all in vain. Later on I was escorted to the soda fountain booth, there I met the committee working as they never worked in any shop, to make the affair a financial success.

It would certainly have done you good to see the way Brothers Menzies, Harkins, Nelson, Young, Haskins, Lindquist, Trummer, Chadwick, and Wilson, and others whose names I cannot recall hustling like real old timers in that business. Brother Young, secretary of No. 50, was there heavy with his hair in a braid and he certainly was a very busy man trying to see that everybody enjoyed themselves. So after awhile, Brother Trummer thought that I wasn't doing enough and he made me go out and announce that the prize waltz was about to take place. This job lasted for some time, as I had to announce the different couples whom the judges decided on to remain on the floor, and

finally it was left to a brother blacksmith and a horse shoer, the horse shoer being the winner. I wish to say that the judges had a harder job than I did, because it was very difficult to pick a winner. Their decision was heartily received by all present. It then began to get in the "wee sma'" hours of morning, so we finally departed for our respective abodes, everybody feeling that they spent a most enjoyable evening.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the brothers of No. 50 didn't leave a stone unturned to make the affair a huge success. Too much credit cannot be given to the committee, in the manner in which the affair was handled.

Success to you, boys, and don't let that be your last, but keep the ball rolling and let the people of Omaha know that the blacksmiths and helpers of Omaha are alive and up-to-date.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

FROM LOCAL NO. 2.

Editor Journal: Just a word or so for old No. 2, away down in Memphis, on Wolf River. Old No. 2 meets in the same old place, Italian Hall, noted for the many important gatherings that have been held under its famous roof.

Among the important ones was one just closed, the convention held by the now federated crafts of the I. C. System. This was one of the most interesting conventions ever opened or closed, and will do more good for more people than any other convention of like nature that has ever been opened or closed in the Bluff City.

Space would not permit the names of so many good looking, good natured, big hearted, hard handed, delegates.

The cock of the walk showed up a little delayed, but not late, with a full-grown suit case swinging to him. He evidently intended stopping in Memphis long enough to build this federation from the foundation up, as the weight of that half-grown trunk would make one think of a boot-legger just going into business.

Well, "Who was he," his name is spelled like this: Thomas Flanagan. Oh, well, if you don't know him you ought to, for every time there was anything doing Brother Flanagan was not only to be seen, but heard, and if there wasn't anything doing he would start something.

He hit town like a cyclone and departed the same way. We are very thankful to Brother Kline for sending one of his ablest General Officers to our city. We don't often see and and don't often need one, but

we do appreciate the presence of one on such occasions as this one. It was Brother Flanagan's first trip to Memphis officially, and now Brother Flanagan, we hope you won't shy at us for we are not near as bad as we look. Come again, we like you.

The Hon. Bro. W. D. Whitehead was also to be seen just as busy as a hen and one chicken. Brother Whitehead is famous for his work among organized labor, and is always ready to do battle in behalf of his fellow workmen, and generally comes out victorious. Brother Whitehead's fame dates back to the discovery of Hopefield. He has been famous ever since.

He can recall incidents away back in the days when Bro. P. J. Dulaney first landed in this country and won fame in E'Town, Ky., by welding the first main rod ever welded on a stump.

Mr. Editor, I don't wish to consume too much of your valuable space and time, but a wire from Paducah, Ky., announcing the death of the wife of Bro. C. H. Tapscott has just arrived, and of course it has cast a gloom over the entire membership of No. 2, besides Brother Tapscott. She leaves a mother and little girl. Her remains will be interred in the family lot in Paducah.

Brother Tapscott has the sympathy of all his shopmates, as well as our entire local membership. The Almighty God in his Infinite Wisdom knows best.

Pardon me brothers, I will try to do better next time.

I am yours for organized labor,
IRA LANDRUM.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 333.

Buffalo, N. Y.
Brothers Hackett and Willett of Local No. 333, are all going to run a nickel show on Elk Street near Hozward.

Bro. W. Kalwa of No. 333, intends to run a coal yard and livery stable on Broadway, near Davy Street, along with Louie Kradel, after November 1st.

Brother Funk of No. 333, says he is going to run for alderman in the fourth ward, this Fall, also Brother Powers, for supervisor of the same ward, on the YET-
SO-CLOSE-TICKET.

Brothers Forderer, Boalch, and Powers of Local No. 333, leave on June 1st, for a four weeks' trip in the coal regions at Scranton, Wilkesbarre, and other points of interest in the coal mines.

Hank Dean of Local No. 333, went fishing last week and Hank says that he caught a catfish 39 feet long. What Hank says goes, says Brother Schoemacher of Local No. 128.

M. A. MARONEY,
Treasurer.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 299.

Ogden, Utah, May 8, 1911.

Editor Journal: At our meeting, May 3rd, our local took steps to perfect the organization of advisory board of system federation, by electing Brothers G. B. Sanborn, Morgan, Jones Howard, and Spracher, as our local board. This step of organizing this federation is right and proper. The name of this organization is to be known as the Federation of Railway Employees of the Harriman lines in the southwest district. Application has been made for a charter covering all the Harriman lines.

The first meeting will be held in Salt Lake City during the week of June 6th. One of the objects of this organization is for the purpose of having all affiliated crafts present their agreements and arrange for joint meetings with the officials of the system on all of the various branches on the same date, and no settlement shall be made at any one point on the system, unless like settlements have been reached at all other points.

There will be an open meeting of all crafts on Tuesday night at 8 P. M., May 9th. I will close, wishing all success, I remain,

Yours Fraternally,

EDWIN PEAKE.

A banquet, followed by an entertainment, was given by the members of Junction City Union No. 299, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, at the Union Labor hall last evening. In addition to members of the union there were present their wives and a number of invited guests.

The two long tables in the banquet hall were laid with about one hundred plates and a most elaborate menu of good things to eat and drink had been prepared. Following the feast a program was carried out as follows:

Address of welcome, President G. B. Sanborn.

Vocal solo, "Jerry, Go Oil the Car," Sam Drydall.

Address, Mayor William Glassmann.

Vocal solo, K. Romgna.

Address, Ezra Huntsman.

Swedish song, Ole Ingebretsen.

Selections, Miss Bancroft and company.

Vocal solo, Mrs. Emerson.

Selections, Imperial quartet.

Vocal solo, William White, with banjo accompaniment.

Vocal solo, E. Huntsman.

Closing song, "America," by all present.

The committee which planned and carried out the evening's banquet and entertainment was composed of H. Spracher, Edward Finkey, J. O. Halligan and Morgan Jones.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 461.

Moline, Ill., May 15, 1911.

Editor Journal: Here in Moline everything seems to be almost at a standstill. Men are laid off almost every day in the factories, and men who are working only put in short hours.

However, in Silver's C. R. I. & P. R. R. shop, we are working full time (9 hours), don't know how long it will last.

Our local here is trying to keep on the top and up-to-date.

At our last regular meeting, May 5th, we elected a legislative committee, who will communicate with representatives and senators regarding laws or resolutions before the houses in favor or against the working men. Now this is something every local ought to have. We often hear the remark, "That representative or senator didn't vote or do anything for the working people," did you ask him to? No! You just elected him and that was the end of it—after that you only "kicked!"

Let us take a look at the capitalists—what do they do? They write or wire their wants regarding laws in their favor and besides send a representative with the "cash" in many cases. Why don't the workers do that? Our representatives and senators are our servants, and we have a right to demand their votes in our favor, and as long as we haven't got an initiative referendum clause in the constitution of the United States of America, it is most necessary to write our law-makers what we want, they are there to act according to the will of the majority of the people, and then if we write them and they don't act accordingly, "fire them" at the next election. See if that will help any.

This writing to representatives and senators should not only be done by local unions, but also by individuals. Write what you want and then watch him vote, and when election time comes, govern yourself accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

R.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 6.

Deer Lodge, Mont., May 20, 1911.

Editor Journal: Just to let you know that even the "ill winds" take pity on local No. 6.

On one of Montana's beautiful stormy nights, the local was favored by the blowing in of Mr. W. J. Evans. The wind had given him no time to get his shotgun or fishing rod, so ducks and trout were safe. But was Mr. Evans? It was the night for election of officers, and everyone was running for every office.

Mr. Evans seemed as much at home in the chair as though he were in his home in the beautiful grassy and shady city of so frightened by the sight of the big stranger that everything started smoothly. Mr. Evans filled the chair well and told us many very interesting things about other unions and especially the Los Angeles boys and their troubles. The general welfare of all the union men was discussed, and before we even thought of going home, Mr. Evans reminded us of the hour and each little fellow hastened home, all glad that they were officeholders in No. 6 and that they had a whole hide too.

No. 6 has a talkative bunch of boys, and we all hope more of the General Office men will come and call on us.

A good time to all who are fortunate enough to visit Deer Lodge and No. 6.

A MEMBER.

District Councils.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 24.

Denver, Colo., May 4, 1911.

Editor Journal—I have been requested to write an article for our Journal. I believe that the I. B. of B. & H. is about to become a giant, if it is not already one.

Today is a very important milestone in the life of our Brotherhood. It marks the successful completion of our preparatory work and our entrance into higher ideals of principle. Remember that this age demands steady heads, and men who stand firmly on their feet.

Let us make our destination a harbor of honorable success. To gain this much-prized harbor, each member of this Brotherhood will have to put forth his best efforts, attend the meetings of our locals regularly.

Be charitable in thinking and speaking of others; never lose an opportunity to do a kind act; make brotherly love the cornerstone—the foundation and superstructure of your character.

Let us face the great truth that the greatest success in the world is that of those brave souls who made a hard fight on the battlefield of life for character and won.

Character is the only real life—everything else is either getting ready for it or evading it.

It is the radium of all virtues; it gives grandeur to common things and tunes daily life to the music of the spheres. Remember that a stream can never rise higher than its source, and you can never realize

greater success than you believe you can; therefore place your ambitions high and have absolute confidence in yourself.

Bring enthusiasm to your work, for without enthusiasm there can only be half-hearted labor.

Remember that money cannot buy love, happiness, honor, truth, justice, hope, faith, trust, friendship, loyalty, courage and self-respect. It takes all these things to make honesty. If there is a rascal abusing the opportunities that this Brotherhood has given him, show him up; if there is anyone that is false to his trust, uncover him for the safety of our cause, and the honor of our organization.

Love is the divinest element in the human breast; it is God's finest gift to man; it is the most powerful factor for good in the whole world; under its protecting wings nestle all the virtues.

In marriage, it means that two face life together with each other for each other, content with whatever life may bring.

Let us make it so in our organization. True love means all that is finest, most tender, most lasting, consecrated to union and unity for a lifetime. Justice is the eternal principle of true relation between man and man, and it cannot be bought; money may buy judges, but never justice; when they tell you that some great corporation has bought justice in verdicts wrongly delivered in its favor, they are mistaken in their statement; money has never bought justice, but injustice. Possibly someone who reads this article will some day become a blacksmith foreman, and if such should be the case, remember that the men under you are as good, just as good, when they are working under you, as they were when they were your shop companions. No matter what difficulties may arise, no matter how much harder your work may be than you anticipated, do not waver or turn back.

Have courage—with determination you will surely gain the harbor, and success will crown your efforts.

With best wishes to every member of our Brotherhood, I will close.

GEO. W. KUYKENDALL,
President Dist. Council No. 24.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 40.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1911.

Editor Journal: Just a word about District No. 40: Conditions are bad in this district, so far as work is concerned, and there is quite a number of our brothers out of work, but that does not interfere with their duty to the union, as the following facts will show: Now Local No. 186 is a

local that has been up against it since last November, on account of no work in the Baldwin plant or very slack in some departments—quite a number have been on short time. Now in the past year to date, they have had applications from No. 621 men to come into our organization—out of that number they have lost from all causes 87. Now there was 24 of those men that never took out their book, showing that they either moved away or something happened to them, as we could not find them, so you can see the loss was only 63, which we believe is a very good showing when you consider the conditions of the members of this local. They never belonged to any union before, so I think they are entitled to the applause of all good union men. The Eddystone shops are organized all but two blacksmiths. The Seventeenth Street shops are organized, but three fires, and they would be all right but for one smith who was a foreman at one time and he expects to be made foreman again and the rest can't see it. Fifteenth and Sixteenth Street shops are 100 per cent organized, and they intend to stay that way. The Camden forge is 100 per cent, the Tiogo forge is 100 per cent, the navy yard is organized all but one man, and he has all kinds of reasons for not coming into the union.

Now brothers, if you would like to see what a few union men can do, you ought to have been in the neighborhood of Seventh Street and Ferry Avenue, Camden, on Friday, May 5th, and seen the brothers of Local No. 173 at their ball. If you had seen those brothers in full dress suits, it would have done you good. A handsomer lot of men don't exist anywhere. There was Brother Dickerson, chairman, with such assistants as Brothers Garrity, Flanery, and in fact the whole local was on the job, and the grand march—it was fine. The anvil that they formed with Brother Garrity and his wife on the lead, beat any-Butte, Mont., and we little blacksmiths were thing I ever saw. It was one of the finest balls ever conducted in Camden, and the ladies' gowns were grand. Good music and good will prevailed until the ball broke up. It was one never to be forgotten by all who took part in it. And now the Eddystone local has something on for Friday evening, June 2nd, in the way of a grand entertainment and smoker, which we all hope will be a grand success.

And there is the West Philadelphia local—just watch them. Brother Norton says it will be a trip down the river, but we will wait and see, so you see there is quite a number of live wires in this district.

Wishing the union success and hoping we will have something that will make them

all sit up and take notice in our next, I am,
Fraternally yours,
JOHN M. TOBIN, B. M.

LAUNDRY WORKERS WIN.

On March 20th, this year, the laundry workers in a number of laundries in the Mormon city were locked out for the offense committed in joining a union. About 100 were affected. Other laundry workers, realizing the attitude of the employers, became restive and the trouble spread with the result that 400 quit their employment and joined the ranks of the locked out men and women. Efforts were made to break their ranks, but this signally failed. Finally, negotiations were made for a settlement which has been successful, every laundry in the city signing the agreement, which returns former employees to work without discrimination and in effect recognizes the Laundry Workers' Union.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER'S FORTUNE AMASSED BY CRIME, DE- CLARES A WESLEYAN PROFESSOR.

Hartford, Conn., June 1.—"John D. Rockefeller, by crime, who is now so labeled to posterity, has amassed a fortune whose size is barely known to himself and his bookkeepers," was one of the statements of Willard Clark Fisher, professor of economics in Wesleyan University and mayor of Middletown, last night before the Central Labor Union of Hartford, speaking on the subject of "Why I Approve of Trade Unions."

A year or so ago, he declared, Rockefeller, when on the grill for a short time, confessed that his income was \$10,000,000 a year. "Think of it," said the professor-mayor. "This represents the annual income of 16,000 of the average American workmen."

"Andrew Carnegie," Fisher said, "is known to have sold his steel holdings—it is spelled s-t-e-e-l holdings—for \$535,000,000, which were gained from the labor of thousands of workmen pushed to their utmost capacity in his mills. For a long time he stood at the head of the tax list of New York City, having stated his property at \$5,000,000, only about two-thirds of his annual income, and yet the world's most generous man developed this unevenness."

"The cause of labor unions should enlist sympathy of all kinds," said the professor-mayor. "It is dangerous either to harm or to break organized labor."

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local Union No. 186

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the relentless hand of death there has been removed from our midst our beloved

BROTHER JERRY MCGONIGALL;

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that the same be sent to our JOURNAL for publication.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
F. S. VAN HOEN,
JOS. GILLESPIE,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 433

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things, and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death, our beloved brother and fellow workman,

BROTHER C. W. KINNER,

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the Most Merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear this loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and also be recorded in our minutes.

GEO. P. NURRS,
DANIEL WILLBY,
E. W. HIGGINS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 169.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to take from our midst by death the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. LOUIS MINEFELDER;

therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local, do hereby extend to our brother and his family our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow and bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, copy sent to our bereaved brother, and a copy sent the Journal for publication.

D. HERRIHY,
H. QUICK,
T. GRIECHIMMER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 133.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

FATHER OF BRO. HANS C. HANSEN;

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of all good things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and also to our official Journal for publication.

H. C. PRACHT,
E. W. HIGGINS,
CHAS. E. CHUMLEY,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 206.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to take unto himself our well beloved Brother and shop-mate,

JAS. JENNINGS;

whose memory will ever be cherished by every true man. His was a life of honesty, sincerity, and labor well performed; and

Resolved, That the members of this local extend to the family their heartfelt sympathy in this, their time of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow; and be it further

JAS MALPOLB,
ARTHUR GREEN,
F. R. BURNES,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 13.

At the last regular meeting of this union the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved

SISTER OF BRO. WILLIAM FITZGERALD;
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the brother and his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of trouble.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of the brother and spread upon the minutes of this Local; also a copy of the same be sent to our official Journal for publication.

P. E. ROSSELLE,
WM. P. CORROLL,
J. H. KITCHENS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 291.

At the last meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to take from this earth by death the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. DAVID L. JENKINS;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local, do hereby extend to our brother and his family our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in this, their hour of great sorrow and bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our bereaved brother and a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

D. J. CLIFFORD,
MARTIN HANSEN,
A. G. KINNEY,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 224

The following resolution was passed unanimously at our last regular meeting:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. B. DATA;

therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local extend to the Brother and his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of trouble.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the home of the Brother and spread upon the minutes of this Local; also a copy of the same be sent to our official Journal for publication.

THOS. RHODE, Pres.
CHAS. GELING, Sec.

From Local Union No. 79.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things, and Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst our beloved brother,

GEORGE MITCHELL,

a worthy and respected member of our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear the loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy to our official journal for publication, and that they be spread on the minutes of this union.

R. KELLY,
E. MOORE
J. KENNEDY,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 322.

At the last regular meeting these resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our fellow-craftsman,

H. GRAF

a worthy and respected member of our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Most Merciful Father will give to them the strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be spread on the minutes, and the same be sent and published in the monthly journal.

J. F. FOCKERLY,
J. A. KLINE,
F. H. WITHERS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 186.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His mercy to remove the beloved

**FATHER AND SON OF OUR LATE BROTHER
ALBERT RITTERBAUCH;**

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the family their sincere sympathy in their hour of trouble, and we pray that God will comfort and protect them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, and a copy sent the Journal, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

N. MURRAY,
JOHN M. TOBIN,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 77.

At our last meeting the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from the scene of his earthly labor our respected brother,

JAMES SHEAHAN,

a worthy member of our Local; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local, in a spirit of friendship and true brotherly love, do mourn with the bereaved family the loss of him who in life was so near and dear to us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as brothers, do most truly and sincerely offer our deepest sympathy at this time and condole with the bereaved family in this their great affliction; and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be put on the minutes, a copy sent to the family of our late brother, and a copy sent to the official journal for publication.

WM. THOMSON,
JEROME LARINS,
OLE JOHNSON,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 77.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst the beloved

WIFE OF BROTHER DAMAN.

Whereas, We believe the family has been bereft of a kind mother; therefore be

Resolved, That the brothers of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we

pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and also be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

WM. THOMSON,
OLE JOHNSON,
JEROME LAKINS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 278.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

MOTHER OF BROTHER JAS. R. LAWSON;
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother in his hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain him in his sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother; a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

FRED. M. WEHLE, Fin. Sec.

From Local Union No. 333.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, That God in all of His mercy has called to a better home the beloved

FATHER OF BRO. B. STILLWELL;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of trouble, and pray God, who is just, will give them strength to bear their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

W. KALWA,
F. KINNEY,
C. BAALCH
Committee.

From Local Union No. 333.

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

MOTHER OF BRO. FRANK FUNK;
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the bereaved family their sincere sympathy, and we pray God may protect and comfort them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the brother, also the official journal for publication, and also to be spread on the minutes of this Local.

E. A. ROBERTS,
J. W. POWER,
M. MORONEY,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 1.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from his earthly to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

FATHER OF BRO. P. H. STEWART.

Whereas, We believe the family has been bereft of a kind father, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and also be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

S. H. STANFORD,
C. M. KISTER,
C. T. SMITH,
Committee.

From Local Union N. 261.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take unto Himself our well-beloved brother and shopmate,

EDGAR IRWIN.

whose memory will ever be cherished by every true man. His was a life of honesty and labor well performed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend their sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and we pray that God will comfort and strengthen them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, and a copy sent the Journal for publication, and that the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

G. W. DRANE,
J. J. JOHNSON,
C. E. ROGERS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 457.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

MOTHER OF BRO. BENJAMIN NAGLE;
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend their heartfelt sympathy to the brother and family in the hour of their affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication and also to the family of the deceased, and the same to be recorded in our minutes.

A. N. GORDON,
H. L. ASHBAUGH,
F. W. SPRENGER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 78

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things, in his infinite wisdom, to call to himself the

SISTER OF BROTHER M. S. O'BRIEN;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the Brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and that the same be recorded upon the minutes of our meeting.

S. J. SCHMIDT,
GEO. FLITNER,
J. F. CLARK,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 2.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Creator of all things and Ruler of the universe to call from our midst

BROTHER L. S. DOSTER;
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local convey to the family of our deceased brother, its sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good may sustain them in their desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official Journal for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of the Union.

SIMON H. FITZPATRICK,
JAMES TUCKER,
FRANK P. WENTZEL,
Committee.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.

LOW WAGE RUINS GIRLS, SAYS DR. CYRUS T. BRADY.

Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, novelist and rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, delivered a startling sermon last night on "The Fall of the Working Girl." He asserted that she sold her soul under protest, and not until she was reduced, through low wages, to absolute want. As a remedy, Dr. Brady suggested a state law providing that no woman employed shall receive under \$8 a week.

"Kansas City is said to have a greater number of disorderly women in ratio to its population than any other city in the United States of its size," said Dr. Brady. "Only Bellingham, Wash., which is the clearing house for the Western white slave traffic, has a greater percentage."

"The trades that furnish the largest numbers are, first, the domestic workers, and, second, the department store clerks. The better paid trades furnish few, the poorly paid, many."

IT'S YOUR MOVE.

Most of us long since voted "aye" on the proposition that "life" is just what the man who writes mottoes for the post cards says it is.

Few things there are that bring the force of this truth home to us with the same effect as the "imminency" of flitting time.

Some of us have got to "move." Not because we don't pay rent, or comply with the multifarious requirements of the persnickety landlord or any of those things.

There are other reasons, and plenty of them. And that's what annually "gets our goat."

When we have to move we've got to hunt a new home. And everybody who has ever gone "house hunting" knows that the man who informed us what life is wafted upon our intelligence as a gentle zephyr compared with a Kansas cyclone.

Thousands of us are up against this annual house hunting game again.

And that's why the awful perversity of inanimate things gets on our tempers as the saw-edge of a ragged collar does upon our tender necks and the atmosphere is calorically and sulphurously discolored.

But there's a good deal of solace in the positive fact that "next year" we'll have a house of our own, where landlords will be as welcome as a burglar.—Leader.

The best way is always the easiest way.



DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.



General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4274.
- WM. F. KRAMER**, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. DOUGHERTY**, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. N. GLOVER**, Second General Vice President, 6210 Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- W. G. POWLESLAND**, Third General Vice President, 250 Beatrice st., Toronto, Canada.
- THOS. FLANAGAN**, Fourth General Vice President, 2227 Brainard st., New Orleans, La.
- ROY HORN**, Fifth Vice President, 3425 Manchester ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- J. J. GOLDMAN**, Sixth General Vice President, 535 W. 57th st., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. EVANS**, Seventh General Vice President, 827 N. Montana st., Butte, Mont.
- C. W. KOENIG**, Eighth General Vice President, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- GEOR. PEACOCK**, Ninth General Vice President, (reserve) 318 Robin st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Board.

- D. C. TUCKER**, 821 China st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- EDWARD J. RYAN**, 14-A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
- G. SANDEMAN**, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- JOHN REID**, 82 South 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.
- WM. THOMPSON**, 644 Otjen st., Milwaukee, Wis.

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ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Take Note.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

Chicago and Vicinity—Special Organizer, Ed. Tegtmeyer; office 234 North Clark st., Chicago, Ill. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. Phone Main 4345.

District Councils.

- 2 **Missouri Pacific System Council**—Pres., John P. Reid, 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; sec., W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 3 **Union Pacific System**—Pres., Geo. Menzies; sec., A. G. Kinney, 1518 Fremont st., Kansas City, Mo.
- 7 **Frisco System**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 South Campbell street, Springfield, Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **New York, New Haven & Hartford System**—Pres., James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **Illinois Central System**—Pres., S. J. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave., Chicago, Ill. B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson st., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **New York Central System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 11 **Intermountain System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 12 **Pacific System**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 14 **Northwestern**—Pres., B. L. Burris, Windsor Hotel, Clinton, Iowa; secretary, Henry Coelin, 414 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **Rock Island System**—Pres., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Oklahoma; sec., D. E. Burt, 511 Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **Chesapeake & Ohio**—Pres., D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant st., Richmond, Va.; sec., J. P. Barr, 1840 3d ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **Southern System and Allied Lines**—Pres., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 **Big Four System**—Pres., John Vaughn; 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **Norfolk & Western**—Pres., Wm. McDermott, 421 Patton ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **Boston & Maine**—Pres., Geo. H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; sec., A. C. Robinson, 22 Pierce st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **Southern District Council**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, care of C. R. Shops, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **Missouri, Kansas & Texas System**—Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 510 Morgan st., Denison, Texas; sec., D. A. McCormick, 1831 Gabriel ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **Delaware-Hudson District**—Pres. Frank Olin, 37 Maple st., Oneonta, N. Y.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 24 **Denver & Rio Grande System**—Pres., Geo. W. Kuykendall, 635 Galapago st.; sec., A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st., Denver, Col.
- 25 **Northwest District**—Pres., R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **San Francisco and Vicinity**—Pres., G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecks, 1020 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **Mobile & Ohio**—Pres., H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **Wabash System**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 East Division st., Springfield, Ill.; sec., Charles W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **Montreal and Vicinity**—
- 30 **Atlantic Coast Line System**—
- 31 **St. Louis**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings, at 200 S. Broadway. Pres., C. E. Francisco, 5030 Briwer; sec., Frank A. La Bee, 3915 A Palm st.; business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **Queen and Crescent System**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **Boston**—Pres., David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliott st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **Burlington System**—Pres., Nels Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Neb.; sec., Wm. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **District Council of Locomotive Smiths and Helpers**—Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio South-western System**.
- 37 **Seaboard Air Line**—Pres., W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **Buffalo District Council**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beachner, 213 Reed st., Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw street, Buffalo, N. Y.; business manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge st., N. Y.
- 39 **Pittsburg District**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Wm. G. Fullerton, 113 Federal st., N. S.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., N. S.; business agent, J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 40 **Philadelphia District**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1402 N. 59th st., West Philadelphia; sec., Geo. Schriener, 2516 N. 17th st.; business manager, John M. Tobin, room 316 Parkway bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Locals.

- 1 **Atlanta**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave.; sec., Frank Fechter, 508 Pullium st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **Bluff City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Italian hall. Pres., W. D. Whitehead, 509 Walker av.; sec., I. Laudrum, 973 Edna st.; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **Protective**—Meets first Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., William Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **Cotton Belt**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Barraque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **Deer Lodge**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Union Hall, 5th and Penn. street. Pres., A. E. Suiter; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **Signal Butte**—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John Morrisey, Box 502; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **Chesapeake**—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Eagle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., A. D. Jones, 20 Roxbury st., Clifton Forge, Va.; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Va.
- 9 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1910½ Third avenue. President, Wm. Lawson, 2432 Leak ave.; sec., Arthur Giedhill, 721 North 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.
- 11 **Chatham**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Board of Trade Bldg., Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., B. T. Harrison; 1309 Anderson st. E.; sec., G. N. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. E. Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **St. Louis**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, Wm. Langehenning, 4253 No. Broadway; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 912 Rutger street, St. Louis, Mo.
- 13 **Macon**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts. Pres., W. P. Carrol, 231 Reid st.; sec., W. H. Le-vender, 1229 2nd st. Macon, Ga.
- 14 **Vulcan**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Wm. Zickgraff, 1134 Franklin st.; fin. sec., Fred Boland, 1651 S. Springfield ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 16 **Clinton**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Pres., Michael Conneen, 444 11th ave.; sec., F. T. Bergeman, 640 Seventh ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **Freeport**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Socialist hall, Stephenson St. Pres., Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; sec., Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 26 **Merberly**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall, Pres., T. G. Lowery, 423 E. Carpenter st.; sec., T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Merberly, Mo.
- 30 **Rose City**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at O. R. C. hall, cor. Markham and Chester sts. Pres., W. H. Meyers, Argenta, Ark.; sec., O. B. Dailey, 1415 W. 13th st., Little Rock, Ark.
- 32 **Houston**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Carpenter's hall. Pres., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st.; sec., W. J. Noonan, 903 Henderson st., Houston, Texas.
- 35 **Pueblo**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Colvin Hagerty; sec., H. H. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st. Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **See**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th ave., Labor Temple. Pres., James J. Murphy, 918 Court st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th. st., Sioux city, Iowa.
- 37 **Portland**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 270½ Alder street. Pres., Robert Tracy, 922 Missouri st.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 656 Powell st.; fin. sec., Wm. Stevenson, 681 Michigan ave., Portland, Ore.
- 38 **Paso City**—Meets on 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Cambell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **Elkhorn**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., Dana Messer; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

- 43 **St. Paul**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President J. E. Farrell, 470 Charles street; secretary, A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **Lafayette**—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, Scott Marshall; secretary, Wilson McBride, DeSoto, Mo.
- 48 **Stockton**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 814 E. Oak st.; sec., Wm. Delhidge, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **Omaha**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. Pres., George Minzie, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles street, Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **Sons of Vulcan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, 22½ 6th st., S. Pres., Dan'l Lawrence; sec., Eliza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E. Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **Progressive**—Meets on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at M. W. of A. hall, cor. of Third and Larminie sts. Pres., J. F. McGrath, 705 So. Engineer st.; sec., Arthur Brill, 315 E. 11th st.; fin. sec., J. A. McGee, 1300 E. 4th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **Selma**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 185 Selma st.; sec., E. C. Edwards, 83 Alabama ave., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **Whistler**—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **Tar Heel**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., J. E. Jenkins, 28 E. Thomas st.; sec., W. L. Hadlow, 446 Edgecombe st., Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **Black Hawk**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st., Pres., G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Chas W. Guy, 427 Bratnaber st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 66 **Kansas City**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 5th st., and State av.; Pres., Frank Whaley, 5303 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1102 N. 12th st., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 60 **Big Springs**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodmen's Hall. President J. P. Clark; sec., Edgar Airhart, box 478, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **Beaumont**—Meets second and fourth Saturday, at Union Temple Hall, Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 72 **Green Island**—Meets first and 3rd Wednesdays at Mechanics hall, 123 George st., Pres., Sol. Fesser, 163 George st., sec., Wm. Schraft, 2 Bleeker st., Green Island, N. Y.
- 73 **Flour City**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall, President, Nels Johnson, 1100 Logan ave. N.; sec., A. L. Berg, 1807 Quincy st., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **Milwaukee**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 306 Vliet st.; sec., John Pelkofer, 494 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 78 **Ship and Machine Smiths**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Yorkthiemer's Hall, Union ave. Pres., Jas. Dunn, 3104 S. Eighth st.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **Evergreen**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chequett st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **Central**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., J. E. Larson, 4107 Carroll ave.; sec., Wm. Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **Battle Creek**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday at James Hreslin's residence, 264 Marshall st.; Pres., James Hreslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank H. Dell, & C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 83 **Vehicle Workers**—President, M. B. Zollars, sec., W. M. Baker, 606½ N. Broadway, Pittsburg, Kans.
- 84 **Valley**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **Huntington**—Meets first and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Jos. W. Miller, 520 18th st., secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **Marshalltown**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **Sherman**—Meets 3rd Friday night at Wetenkamp hall, Pres., C. C. Bullock; secretary, L. C. Korf, 1004 Porter st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **Sydney**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 333 Charlotte street. Pres., Neal McAuley, Ashby Post office; sec., Ira P. McKay, 106 Argyle st., Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 **Enterprise**—Meets every third Tuesday at Carpenter's hall, 1321 Broadway. President, A. J. Raef, 1813 Grand Avenue; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **Marshall**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., R. W. Boyett, 608 Louisiana st.; sec., C. E. Fisher, 708 Sledge st., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **Onward**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at L. F. Hall, 225 Bryon ave. Pres., Matt Avery, 455 S. Calhoun st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort worth, Texas.
- 82 **Pittsalm**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Duquesne hall, 735 Pennsylvania ave. Pres., Wm. B. Tammon; sec., G. A. Morgan, 28 Hilland st., North Braddock, Pa.
- 93 **Colony City**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Randall Bryant's room, Main st. Pres., A. W. Chisnell, 815 W. Oconee st.; sec., T. P. Stubbs, General Delivery, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 94 **Carterville**—Meets first and third Monday, Pres., Elmer Beasley; Sec., Lewis H. Crowder, Williamson Co., Carterville, Ill.
- 95 **Dubuque**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, cor. Rhomburg and Copler aves. Pres., Frank Watson, 731 Lincoln avenue.; sec., Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **Jacksonville**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 E. Forsyth st. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Florida.
- 97 **Roanoke**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, M. W. Sublett, 1015 Stevart ave., S. E.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 100 **Oakland**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, A. Beaton, 676 E. 24th st.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 1020 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **Tri-City**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott sts., Davenport, Iowa. Pres., Fred Schwartz, 1552 Prairie st.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.

- 103 **Richmond**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. A. Ryan, 3702 Grove ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., W. J. Whitlock, 215 S. 4th st., Richmond, Va.
- 108 **Winona**—Meets 2d Wednesday at Oddfellow's Lodge hall. President, C. W. Eifealdt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Budda hall, cor. 9th and Riddle sts. Pres., William Ratford, 1728 Madison ave.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **Frisco**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel and Main streets. Pres., A. McQuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., H. Hecht, 34 Schultz st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **Lone Star**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec., G. Garner, 810 Woodard st., Denison, Texas.
- 116 **Helena**—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. hall. Pres., John Howard, 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **Buffalo Polish Blacksmiths**—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater streets, 1st and 3d Wednesdays. President, Frank Walczyski, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 118 **Salem**—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. President, W. Stauffer, Ohio street, secretary, Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **Gate City**—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., W. A. McHan, 730 N. Arthur ave; secretary pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **Welding**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave. Pres.,—sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **Energy**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., Edward Casey; sec., F. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton avenue; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 **Dunkirk**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Chas F. Rahn, 610 Swan st.; sec., Frank D. Sweet, 771 Park ave., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **Springfield**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunis Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 126 **Warwick**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night at Central Labor Union Hall, 32d and Washington ave. Pres., C. E. Kidd, 3601 Hunt av.; sec., Lee R. Todd, 216 44th st., Newport News, Va.
- 127 **Cheyenne**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., P. E. Lawson, 313 E. 16th st.; sec., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **Buffalo**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. Pres., James Walsh, 147 So. Division st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Mack st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **Tubal Cain**—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., John Murry, 113 DeGraff st. Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **Portsmouth**—Meets second and fourth Friday at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., C. Phelps, 620 Bart st.; sec., J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **Railroad Blacksmiths**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall. Pres., Robert Watt, 84 Sherman st.; sec., Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **St. Thomas**—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., John Sutherland, Flora st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **Port Arthur**—Meet every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres., J. A. Dickerson, 503 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Lanev, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **Vancouver**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. Pres., Eugene Hess.; sec., Albert Hillyard, 2252 5th ave. W. Vancouver, B. C.
- 153 **Escanaba**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Union Hall, Ludington st. Pres., Chas A. Bowers, 305 N. Faine st.; sec., G. A. Duggan, 308 S. Jennie st., Escanaba, Mich.
- 155 **Algiers**—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renecky hall, cor. Valletts and Patterson sts. Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **Saginaw**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Labor Union Hall. Pres., August Laesch, 417 N. 3rd ave; sec., J. W. Burkholder, 315 Farewell st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **Blacksmith and Helpers**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., Fred Bewsher, 332 E. Independence av; sec., Philip Braner, 802 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **East St. Louis**—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 15th st.; sec., Wm. Porter, 723 N. 9th st., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **Fort Scott**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209½ E. Wall st. Pres., F. M. Vail, 503 Couch st.; sec., Chris. Edwards, 412 Heylman st., fin. sec., H. M. Peters, 527 N. National ave., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **Ottumwa**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, John Payne, 628 Church st.; sec., H. J. Farrell, 328 West Maple ave., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **Havelock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., E. C. Garrison; sec., John McKinney, box 284 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **Valley Junction Local**—Meets on second and 4th Tuesdays at Sacred Heart Hall. Pres., Chas E. McHugh; sec., Wm. Gannon, P. O. box 137, Valley Junction, Iowa.
- 166 **Salt Lake City**—Meets every first and third Monday at Oddfellows Hall, on Market street. Pres., Wm. Coath, 154 So. 7th st. West; sec., R. C. Brown, 65 W. Capitol st., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **Muskogee**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **Ship and Machine Blacksmiths**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., Walter Loughery, 217 Collinwood st.; sec., P. J. Cabe, 2754 21st street, San Francisco, Cal.
- 169 **Chillicothe**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Paint and Water sts. Pres., W. R. Chandley, 221 Hira st.; sec., A. F. Rumpf, 505 McKellar st., Chillicothe, O.
- 170 **Montgomery**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., R. F. Hamrick; sec., R. F. Hamrick, 914 Bell street, Montgomery, Ala.

- 172 **Coalinga**—Meets first and third Sunday at Buckley's Hall, Pres., Jas. Johnson, P. O. box 153; sec., H. L. Pierce, 264 East B st., Coalinga, California.
- 173 **Camden**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fitzgerald hall, Broadway and Nuton ave. Pres., H. S. Feeters; sec., John Flannery, 436 Jackson st., Camden, N. J.
- 174 **Sacramento**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts. Pres., E. H. Holthaus, 1421 L. st.; sec., W. Wooden, Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts.; fin. sec., A. J. Schultz, 720 10th st., Sacramento, California.
- 176 **San Diego**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Ramona Hall, Fourth st. Pres., F. H. Brown, 1448 Main st.; sec., W. A. Howatt, 629 Franklin ave., San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **Brazos Valley**—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., H. C. Symank; sec., S. B. Pippin, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **Bellevue**—Meets second Monday at Bellefontaine Hall. Pres., J. P. Marshall, 429 W. Chillicothe ave.; sec., Luther Parks 108 Buckingham st., Bellevue, O.
- 179 **Alton**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Nathan hall, W. 2nd st. Pres., H. J. Benson, Jr., 22 East Sixth st.; sec., Walter W. Coats, 1007 E. 5th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **New Haven**—Meets on the second Saturday at Insurance Building, Chapel st. President, James J. Egan, 68 Spring st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 **Parlor City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. Pres., Henry Shaefer, 519 B. ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **Bakersfield**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., J. W. Axley, 1009 K. st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 Oregon st., Bakersfield, Cal.
- 184 **Des Moines**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Eddie Johnson; sec., pro tem., Jerry Fouhy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Io.
- 185 **Paterson Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every first and third Monday at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutic, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **Independence**—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 527 N. Douglas st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **Eddystone**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., John Peterson, box 22 Crum Lynn, Pa.; sec., Samuel E. Techton, 418 E. 3rd st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **Benton**—President, Henry Buth, 2807 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **Hammersmiths and Helpers**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday afternoon at Brick's hall, 1314 Lion st. President, Fred Hudson, 108 Lincoln ave.; sec., Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **Marble City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parson, 337 Oak Hill av., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 192 **Queen City**—President, John Czarniske, 574 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., also, N. Y.
- 193 **Star**—Meets on every third Monday at Carpenter hall. Pres., David Trowbridge, E. Main st.; sec., N. H. Kyte, 805 E. California st., Urbana, Ill.
- 195 **Monroe**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall. Pres., J. L. Buchanan, 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 **Drop Forgers**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay sts. Pres., Geo. W. Matthew, 442 Ave. A.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **Jackson City**—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **Scioto**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor hall, Chillicothe st. Pres., V. R. Barrell; sec., P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **Gate City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, J. F. Sanders, 1031 Pyle st.; sec., D. J. Clifford, 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Missouri.
- 202 **Hammersmiths and Heaters**—President, James Hanley, 573½ Justine avenue; sec., N. O. Macdonald, 836 Emmett st., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **Paducah**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, W. D. Park, 1827 Guthery ave., secretary J. T. Hutchen, 1228 Jackson st., Paducah, Ky.
- 205 **Liberty**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkranz hall. Pres., J. Kapwski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., Chas. Kruse, 212 Ave. A., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **Grand Crossing**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. President, Espay Laughran, box 135 Homewood, Ill.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd street, Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **Clinton**—Meets every fourth Tuesday. Pres., F. M. Carr, 1001 N. George st.; secretary, J. E. Matthews, 320 N. Mulberry st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **Princeton**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., John Butterworth, 624 Stoemont st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **Boston**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Eliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Elcot st.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **Meridian**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres. Arthur Johnson, 4015 Hooper st.; sec., L. L. Long, 431 41st ave., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **Southern California**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. President, Edward Ashdown, 1033 Broadway; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin ave., Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **Spokane**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison st., Spokane. Pres., J. P. Sander, 3018 E. Indiana ave.; sec., Carl Olson, 408 N. Place, box 87, Hillyard, Wash.
- 215 **Seattle**—Meets first Thursday at 1314½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon av.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **Brockton**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton, Mass.

- 222 **Fort Wayne**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind.; Pres., Henry Arnes; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st. Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **Twin City**—Meets first and 3rd Fridays at Doer's hall, cor. 4th and Stiller sts., Pres., Thos. Rhode, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Charles Geleng, 1902 Fourth st., Peru, Ill.
- 225 **Nashua**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jefferson street; sec. Clement Desepenes, 5 Morgan street, Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **Pasumpsic Valley**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Mechanist's hall. Pres., H. H. Butterfield, Main st; sec., C. E. Murphy, Lyndonville, Vt.
- 229 **New Orleans**—Meets every fourth Wednesdays at Blume's hall, 116-118 Exchange Pl. President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 139 N. Genoir st., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **Washoe**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Raine's hall, on McKinley st. Pres., N. B. Kyker; sec., O. A. Marvin, box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **Decatur**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfeldt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 **Great Falls**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Phelps Block, Central ave.; President, Wm. Leifheit, 2022 8th ave. N.; secretary, Andrew Smollock, 1509 2nd avenue. N., Great Falls, Montana.
- 237 **Copper City**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. President, J. F. Olson, 507 Walnut st, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 **Bloom**—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Trades and Labor Hall. President, Leonard Anderson, 1624 West End ave.; sec., J. R. Morris, 1318 Vincennes ave.; fin. sec., Asa Dunlap, 79 14th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. Pres., Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky.; sec., Arthur Lambert, 75 Linden st., Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 **Braddock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at Fords Hall, 215 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry, 523 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton avenue, Rankin, Pa.
- 248 **Rowan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal and Lyon hall, Pres., W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long st.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **McComb City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220½ Main st. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., F. W. Smith, box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **Gulf Port**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22nd st. Pres., G. A. Schlogal; sec., W. L. Poyner; 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **Rock City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **Flint Rock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at City Federation hall. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1418 Oak st., Waverly, Columbia, S. C.
- 257 **Florence**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. Pres., J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Giberson, 308 Cheeser st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **Mesocges**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040½ 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., B. C. Moore, 1114 18th st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **What Cheer**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **Victor**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., B. F. Jones, 1925 Dexter av., sec., Wm. R. Hamilton, 2424 W. Michigan st., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val. J. Gabriel, 539 Spring st., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **Prescott**—Meets every third Saturday the recorder's office. Pres., C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., H. H. Jones, 309 Congress st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **East Hartford**—Meets every second Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec., Peter Hansen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **Carriage, Wagon B. & H.**—Meets first and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington and Webster ave. Pres. W. G. Fullerton, 113 Federal st. N. S.; sec., Chris. Kentzie, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **Queen City**—Meets first and 3rd Tuesday at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio; sec., Joseph Speiere, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **Hattiesburg**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 600 Bowie st. Pres., B. C. Tanner, 140 West 5th st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **Cape Girardeau**—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **Holy City**—Meets on the first and third Wednesdays at Macabee's hall, Main st. Pres., D. R. Tompkins, 601 Tennessee ave.; sec., J. W. Brightman, 513 Louisiana street, Palestine, Texas.
- 274 **Liberty**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Dirames hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1234 Chabot st. East; sec., Wm. Donaghy, 1044 Papeniew avenue., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **Marion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres. Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threlkeld, Marion, Ill.
- 277 **Livingston**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Richard Kelly, Livingston Hotel; sec., Richard Holliday South K. st.; fin. sec., E. G. Nauck, 109 N. 5th st., Livingston, Montana.
- 278 **Lovers Leap**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., Newman Knight, 5-8 Chestnut st.; sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Ext., Hannibal, Mo.
- 279 **Chenango**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward ave.; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.

- 230 **Ontario**—Meets first and last Thursday at E. Mullen's hall, East First st. Pres., Guy C. Gregg, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. R. Knopp, 193 W. 8th st., Oswego, N. Y.
- 281 **Vancouver**—Pres., Sidney Mitchell; sec., Wm. C. McPhee, 306 Dreery st., N. E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 **Contract of Los Angeles**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., F. I. Bender, 449½ South Spring st.; sec., C. E. Fort, 1849 Darwin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 283 **Fitchburg**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. Pres., W. R. Rotting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., James Massee, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **Walnut**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., T. W. Scott; sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 **Galeton**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Machinists hall, Main st. Pres., P. F. Devers; sec., Peter J. Miller, box 335, Galeton, Pa.
- 288 **Ancient City**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at 39 Charlotte st. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordova st., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **Middle Town**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 291 **Pioneer**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Brown's hall, Salem ave. Pres., Michael McDonald, Upper Canaan st.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 293 **Hill City**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **Kaukauna**—Meets every 4th Thursday at C. O. F. Hall. Pres.; John Kavinaugh; sec., Samuel Darrow, P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **Horton**—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday at Kedmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., Dave Henning, sec., Harry Wilby, box 633, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **College City**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academy st.; sec., C. E. Effland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **Rock City**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm. st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 298 **Archibald, PA.**—President, Guss Reese. Olyphant, Pa.; sec., Michael Ratchford, Main st. Archibald, Pa.
- 299 **Junction City**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2713 Pacific ave.; sec., James Reeder, % Edwin O. Cake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 **Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres.; Fred Endling, 740 Steware ave.; sec., Chas. Bowers, 1023 Churchill st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **Electric Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall, Pres. Amos Seguire, 5 Deleware ave.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 304 **West Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets second and fourth Sundays at 49th st. and Woodland ave. Pres., Wm. H. Oesterle, 1636 Ithas st.; sec., T. E. Houston, 5328 Glenmore ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 306 **Bolt and Nut Makers**—Meets every second and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., R. P. Nauman, 2270 Blue Island ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 308 **Maple Leaf**—
- 309 **Hudson Valley**—Meets 2d Friday at Hoskin's hall, Park avenue. Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Byron S. Dunbar, 148 1st st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 **Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. Pres., Frank Coughlin, 259 Richland st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, California.
- 318 **Toronto**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 167 Church st. Pres., Robert Armstrong, 10 Belmont st.; sec., E. Mason, 853 Landowne ave., Toronto, Can.
- 319 **Gainesville**—Meets at 14-16 Main st. Pres., Geo. A. Bishop, Box 482; sec., A. G. Boote, cor. Best and Main st., Gainesville, Tex.
- 320 **Las Vegas**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays. Pres., M. I. Newkirk; sec., G. G. Brown, Los Vegas, Nevada.
- 321 **Gem City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Carpenter hall, Pres., L. F. Brittain, 1008 W. Barnes st.; sec., Geo. Enshoff, 407 S. 3d st., Frankford, Ind.
- 322 **Peru**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Forester Hall, 2d and Broadway. Pres., J. F. Eckerly, 413 W. 3d st.; sec., Frank T. Quigley, 183 E. 8th st., Peru, Ind.
- 323 **Walsh**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edward Mahoney, 308 W. 43th st.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 5422 La Salle ave., fin. sec., Lawrence O'Keefe, 7029 Lincoln st., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—President, M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman, box 262, Deer Lodge, Mo.
- 325 **Homestead**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1223 Arthington pl.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **Burnside**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. and Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3951 Dearborn st.; recording sec., N. Belgium, 7406 Champlain av., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **Quebec**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 DeAiguillon st. President, Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., Emil Pineau, 42 Mountain hill, Quebec, Can.
- 328 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Mack Bean, 711 Goble ave.; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st., Paducah, Kentucky.
- 328 **Sterlings**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schultz, 122 East 3d st. So. Bethlehem, Pa.
- 331 **Bakersfield Contract**—Secretary, Adolph J. Engleman, 1612 19th st., Bakersfield, Cal.
- 332 **Helpers**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets on second and fourth Friday at Kick's hall, 624 Broadway, cor. Adams. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 393 Gold st.; sec., J. W. Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

- 334 **McComb City Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220½ Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; secretary, Claude Bailey, P. O. box 591, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets fourth Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. President, John J. Houghton, Trades hall, James street; sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **Lake City**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block Central ave. Pres., Patrick Lynch, 309 Deer st.; sec., Geo. P. Nagle, 531 Fox st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **San Antonio**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., G. C. Van Dornes, 500 Miland st.; sec., A. J. Scheller, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Tex.
- 338 **Ship Smiths and Helpers**—Meets first Tuesday at 8 o'clock in Wilson's hall, Hancock st. Pres., Samuel Butt, 105 S. South st.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **Labor Home**—Meets every 4th Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues. Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th av., S. W. Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **Forest City**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Wicking Hall. Pres., Martin Holmstrom, 1521 7th ave.; sec., Richard Carlson, 1521 7th ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **Boston Helpers**—Meets on every fourth Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neil, 159 Charles st., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **Key City**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Rhomberg's hall, cor. Kinest st. and Rhomberg ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln av.; sec., Elmer F. Hammerand, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 346 **Buckeye**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 4th st. and Jenkins ave. Pres., Michael J. Hickey, 94 Barthman st.; sec., Charles E. O'Neil, 39 Keeb ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- 347 **Anthracite**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 426 Lackawana ave. Pres., John Gethins 840 Capouse ave.; sec., Wm. Graff, 913 Birch st., Scranton, Pa.
- 348 **Blacksmith**—Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 651, Port Arthur, Tex.
- 349 **Sacramento Contract**—Meets on first and 3d Fridays at Porthian Castle, 9th and Eye sts. Pres., Joe L. Sayles, 1017 11th st.; sec., A. L. Derman, 1022 Deer st., Sacramento, California.
- 350 **Platte River**—Pres., Jas. Babbitt Jr. 203 W. 6th st.; sec., Clark Long, box 191, N. Platte, Nebraska.
- 400 **Zone Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. Pres., Geo. F. Wright; sec., G. W. Groves, box 188, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **Colbert**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Oddfellow's hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., A. A. Ross; sec., L. T. Partlow, P. O. box 62, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **Water Valley**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillan; sec., Leslie Wilkie, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **Devine**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Trades Assembly Hall, State Bank Building. Pres., J. A. Yarbrough, 225 N. Horace street; sec., Jas. B. Potts, 1116 E. Erwin st., Tyler, Texas.
- 407 **Revelstoke**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. President Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **Lookout**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres. E. J. Johnson; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 409 **Parson**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Engineer's hall, Main st. Pres., C. E. Turner, 2414 Derr ave.; sec., V. P. John, 3105 Main st., Parson, Kansas.
- 410 **Alliance**—Meets fourth Saturday at the City hall. Pres., W. A. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Nebraska.
- 411 **La Fayette**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Mininear, 2119 North 19th st.; sec., Geo. Waidlich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **Locomotive**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett's hall, at 1215 St. Catharina st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catharina st., Viauville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **Choctaw**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrisney hall. Pres., Fred S. Seck, 523 North University st.; sec., Dan. Harrington, box 381, Shawnee, Okl.
- 414 **Index**—Meets on 2d and 4th Fridays at Donzie Hall, 219½ S. Main st. Pres., W. J. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 3; sec., V. C. Pratt, 621½ Linden st., Lima, Ohio.
- 415 **Fond Du Lac**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., Wm. Weiner; sec., G. Kpacek, 297 Morris street, Fond Du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **Hickory**—Meets every 3d Saturdays at Abel's hall, N. Broadway. Pres., G. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **Dundee**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. N. Savoy, box 45, McAdams Junction, New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **Mobile Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trades hall. Pres. Geo. Gramka, 3 S. Tennessee st.; sec., John L. Kourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **Arch City**—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 121½ E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1575 S. 3d st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st., Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **Carlton Place**—Meets every 4th Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **Power City**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at room 289, cor. Main and Spruce sts. Pres., Jos. M. Roberts, 908 Buffalo ave.; sec., Wm. E. Roberts, 908 Buffalo ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **Puget Sound**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 23 Jefferson ave. Pres., Ray C. Sherman, C. M. & P. shops; sec., Louis Beimborn, Garfield Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **Toledo**—Meets 1st and 4th Friday at 3030 Chase st. Pres., Dell Moore, 305 Parker ave.; sec., M. J. Nagle, 3030 Chase st., Toledo O.
- 428 **Everett**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. Pres., Robert Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neil, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **Bingham**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., E. T. Gibson, sec., Aaron Wilson, R. R. 3, No. 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **Yoakum**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall. President, C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **Progress**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robert W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 35 Trumble Place, Catava, N. Y.

- 432 **Kankakee**—Meets 3d Monday at Funk's hall, W. Court st. Pres., F. F. Froncoeur, 283 Forest ave., Bradley, Ill.; sec., Otto Holz, 120 Bourbonnais st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **Ozak**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial st. Pres., Joseph W. Gast, 1509 Sherman st.; sec., Walter Constance, 905 Hamilton st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **Sunset**—Meets 3d Saturdays at Adilas hall, Pres., Wm. J. Dillon; sec., C. A. Van Alstein, box 381, Salida, Col.
- 435 **Panhandle**—Meets first and third Friday at Central Labor hall. Pres., J. C. Russell; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Tex.
- 436 **Hudson**—Meets every 3d Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and 2d sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan, Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **Dominion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., G. G. M. Bowyer, 1918 Honover ave., Richmond, Va.
- 438 **Trinidad**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Bolton, 809 1/2 1st st.; sec., J. C. Biadel, 223 Pine st., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 **Norwood**—Meets 1st Sunday of each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park, President, Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **Merimack**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Bareby, 81 Allison st.; sec., Chas. E. McLam, 30 1/2 Mills st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **Jasper Cave**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes, sec., W. J. Puery, box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **Pacific**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave., St. Louis, Mo. sec., J. J. Mockler, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Missouri.
- 445 **Tucson**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 916 So. 3d ave. Pres., Harry Barnes, Gen. Delivery; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **Ottawa**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474 1/2 Sussex st. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank st.; sec., A. Hurtbise, 163 Bolton st., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **John Brown**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., C. L. Price, box 453 Osawatomie, Kansas.
- 448 **Progressive**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 903 Broad st. Pres., W. D. O'Mahoney, 854 Broad st.; sec., E. L. Martin, 427 Calhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **Beardstown**—Meets 3d Fridays, at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., C. O. Bower, 1305 Jefferson st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **Valley Falls**—Meets 1st Friday at 117 Broad st. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **Centralia**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 East Broadway; sec., Alex Cameron, 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **Palmetto**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid st., Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **Evansville**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., John Farmer, 2835 E. Indiana st., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **Butte**—Meets every Tuesday eve. at Carpenters hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Edw. Caddy, 234 1/2 S. Idaho st.; sec., Edw. A. Davis box 838, Butte, Montana.
- 457 **Columbine**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., Frank Chaloupka 1219 W. 9th ave.; sec., W. A. Kice, 334 Galapago, 6th. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 437 Delaware ave., Denver, Col.
- 458 **Gate City**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; sec., S. F. Weeks, box 922, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **Iron Belt**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Gust. Strand, box 398, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **Moncton**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Chas. McQuarrie; sec., D. J. McGilliory, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **Moline**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Industrial home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. Pres., Chas. W. Hunt, Moline, Ill.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **Herrin**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 W. Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **Cheshire**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Larrie Tole, 31 Emerald ave., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **Wichita**—Meets Fridays at 138 N. Lawrence st., 707 E. Central ave. Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque av., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **Delaware**—Meets every 3d Thursday at Central Labor hall, S. Main st. Pres., A. A. Given, 196 Park ave. sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, O.
- 466 **Chickasha**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th street, Chickasha, Okla.
- 467 **Grand Rapids**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Trades and Labor hall. Pres., John H. Slattery, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 884th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **La Grosse**—Meets 4th Mondays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. Pres., John Rae, 720 S. 7th st; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Grosse, Wisconsin.
- 470 **Vehicle**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 613 W. 56th street. sec., Theo. Prosser, 451s Eberly ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 471 **Colorado River**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. Pres., J. R. Maxwell; sec., W. D. Priest, box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **Somerset**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall Main st. Pres., Thos. W. Keeny; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **Bolt Makers**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., A. L. Bierly, 810 Stewart ave., S. E.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **North Bay**—Meets last Friday. Pres., Jos. Dyer; sec., Napoleon Turgeon, box 798, North Bay, Ont., Can.
- 476 **Richmond**—Meets every second Wednesday at Fraternal hall, 112 Richmond ave. Pres., R. E. Todd, Richmond, Cal.; sec., Henry Jones, 1012 Nevlin ave., Richmond, Cal.

- 477 **Alexandria**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **Muskegon**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall, Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tofis Bratsberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Michigan.
- 479 **Waycross**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., G. W. Smith, 102 Lee ave.; sec., O. S. Eady, 102 Lee ave., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **Mt. Carmel**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. Pres., C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **Springfield**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday night at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., P. J. Meyers, R. F. D. 7; sec., L. H. Baker, 846 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **Otsego**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Trades Labor hall, Main st. Pres., G. A. Suffer, 16 Fonda ave.; sec., Wm. J. Williams, 11 Columbia st., Oneonta, N. Y.
- 484 **Smoky City**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Frank Johnston, 1226 Locust st.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., Alleghany, Pa.
- 486 **Ionia**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Loree, 540 N. Jefferson st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 322 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 487 **Welders**—Pres., John Robart, 1126 W. Monroe st.; sec., John Ornas, 1839 Winchester ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 488 **Magnolia**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore st. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hayes ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 489 **Peoria**—Meets first and third Mondays in west room at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jesse Hoagland, 331 Chicago st.; rec.-sec., B. H. Reichelderser, 523 E. Washington st.; fin. sec., Joseph O'Neill, 1104 N. Adams st., Peoria, Ill.
- 492 **Havre**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **Monroe**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. Pres., C. W. McHenry, box 34; sec., C. P. Hartley, 401 Wood st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **Lake County**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind. sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec. J. W. Kennedy, 69 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **Alamosa**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Kriek's hall. Pres. Ben Hyatt; sec., T. B. Kuhn, box 405, Alamosa, Colo.
- 496 **Brewster**—Meets third Wednesday at Weinengers hall, W. Main st., Massillon, Ohio. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., Richard Barron, cor. Green and Weismen sts., Massillon, O.
- 497 **Locomotive Spring Fitters and Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **Zenith**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres. L. D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., John Hall, Proctor P. O., Minn.
- 499 **Essex** Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **Murphysboro**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.



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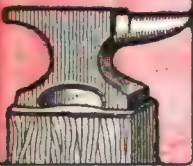


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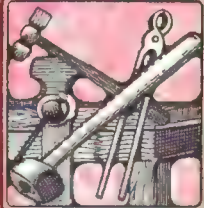


JULY, 1911

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS



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All Unions will be governed by this price list in ordering supplies. Cash must in all cases accompany the order. Express or postal charges prepaid.

All stationery of first quality, and must be procured at General Headquarters as per Constitution Art VI, Sec. 1. In forwarding money make all orders payable to

Wm. F. Kramer,

Secretary-Treasurer

**International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers,
570 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.**

The Blacksmiths Journal

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Vol. XII

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY, 1911.

No. 7

AGREEMENTS

Entered into Between the Officials of the Southern System and Its Allied Lines, Comprising the Following Railroads: The Southern, Mobile and Ohio, Queen and Crescent, Georgia Southern and Florida and Virginia and Southwestern, party of the first part, and the Blacksmiths Department, party of the second part.

RULE 1.

Hours of labor:

Nine hours will constitute a day's work.

RULE 2.

All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one half time, this to include Sundays and National Holidays, National Holidays to consist of New Year's Day, January 1st; Washington's Birthday, February 22nd; Decoration Day, the day designated by the State to be observed; Independence Day, July fourth; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving Day, by proclamation; Christmas Day, December 25th. When a holiday falls on Sunday, the following day to be observed; this to include men working at night. Blacksmiths, Apprentices or Helpers called or notified after whistle blows shall receive pay for not less than five hours.

RULE 3.

The established working hours for each trade on day or night shifts for commencing and quitting work shall be the same at their respective points, this not to include men employed on running repair work. Running repair work means work which does not require more than three days to complete, time to commence at 7:00 A. M. after arrival of engine.

RULE 4.

The heating and sanitary conditions of shops and roundhouses will be given best possible attention. Ice water will be furnished where procurable.

RULE 5.

Applicants for employment as Blacksmiths or Experienced Helpers shall only be expected to file applications as to ability and address of relatives.

RULE 6.

Blacksmiths and Helpers will enjoy the same privilege in connection with free transportation as granted to other employees of this system and all dependent on them for support.

RULE 7.

When attending Court as witnesses for the Company, Blacksmiths will receive two dollars (\$2.00) per day for expenses and pay for time lost. The Company will furnish necessary transportation and will be entitled to the certificates for witness' fees in all cases.

RULE 8.

The Company will in no way discriminate against any Blacksmith or Committee of Blacksmiths who from time to time are elected to represent the Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Apprentices or Helpers.

RULE 9.

Should it become necessary to reduce expenses the full force of Blacksmiths or Helpers shall be retained and reductions made in working hours until the hours have been reduced to forty hours per week.

Should any further reductions become necessary the force shall be reduced and the last man employed shall be the first man laid off. Laid off men shall be given preference of re-employment, seniority to prevail. When the hours are increased all men laid off will be re-employed, if available within five days after such increase. Ratio of Apprentices to be maintained.

RULE 10.

Men who have given continuous, long and faithful service in the employ of the Company and have become unable to handle heavy work to advantage, will be given

preference of such light work as they are competent to handle, when it is available.

RULE 11.

When it becomes necessary for Blacksmiths to work overtime they shall not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize the time. Overtime will be equally distributed as nearly as possible. Record will be kept calling men in rotation. Blacksmiths or Apprentices sent to relieve Blacksmiths regularly assigned to outside points will receive overtime at road rates for the first three days and after three days regular shop rates to apply, overtime to commence from time leaving home station.

RULE 12.

When Blacksmiths or Blacksmith Apprentices are sent out on the road they shall be allowed time and one half from the time they are called until they return, they to pay their own expenses. An Apprentice will not be sent out on the road unless accompanied by a Blacksmith. Men will be called as nearly as possible one hour before leaving time and will deliver tools to shop upon their return.

RULE 13.

Five days' notice will be posted in shop by the Company before any general reduction in force is made, and at least twenty-four hours' advance notice will be given of reduction in hours.

RULE 14.

There shall be one Apprentice for the shop and in addition not more than one Apprentice for every five Blacksmiths. Regular Apprentices shall serve four years of three hundred days each, this time to be divided as nearly as possible as follows:

6 months, helping smith.

3 months, working at furnace and doing former work.

3 months, small fire (without helpers).

12 months, passenger and freight car work.

12 months, light engine and tool work.

12 months, heavy work.

If within one year an Apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade, he shall be dismissed. A regular Apprentice shall not be under sixteen or over twenty-one years of age when employed. Blacksmith Apprentices shall not be required to work on regular night shifts. No Apprentice shall be allowed to work overtime or on night shifts for the first three years of his apprenticeship unless to complete a job he started on during the day. Fifty per cent of the Apprentices may be selected from Blacksmith Helpers who have not had less

than one year continuous experience in shop where advanced to Apprentices, and shall not be more than twenty-five years of age. Such Apprentice shall serve four years and receive third year Apprentice rates for the first year, and be then advanced according to the regular Apprentice rates.

The M. O. and C. N. O. & T. P. to remain as at present.

RULE 15.

When vacancies occur Blacksmiths employed by this Company will be given consideration for promotion, proficiency, character and seniority to govern.

RULE 16.

Blacksmiths or Helpers working nights will be given preference for day work when a vacancy occurs, if they desire the position.

RULE 17.

In scraping locomotives, when it is the intention to use parts of the machinery, these parts will be dismantled by mechanics or Apprentices.

RULE 18.

When a Blacksmith, Blacksmith Apprentice or Helper has a grievance, he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with the Foreman, General Foreman and Master Mechanic, if not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he will then place it in the hands of a committee of employees who shall try to settle it with the Master Mechanic; failing to do this, the committee shall place such grievance in the hands of the District Committee, composed of employees, for adjustment with the Superintendent of Motive Power and General Superintendent of Motive Power and Equipment. If an adjustment is then not reached such grievance shall be turned over to the President of the Federation and Executive Board, if necessary, for final adjustment.

RULE 19.

If a Blacksmith, Blacksmith Apprentice or Helper is discharged—he thinks unjustly—he shall have the right to appeal to the Master Mechanic within three days after his discharge; if not satisfactorily adjusted the grievance is to be taken up as per Rule No. 18. If he is found to have been unjustly discharged, he shall be reinstated and paid for time lost.

RULE 20.

Committees representing Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Apprentices or Helpers will be given leave of absence and passes over the lines of this Company upon proper request.

RULE 21.

Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Apprentices or Helpers leaving the service of the Company will receive their pay within twenty-four hours, if possible.

RULE 22.

Blacksmiths' work will be done by Blacksmiths and Apprentices. Blacksmiths' work will consist of all hand forging, welding and tempering. The work now done by Blacksmiths will be considered their work.

RULE 23.

When a Blacksmith or forging machine man is called on to fill the place of another Blacksmith or forging machine man receiving a higher rate of pay for a period of more than three days, he shall receive the same rate of pay as the man whose position he fills.

RULE 24.

When a Helper is required to build fires on his own time he shall be allowed thirty minutes for each day this service is performed.

RULE 25.

Helpers and handy-men will not be advanced to the detriment of Blacksmiths or Apprentices.

These Rules and Regulations and also rates of pay effective April 1st, 1911, shall remain in force until revised. Should any change be desired by either the Management or the Blacksmiths, at least thirty days' notice is to be given.

A. MCGILLIVRAY,
Chairman.
ARTHUR GLEDHILL,
Chairman.

A. STEWART,
Genl. Supt. Motive Power.

Approved:

E. H. COAPMAN,
General Manager.

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN OFFICIALS AND JOINT COMMITTEE.

Personal Injury.

In case an employe is injured while at work and is unable to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment with the Master Mechanic, he may sign a release and return to work; the case then to be handled same as other grievances, each case to be handled on its merits.

The Chief Surgeon requests that he or the General Superintendent of Motive Power and Equipment be notified at once of any inattention to injured employes.

When an employe is a day or more short in his pay he shall be given a time check to cover same.

The Company has agreed to make provisions for annual passes for employes who have been in the service for ten years or more.

The Company agrees that best attention will be given shop trains and asks employes to assist in keeping them in good condition.

When repairs are needed for round-houses, pits, car sheds and other necessary improvements, the Company agrees to do all in their power to better these conditions.

The overtime record will be accessible to employes.

Master Mechanics will be instructed to eliminate as far as possible employes working outside in inclement weather or under engines not over a pit.

It is agreed to furnish separate clocks for white employes except at the smaller outside points.

In case an employe forgets to check the Foreman will verify same on back of his card.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE COMET.

Sir Isaac Newton states that the tail of a comet is of almost inconceivable nebulousity and is afflicted with periodicity. I am not sure that Ike wrote this himself or hired some one else. After careful observation I find that the only difference between a planet and a comet is that the planet hurts when it hits you and a comet don't. Many wonder why the comet missed the earth. In gazing through my telescope the night of transit I saw a dark object strike the comet in the fifth rib, deflecting its course 57 degrees towards Boston. I have concluded that said dark object was a base ball which never came down, hit by the West Siders in the famous ball game, South Side "vs." West Side. Many worry that this earth will be hit by a comet, so we should pay all our dues and assessments and help the boys in Los Angeles. We can then look the comet in the eye without blushing when it comes. If any Brother will agree to pay my board, taxes and funeral expenses, I will agree to do all his worrying about comets for him.

OLD ZICKETTY.

After a week's negotiations before the Conciliation Board of Mannheim, Germany, an agreement has been reached which concedes a reduction in the working time of one-half hour a day, to go into effect in 1912, with a minimum wage of 22½c an hour. The professional strike breakers who took the places of the men during the contest, have all been discharged.

EDITORIALS.

Captain Ebersoll's Policy.

An interview with Captain Ebersoll, published in the Chicago Daily News, May 10, 1889, makes good reading at this time, as it throws some light on the modern police and what they will stoop to.

Ebersoll was chief of police of Chicago at the time of the Haymarket troubles.

Among other things he says:

"It was my policy to quiet matters down as soon as possible after the 4th of May. The general unsettled state of things was an injury to Chicago.

"On the other hand, Captain Schaack wanted to keep things stirring. He wanted bombs to be found here, there, all around, everywhere. I thought people would lie down and sleep better if they were not afraid that their homes would be blown to pieces any minute. But this man Schaack, this little boy who must have glory or his heart would be broken, wanted none of that policy. Now, here is something the public does not know: After we got the anarchist societies broken up Schaack wanted to send out men to again organize new societies right away. You see what this would do. He wanted to keep the thing boiling, keep himself prominent before the public. Well, I sat down on that. I didn't like it.

"After I heard all that I began to think there was perhaps not so much to all this anarchist business as they claimed, and I believe I was right."

Bismarck once remarked to his wife: "For lack of material the police agents lie and exaggerate in a most shameful manner."

In the light of past events, the foregoing quotation is more than suggestive.

"If other people do not commit assassinations, then, we ourselves, must help the thing along." This is another apt quotation. The detective who cannot uncover some hidden crime, will lose his job, and those whose principles are not above the ordinary, will plant bombs where there are suspects, in order to uncover them at the psychological moment, and thus leap into the limelight as a descendant of the original Sherlock Holmes.

It is but a short time since the arrest of Moyer and Haywood. The sensational evidence produced to convict them was furnished by Orchard, a self-confessed dynamiter and murderer. Senator Borah and the greatest legal talent of the country were arrayed against them; all union men were run out of the county and there seemed to be no hope for the life and liberty of the defendants, and yet, after a one-sided trial, the evidence against them was so tainted with fraud that the jury, in the light of all the evidence, and in considering the character of the State's witnesses, cleared the defendants, one after another, and the stigma which would have rested upon them had they been convicted, should rest upon the shoulders of the prosecution. But does it? No, indeed. Like the wind-blown chaff it has left no trace, and Senator Borah and those great legal lights of political fame, remain unscathed, notwithstanding they made every effort and used every argument possible for the conviction of innocent men simply because they were representatives of the laboring class, the class of people who should be more honored than the soft-handed aristocracy who would rear their monuments of indifference above the earth and its honest toilers. Remember, the earth supplies all the wants of mankind, and the hands of labor alone can garner the harvest, and hence all wealth accumulated above the actual needs and comforts of life are taken from the laborer, and to him alone should the world pay honorable homage.

And now may we ask, in the light of past events, if we may not find on Orchard in one "Managal" whose confession smacks so much like that in the Moyer-Haywood trial.

The great maelstroms of labor difficulties which are now absorbing public attention are but the work of the manufacturers' association with whom the lumber trusts, the meat trusts, the paper trusts and steel trusts and the erectors as secretaries are allied. What a power they are to be sure. Elihu Root, the betrayer of the president and the people; the engineer who would throttle the act of Reciprocity between the United States and Canada, is their chief adviser; these great interests will stoop at nothing to discredit labor, the source of their colossal fortunes, that they may continue to live profligate lives upon the products of labor. Through the ages, the laboring classes have been held in bondage. There was no such thing as the freedom of the masses until the dawn of medieval history, and even in this country the black man was held in bondage until the hand of Providence struck the shackles from his limbs. And today, could the great "interests," fortified by a debauched senate, again reduce the laborer to the conditions "when Barons held their sway," the Barons of Beef, the Barons of Steel, etc., would not hesitate to assume the role of "Barons Bold in Days of Old."

The Taylor System.

"All men are created free and equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Any act of Congress, any act by any firm or corporation in contravention of this grand declaration, are alike inimical to the interest of the people, and destructive of the fundamental principles upon which our republican institutions are based. He who dares to violate this basic principle of our republic is either ignorant or a traitor to the principles of self-government.

There is one department in our government that smacks too much of royalty, too much of aristocracy: we refer to the officers of our regular army. They have assumed a superiority over the citizen. They seem to think that because they have a military appendage affixed to their rank, that they are indeed "it," that the common soldier or common citizen is so far beneath them, socially, as to be ostracised from their exclusive set, and relegated to the social scrap pile.

And now, in order to teach the working man that he is simply a machine, and not a free-born citizen, one Mr. Taylor has invented a system whereby the "greatest amount of labor for the least compensation," and in the shortest space of time, by the man of the greatest physical energy and endurance sets the standard for the average workman.

Should the man of a lesser physique fail to come up to the standard, he must be put to some other work requiring less energy and finally barred from employment. Mr. Taylor says that "that standard is only that degree of speed and that degree of wage which the laboring man will be happy and thrive under." But who is to be the judge of the man's capability? Why, his employer, of course, and therefore the ultimate result will be that in order to procure bread for his family, a man will say that he is happy, whether he is or not, otherwise it would be plain that he has not attained to the standard prescribed in the system under which he works.

Mr. Pepper, the representative who offered the following House Resolution No. 90, defended the same in an able manner:

Whereas it has been disclosed that the United States Government has partially installed in certain Government work a system of shop management known as the "Taylor System;" and

Whereas it is now proposed and determined that the said Taylor system, or parts thereof, shall be extended to and installed in other branches of Government work; and

Whereas the said Taylor system appears to be of such a character and nature as to be detrimental to the best interests of American workingmen, being in its essential parts a "high-speed" process, where none but the strong survive and they being crowded con-

stantly to the maximum point of physical exertion, to the end that an increased output may be obtained and at a low labor cost; and

Whereas it has ever been recognized that one of the highest functions of any Government is to guard with zealous care the happiness and welfare of its great army of producers; and

Whereas the partial or complete installation of the said Taylor system in Government work is a matter of tremendous importance to the people of the United States, and may be followed by consequences of a far-reaching character both to capital and labor; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Labor be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to investigate thoroughly and completely the so-called "Taylor system" of shop management with especial reference to—

First. Its effect on employees.

Second. Its applicability to Government works.

Third. Its effect on wages and labor cost.

Fourth. Its possible reduction of the expense of manufacture.

Fifth. To what extent, if any, it is being adopted in Government work, and its effect.

Said committee to make a full report to this House as to whether, by reason of any facts thus ascertained, there should be legislation by Congress with reference thereto.

Said committee as a whole, or by subcommittee, is authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths; and

Said committee is hereby authorized to employ such stenographic or clerical assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions and purposes of this resolution and to pay the expense thereof from the contingent fund of this House upon warrants signed by chairman of said committee.

Mr. Pepper said :

"So far as the Government is concerned, it has been in effect at the Watertown Arsenal about two years. It is being tried at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and it is proposed to install it at the Rock Island Arsenal. A number of private institutions—a number of them in Philadelphia—are now using the system. The Midvale Steel Works and a great number of manufacturers have started it. Some of them have the system only partially, and some of them have it complete.

The Taylor system comprehends a great deal more than the speeding up of the workmen. That is only one of the things. The system is not original with Mr. Taylor. He compiled a great many things together and advocated them as a general system. Nothing has been done at Watertown towards the inauguration of the speeding-up process and trying to eliminate those who have not been able to reach a certain standard. But, of course, Gen. Crozier says that if it works any hardship to the laboring man he will stop short at that; *but he is to be the judge.*

Mr. Taylor himself says that the system must be carried out in full, or he will not stand responsible for its effectiveness, and the natural result is that if a man can not attain this high speed—that is, if he can not perform this greatest amount of work in a given space of time—he will find himself without a job. He will be eliminated. One of the illustrations he uses is in the case of carrying pig iron and loading it on cars. The men who had been handling the pig iron had been loading 16 tons per day on the car. By various experiments and by picking out the big, husky fellows, and by encouraging them, it was found that it was possible for some to carry 48 tons in a day. That became the standard; it was what the best man he could find could carry in a day, working under a constant pressure all the time, and, while the other men were getting \$1.15 per day, he at once paid the man who could carry 48 tons per day \$1.85. He did not explain how that man felt when he went home to his family and what was the effect on the man himself for putting forth that extra exertion.

Mr. Taylor has made one general proposition; that is, that a man who can not reach this highest standard in one line of work will find some other kind for which he is better suited. But suppose every industry in this country should adopt this system? You can see what it will result in. Here is only one part of it saying in a general way that these men will be provided for in other places.

This would result in a great many men being thrown out of employment altogether, resulting in a great army of unemployed men, as men can not all be of one standard.

The effect of throwing out of employment 100 blacksmiths, say men who are 40 years of age and who are accustomed to a certain line of work and working environment would be serious. They would not be able to labor effectively if thrown out of their accustomed employment.

Suppose this system is carried to its ultimate conclusion, and men are put to the greatest physical test that the human organism can stand. In other words, this system has no regard for the physical welfare of the man. A laborer can work at a certain standard to be ascertained day by day, taking into account his rest at night and his other bodily wants. He can go on indefinitely and can work at a still greater rate of speed and accomplish more by calling upon his reserve force. By doing so he may attain greater efficiency, but that reserve force, having been called into play for a few years, is worn out, and the man is left a charge upon the community. Now, this Taylor system is calling upon the reserve force of the man in order to turn out the greatest amount of work in the least space of time

Mr. Taylor also has a system to protect the laborer. In case of accident he punishes the working men by a reduction in their wages for the purpose of securing that factor of safety necessary to eliminate accidents, but this in many cases simply reduces wages as stated above.

Gen. Crozier (the autocrat of the Watertown Arsenal, says the system has *been a great saving to the Government*, but that he has not yet done anything more. That if this system was to be inaugurated at once that there would not be any workmen left in the shops. In other words, he intimates that the system must be introduced silently, insiduously in order to allay what he terms the suspicions of the working men.

The Government should not approve a system which reduces the laboring man to a mere machine, to an organism which is to be put to its greatest physical test, not for the benefit of the laboring man, but only for the purpose of wringing from that laboring man the highest possible result, regardless of his health or happiness. That would be an unwise policy for both the employer and the employee and as stated in our opening paragraph, subversive of the tenets of our government, which are founded upon the principles of a government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

The working men look upon this as a deplorable system introduced by their employers who do not realize that the laborer is worthy of his hire. This everlasting interference with the system of the American wage earner, only tends to breed discontent and a possible revolution.

A Good Word.

Washington, June 24.—So seldom does it occur that the daily press has a good word for the organizations of labor that when it does happen some surprise must of necessity follow. The Washington Post of the 15th took occasion to publish an editorial relating to the efforts of the seamen of the world to wrest from the shipping companies a living wage and humane conditions. The refreshing portion of the article attributes all former successful attempts made by the seamen to gain justice to have been solely the result of the Seamen's union. The comment further states that the "Seamen's employers are less inclined to make concessions than those engaged in other lines of business. The sailor is poorly paid, badly fed and harshly handled as a general thing, and in the present case his demands represent a totaling of wrongs calculated to stagger his close-fisted employer." The Post states that undoubtedly, even with the inconvenience experienced by the strike, popular sympathy is with the seamen.



AUDITORIUM, ATLANTA, GA., AT WHICH OUR CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

**International Brotherhood of
Blacksmiths and Helpers**

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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rent publication.**

Revelations of an appalling character
have been brought to light by Dr. A. J.
McKelway, secretary of the national child
labor committee, relating to the abuses of
juvenile labor in the cotton manufacturing
industry in Virginia and the South. "If you
attempt to pass a drastic child labor law at
the next general assembly, you will find a
lobby to defeat it composed almost entirely
of representatives of the cotton industries.
In statistics it has been discovered that 70
per cent of the children employed in the
cotton industries of Virginia are illiterate.
In Alabama the percentage is lower by 5
per cent."

Los Angeles is growing so fast that there
is no room for organized labor. Too bad.

Waycross (Ga.) painters have secured
eight-hour day, reducing the hours from
nine without decrease in pay.

Fort Myers (Fla.) unions have secured
an increase for all organizations in the
town of 25 cents per day without friction.

Both Houses of the Wisconsin Legisla-
ture have passed a bill granting suffrage to
women. It will now go to the people for
approval.

William Morris Hughes, acting premier
of Australia, openly declares that "Aus-
tralia will never agree, except at the sword's
point, to admit Japanese immigrants, even
should the refusal mean separation from
the mother country."

Arguments have been made to President
Taft by business men from various parts
of the country urging the recommendation
to congress of one-cent letter postage.
There seems to be a growing sentiment in
favor of penny postage, and no doubt the
day is not far distant when the rates will
be cut in two for first-class mail.

The grand jury in Los Angeles have re-
turned indictments against Bert H. Con-
ners, A. B. Maple and F. Ira Bender,
charging them with dynamiting the Hall
of Records in that city last September. The
first two are ironworkers and the latter is
president of the local union of blacksmiths.
Bail was fixed at \$25,000 in each case.

The Fancy Leather Goods Workers'
Union has just won a victory in securing an
agreement with one of the large manufac-
turing firms in New York. This firm had
prepared for a long fight and had installed
cots in the shop, where they had intended
to house the strike breakers. As a result
of the agreement, the strikers have all been
reinstated and granted a 52-hour week.

The trade unions of England are to be
officially recognized at the ceremonies of
the coming coronation. W. J. Davis of
Birmingham, Secretary of the National So-
ciety of Amalgamated Brass Workers, and
W. Mullen, Chairman of the Parliamentary
Committee of the Congress, have been ex-
tended an invitation to attend by the earl
marshal. Mr. Davis is one of the oldest
trade union leaders in the country. He en-
tered the brass trade in 1861 and at the
formation of the Brass Workers' Society
in 1872 became its general secretary, a posi-
tion which he has held ever since.

The most effective uniform for a union man to parade in is a costume decorated in every part with the union label. It is not the display you make on Labor Day, but the things you buy every day that make the merchants and business men respect the labor union.—The Citizen.

The labor congress which meets at Amsterdam on June 12, will be followed by a five days' session of the International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations. The English representatives will submit a motion in favor of an eight-hour day in all textile mills in all countries. The payment of higher dues will be urged and England will probably be selected as the meeting place for the next congress.

The weavers in the Huddersfield district, England, have been endeavoring to secure an advance of 15 per cent in wages and the uniform fifty-five-hour week, but the employers have refused to comply in any particular. As a result ballots have been distributed to determine whether the weavers desire to cease work until the recognition of their demands is gained. Rumors of lockout are also heard, and a contest seems imminent.

Anarchy and despotism prevail in Altoona Pa. The citizens are deprived the constitutional right of peaceful assemblage by injunctions obtained from venal judges by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Every hall is either leased or purchased by that company and in order to meet at all, the citizens are compelled to speak from the hill tops, fire-escapes, or such other inconvenient places as they may be able to find. It is anarchy, pure and simple. But the shoe is on the foot of the other fellow, this time.

Negotiations between representatives of the Danish Sailors' and Firemen's Union and the shipowners have resulted in an agreement. Formerly the working time has varied from nine to seventeen hours, but the new agreement stipulates a ten-hour day with pay for all time worked in excess thereof. Land and dock work, which formerly was from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. has been reduced two hours. The agreement stipulates that the firemen are not to do the work of loaders at any point where a strike is on. The wage has been increased from 60 crowns (\$16.08) per month to 62½ crowns (\$16.75) per month. After three years the wage will again be increased to 65 crowns (\$17.42). The agreement is a complete recognition of the trade organization.

Colorado Springs, Colo., has been re-organized by Bro. Jack Gilbert, one of our old wheel horses.

The strike of the Holyoke, Mass., shop carpenters has been settled and under the agreement reached, the employes are to have 19 Saturday half-holidays during the coming year. This settlement came in the form of a compromise, but both parties to the agreement are well satisfied as to the outcome.

The legislature of the state of Nebraska passed a law forbidding the employment of women between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. This law affects chiefly girls between the ages of 16 and 25, as women at these ages constitute the great majority of female employes. The employers are now pursuing the usual tactics, allowing themselves to be fined and then appealing the case to a higher court. It is hoped that the law will stand the test. Massachusetts and Indiana have a similar law.

The Convention of the Mechanical Crafts of the Harriman Lines of Salt Lake City, has met and adjourned. The joint shop rules are good, and the special rates for the various crafts, excellent. Credit is due Vice-Presidents Glover and Flanagan for their valuable work, and also credit is due our delegates from various points. All in all it was a very harmonious and business-like convention. District Council No. 12 will now consist of all of the Harriman Lines. We wish for success at their next conference which will be arranged with the company's various managers at the different points at the same time.

Prevailing sentiment in America relative to judicial interpretation of laws is reflected in England. One of the greatest newspapers of Great Britain, Reynolds' Newspaper, editorially contributes the following anent Winston Churchills' recent speech in Parliament: "Mr. Churchill has made himself the spokesman of an enormous body of public opinion by his comments upon the manner in which the law courts have lost the confidence of the people in matters where class and party interests are involved. He was careful not to attack any individual judge, nor did he impugn the good faith and honor of the bench. He clearly stated that the bias was unconscious. He has nevertheless been subjected in the house to disgraceful attacks based upon 'monstrous misrepresentations' of what he actually did say. He was precluded by the deputy speaker's reading of the rules of order from making any reply or explanation. The country, however, needs none. It is with him."

The contract recently entered into by the Canadian Northern Railroad Company and the Blacksmiths and Helpers has not yet reached the General Office, and we are not able to give the details. However, there was a two cent increase granted this year, and also another for next year, with a three year contract.

We call the attention of the Brotherhood to the settlement of the Southern Railroad and allied lines. It has been the one great desire of President Gledhill of District No. 17, to get a uniform rate for our blacksmiths and helpers, and he is succeeding, and the advance in wages has averaged about two cents per hour, and District Council No. 17 is gradually approaching a flat rate, and we hope that other districts will take notice.

The Postoffice Department still continues its discriminative and autocratic program. A campaign of intimidation has been inaugurated at Des Moines, Ia. Newspaper clippings referring to the Postoffice Department's hostile attitude to the American Federation of Labor, decorated with "skull and crossbones," have been secretly posted on the bulletin board. The local clerks in the postoffice are, in great part, members of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. It is reported that Congressman Prouty, who comes from the Des Moines District, and Senator Cummins will be appealed to in an effort to have the intimidation cease.

Through an attempt on the part of the Master Builders' Association of Vancouver, B. C., to institute the "open shop," a general strike has taken place. Vancouver has for quite a number of years past been the dumping ground for a large number of immigrants from all the countries in the Far East, and conditions of labor have consequently been continually growing worse. This last attempt to destroy the organization of labor has been met by a firm resolve on the part of the members of labor organizations to try conclusions with the Master Builders. One unique feature in the Vancouver contest is the fact that the Chinese carpenters have made common cause with the organizations of labor. The Chinese are not organized into labor unions as we understand them, but are, however, members of what are termed "trade guilds," and one Chinaman, in answer to a question as to why his fellow then Irish with Germans, then French, then countrymen also ceased work, replied: "White man quit; all samee no like see Chinaman work; save touble."

A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons making it illegal to assess fines against workmen in cotton factories. The reasons advanced in favor of the measure is that while many factory managements have systems of fining employes for a multiplicity of things, other managements do not. It is claimed that this state of affairs results in unjust competition and has a depressing effect on wages, together with the constant accumulation of abuses.

The General Officers of the Internationals have been called to Roanoke, Va., June 26th, to try and bring about a satisfactory wage rate on the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Also on July 1st they will meet the C. & O. management at Richmond, Va., for the same purpose. The Atlantic Coast Line is in conference at the present time in Wilmington, N. C. Also the Seaboard Air Line is still in conference at Portsmouth, Va. They are all up to the wage question, and we hope for an agreeable adjustment.

STRIKE OF UNORGANIZED.

Collinsville, Conn.—In this city there is in progress a strike of unorganized Slavs in the establishment of the Collins Company, manufacturers of edged tools. The company is an old one, and recently a new style of axe was introduced, in the making of which the grinders were virtually reduced in pay by the added work on it. This caused dissatisfaction and a number of the employes quit, followed by others.

The Slavs are the seventh nationality employed by the firm, the employers in turn having displaced Yankees with Irish, Dutch, then Swedish, then Finns and finally the Slavs.

PSALM "23."

The politician is my shepherd; I shall not want for anything during his campaign. He leadeth me into the saloon for my vote's sake. He filleth my pockets with cigars, my cup of beer runneth over. He inquireth concerning my family, even unto the fourth generation. Yea, though I walk through the mud and rain to vote for him, and shout myself hoarse, when he is elected straightway he forgetteth me. Although I meet him at his own house he knoweth me not. Surely, the wool has been pulled over my eyes all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of a chump forever.—Ex.

Reports
of Officers.
Official Notices

Anvil Echoes.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. DOUGHERTY.

Scranton, Pa., June 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report, I have put in a few days at Scranton and also visited the Carbondale Local at their meeting and found a good lot in attendance. I was with the Middletown, N. Y., boys and they had a conference with the Superintendent of Motive Power of the N. Y. O. & W. We did not come to a satisfactory agreement, so I am looking for another call there before long. I did a few days' work at Wilkesbarre, but did not get a local. I then went to Syracuse, N. Y., and got busy and had the promise of a good local, but when it was understood that it cost each man a day's pay in addition to his one dollar initiation fee, my local did not materialize although I did a lot of work and got in touch with a goodly number of men.

I got word to go to Hudson, N. Y., where the Gifford & Woods Ice Machine Tool Co. has their plant and after working on them for nearly a week with the assistance of the President of the C. L. U., we found our meeting a failure, but got a few to thinking and I have hopes of them getting together before long.

I then came on to Rochester and find that things are not looking very good there. I went home for Sunday and then having the D. L. & W. R. R. up for conference, I got word that Mr. Lloyd, Superintendent of M. Power had taken a trip to Europe and nothing said about meeting the men. I then got busy and had the Secretary of the Federation ask for a conference with the General Manager and am here looking after it. This is a piece-work road and they do not seem to care about meeting the employees.

I hope to be able to report an agreement in our next Journal.

W. J. DOUGHERTY.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

Omaha, Neb., June 16, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me in Omaha where I

had just finished up the Union Pacific District Council. Receiving instructions to proceed to Salt Lake City to attend the Federation Convention of the Harriman Lines, I immediately left Omaha and went to Grand Island.

At Grand Island, I went to the Union Pacific shops to see what could be done in the way of organization of blacksmiths and helpers there. I found one fire running. Talked for a short while to the blacksmith there, knowing that he was on the unfair list from the old Union Pacific strike. His talk is about the same now as it was then, so far as unionism is concerned. He told me he was the foreman of the shop, but after questioning him I found there was only one fire working at any time in that shop, but he said that he will visit Omaha in a short time and have a talk with our brothers in Omaha. This is only "hot air" on his part. Also met the steamfitters who are unorganized in that shop, and I believe they will line up in the very near future.

While talking to this foreman-blacksmith, the General Foreman came over and ordered me out of the shop. I returned to the shop at the noon hour and I was just about to enter the blacksmith shop, when the General Foreman caught me again and ordered me out once more. I could do but very little at that time at the Grand Island shops, so I then went on my way to North Platte, held a meeting of our new Local there, and instructed the secretary and treasurer as to how to perform their end of the work in the Union. They are a very enthusiastic bunch, although they are small in number.

I then left North Platte for Cheyenne, arriving there on Saturday morning. I was met by a committee from Local 127, and they informed me that as their meeting was Tuesday night and a good many of the members were out of town Saturday and Sunday, it was almost impossible to hold a meeting until their regular meeting night, so I agreed to stay over. The committee of No. 127 met me at the train and did not let me get lonesome one moment while I was in that town. When meeting night came I had the pleasure of presiding over their meeting and initiating two members into their Local. They have about three more men in their shop who do not belong, but will belong in the very near future.

My next stop was at Denver. There I met Bro. Kuykendall and Bro. Hayden, and arranged for a meeting on the following Friday night. The day previous to the meeting Bro. Kuykendall took me around to the different shops where I met all the brothers of No. 457, and some that did not belong, but from all indications it will be only a short time when all the railroad men in Denver will belong to No. 457.

Attended special meeting and explained to the members of No. 457 the necessity of their sending a delegate from the Union Pacific shops to the Salt Lake Convention, which No. 457 elected that night. There being only two members in No. 457 that work at the Union Pacific shops, I cannot help but appreciate the good wishes of No. 457 in paying the expenses of a delegate to the Salt Lake Convention.

My next stop was at Colorado Springs. There I met Bro. Gilbert, who had re-organized Colorado Springs Local, and after finding out the situation there I promised him that on my return from Salt Lake, I would stop off for a couple of days and help him organize the balance that are in Colorado Springs, and also start a shop federation.

I left for Pueblo next, as I had some information relative to a member of Local No. 35, who works at the Union Pacific shops at Denver, so I wired Bro. Piper to meet me at the train, as my time was short and could not stay very long in their city. Bro. Piper met me and after explaining my mission there to him, he advised me to meet Bro. Garrish, Secretary of No. 35, also Bro. Hines, the President. After promising that I would stop there on my return from Salt Lake, I went on my way then direct to Salt Lake, arriving there on the 31st of May, midnight.

On the following morning, the blacksmiths and helpers of the Harriman lines were to go into convention, and under the auspices of District Council No. 12, our District Convention was called to order on June 1st, at 9:30 a. m., by President Mixer.

On the morning of June 1st, I met Fourth Vice-President Flanagan, who came to Salt Lake to help me with our end of the Federation of the Harriman lines, which he did in a most able manner.

Among the delegates of blacksmiths and helpers who were there at that Convention, was: Bro. Mixer and Bro. McDonald, of Sacramento; Bro. Mumstead of San Francisco; Bro. Jones of Oakland; Bro. Weber of Portland; Bro. Maloney of Las Vegas; Bro. Goff of Algiers; Bro. Gaul of Pocatello; Bro. Gibson of Houston; Bro. Wilcox of Cheyenne; Bro. Isenhardt of Den-

ver; Bro. Powell of Sparks; Bro. Boland of Bakersfield; Bro. Baker of Los Angeles, who is also secretary of District No. 12; and Bro. Sanborn of Ogden.

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After a three days session drawing up an agreement and straightening out matters of District Council No. 12, we then went into the General Convention of the Shoppe Crafts of the Harriman Lines, on June 5th, at 10:00 a. m. In this convention, we made laws governing the entire shop crafts of the Harriman Lines, and also drew up a general joint agreement to be presented to the different systems of the Harriman Lines, asking for a conference at the same time. Good work was accomplished there by this convention, and while it lasted for nine days, it required that much time to perfect the organization. What spare time the blacksmiths' delegation had between the federation convention, we did not allow the grass to grow under our feet, as the delegates realized they were down there for business and were willing to transact any business that was necessary for them to do. We even held meetings as early as 6:00 in the morning and as late as 11:30 at night, and I wish to state right here, in behalf of the delegation of blacksmiths and helpers, that there was not a delegate among them that failed to report for any meeting that Bro. Flanagan or myself asked them to attend. In fact, it was one of the best committees that I have ever worked with, and their attention to business pertaining to the welfare of our craft cannot be excelled by any committee; or in other words, they were "on the job" at any and all times.

Just a few lines for the benefit of Bro. Baker, the Secretary of District Council No. 12. Will say that he is a credit to an organization for the able manner in which he handled affairs of District No. 12. He was also placed on the Law Committee by the Federation and his work was not finished until the very last day in convention. When he was not in meeting with the blacksmiths and helpers, he was meeting with the law committee. In fact, in my estimation, he was over-worked, and that is the way a good many of our delegates looked and felt after some of our long all-day sessions. The inauguration of the Harriman Federation is a step in the right direction, and I have no reason to believe but what good results will be accomplished in the very near future. Bro. Flanagan and myself tried to keep our craft in the front rank at all times and I am safe in saying that we accomplished that feat.

I wish to state that on Monday, June 5th, Bros. Baldwin, Burquist, McKinley

and Brown, of Local No. 166, called on the blacksmiths and helpers delegation and extended us an invitation to attend the regular meeting of No. 166, which we did in a body. After watching the officers of No. 166 perform their duties, which were done in a most able manner, we then heard some very encouraging remarks from all the visiting delegates, also a very interesting talk from Fourth Vice-President Flanagan, which was appreciated by all present.

It certainly was a grand meeting and it will be a long time before No. 166 will have so many visitors among them at one time from all parts of the country. I also wish to say that No. 166 is in first-class shape and they have a good live bunch to see that it stays so.

The next evening, June 6th, the entire delegation were escorted to a big smoker and entertainment, given by the D. & R. G. Federation of Salt Lake City. There we enjoyed some good straight union talk by the local men present, also from the International officers of the different crafts and some good speaking by the son of Bro. Burquist and singing by the D. & R. G. Quartette and last, but not least, the good union cigars that were passed around several times.

On June 7th, Local No. 299 of Ogden held a regular meeting; so I made arrangements with Bro. Sanborn, the president and war horse of No. 299, to attend their meeting, so we got excused for the afternoon to allow us to go to Ogden. Arriving there at 4:20, we immediately went to the shop where I was made acquainted with every man there. There I found every man carrying a paid-up card. After the whistle, Bro. Sanborn turned me over to a young man by the name of Stone and he received strong instructions from Bro. Sanborn to treat me right and take good care of me until meeting time, which he did to the queen's taste.

We arrived at the hall in tip top shape and I had the pleasure of watching No. 299 transact business, which they, like No. 166, did in a most excellent manner.

Under the good of the Union, I gave them what I had in me and from all appearances, was appreciated by all present. We then adjourned to another room where we all partook of some very fine refreshments, after which we had some vocal selections by the Bros. of No. 299, also some good story telling. I in turn had to exercise my vocal organs, too, which I did as best I could. It was then time for Bro. Sanborn and myself to get back to Salt Lake City, so as to be on the job the next morning. I was certainly well entertained

by both No. 166 and 299 and hope that I may have the honor of meeting with them again. Their members are made of the right stuff and are deserving of a visit at any time from a General Officer.

Returning from Salt Lake, it was necessary for me to visit every Local on the Union Pacific System, as we have consolidated the Union Pacific District Council along with District No. 12, the same as the machinists and boiler makers have done—and car men—and from now on the District Council No. 12 will be known as the Harri-man Lines District Council, of which Bro. Mixer is the worthy President, and Bro. Baker, Secretary-Treasurer. I do not believe that we could improve on these two officers one bit. They are the right men in the right places.

My first stop on returning from Salt Lake was at Cheyenne, where I read them their agreement that is to be presented to the company, and of which we go into conference August 1st for same.

Leaving Cheyenne, my next stop was at North Platte, and I explained the same to them as I did at Cheyenne.

Leaving North Platte, I arrived at Omaha, where I am to hold a meeting tonight for the same purpose.

Tomorrow I leave for Kansas City to explain the same to them.

Then I have covered the Union Pacific both going and coming, and so far, our members have appreciated everything that was done at that convention.

The per capita tax of our District Council is twenty-five cents for blacksmiths and fifteen cents for helpers per month.

I cannot help but compliment the attitude of all the delegates that were at that convention. It shows me that the shop men throughout the country have seen the necessity of getting closer together with each other in order to accomplish good results. Harmony was the foundation of that convention all the way through, and wherever harmony reigns success is bound to come, and I hope that in the future delegates from any craft that congregate in any city in the country will conduct themselves in the gentlemanly and harmonious manner they did at the Salt Lake Convention, and especially so the blacksmiths and helpers' delegation. It is a pleasure for an International officer to represent a body of men of that nature.

I am returning home after an absence of three months to get acquainted with my wife and family once more, and hope by my next report that I will have something better to offer to the Brotherhood.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. N. GLOVER.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

In my last report I omitted to state that I had visited Grand Rapids and Jackson, Mich., and St. Thomas, Ont., and found a good live organization at each place, even though the conditions existing were not as good as they would have liked, especially in Jackson, where a layoff had taken place, and also a very unbearable grievance has been existing for some time caused from a badly constructed soft coal furnace for their heavy work, which was located as badly as it was built, for it continuously belched forth clouds of smoke which for hours together during the day became so thick as to almost suffocate the men, to say nothing of the unfavorable results of working under such conditions. For several months the men through a committee whom I assisted whenever possible, endeavored to get the Michigan Central Railroad Company to do something to relieve the situation, but all they could get was promises, and on one occasion the official was on the point of ordering me out of the office for interfering in their business as he expressed it. He cooled down later on and became a little more rational, after talking to him awhile.

I am glad to be able to report at this time that by continual persistence and agitation, the company have finally decided to build an oil furnace which will no doubt be a great relief, especially in the winter months when the grievance was more aggravated on account of not being able to open up the windows and doors. I am sure the brothers will breathe a little easier now.

On my visit to Grand Rapids at that time I found the men had negotiations on with the Pere Marquette Railroad which were not progressing as rapidly as they would have liked. Since then, I have received instruction from President Kline to go to Detroit to assist them, together with all the other crafts working through a Federation. During the meetings in Detroit, a layoff of the force took place which was resented by the men at Grand Rapids to such an extent that they went out on a strike contrary to any laws governing strikes. This strike took place two days ago unknown to the committee and to five grand lodge officers who were in session with the management at the time in Detroit, 150 miles away. We were unable to proceed with negotiations any further on that account, and it was arranged that all of us would go to Grand Rapids for

the purpose of seeing what could be done to restore peace again, the management agreeing to resume negotiations if we could induce the men to return to work.

On our arrival in Grand Rapids, a mass meeting was called of all concerned, and upon investigation found that the strike was precipitated on account of men being laid off contrary to the seniority clause, and contrary to a clause in our schedule and that of the boilermakers' helpers governing the reduction of expenses, wherein it states that a reduction of hours must take place before a reduction of force. During the meeting, a motion was carried that the men would return to work if the grand lodge officers could get the reinstatement of all the men including the men on strike, and the men who were laid off, even though the hours had to be reduced to a considerable amount in order to meet the required reduction of expenses. This meeting was held in the morning, and in the afternoon the grand lodge officers, namely: Louis Weyand of the boilermakers and helpers, T. L. Wilson of the machinists, G. W. Gibson of the carworkers, J. J. Forrester of the clerks, and myself (the switchmen having withdrawn from the Federation previously), we five met with the management in the office in Grand Rapids, and to them we stated the conditions under which the men would return to work. The proposition was accepted by the General Superintendent, Mr. Trump, agreeing to reinstate all the men, and reduce the expenses by reducing the hours to seven hours per day and five days per week, and giving each of us a signed statement to that effect, and we gave him our word that it would be accepted by the men, who would return to work in the morning. It was also agreed that negotiations for the revised schedules should be resumed next Tuesday, the 20th, so in this way a very disagreeable and unpleasant situation was adjusted and friendly relations between the company and the men restored, which will no doubt lead to improved schedules and increases of pay, which I hope to report next month.

During the month I went to Welland, Ont., and endeavored to organize a local in that place, which finally ended in no results at that time, but which may be more successful in time to come.

I found in Welland two paid-up members of our Buffalo locals: Bro. J. Bilkey of No. 128, who I first met in New Orleans some considerable time ago when organizing there, and Bro. Smith of No. 333. These men with others in their shop (the Canada Forge), who were anxious to get organized, assisted me in every way possible, and attended the meetings. There

are enough men in Welland to make a fairly good local, but as the representation at the meeting was a small one, it put a damper on those who attended, so that they did not feel justified in assuming the responsibility of nursing a local under those conditions.

During the month I also endeavored to get some recruits to our Toronto Local, and for this purpose visited several shops, notably the Canada Foundry, which is like breaking into jail, and succeeded in holding a sort of impromptu meeting with the men during the noon hour. I found some knockers, also some men who promised to attend our meeting, but failed to show up. Still I believe by eternal persistence, we will eventually get some of them at least.

I have recently received the long expected news that negotiations had again been resumed for revised schedules on the C. P. R. at Montreal, and requesting me to come immediately. I was in Detroit when I received the word, but was unable to comply on account of being tied up with the Pere Marquette case above referred to. But now that the difficulty there has been tided over, the probabilities are that my next destination will be Montreal, where we are anxious to get the very best agreement possible, as it means much to our organization in many ways in Eastern Canada, where our prestige is not what we would like to have it, for it suffered much from the reverses brought about through the strike of 1908. I hope in my next report to be able to state that we have succeeded in getting a schedule in which we can take some pride.

Have also recently received the information from Winnipeg that the crafts on the Canadian Northern, with the exception of the machinists, have signed up an agreement for the unprecedented period of three years, including an increase of wages. We hope the men will not regret this long term which no doubt was well considered from all points before signing.

I notice in our June Journal, that some interest is being taken in the matter of establishing a sick and accident fund or temporary disability fund, whatever we may choose to call it, and hope there will be more comments on it in the future. Let's have your views, brothers, whether you are in favor of it or not.

W. G. POWLES LAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS FLANAGAN.

Salida, Colo., June 15, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

As stated in my last report, I was at

Chicago making preparations for a trip over the Puget Sound Extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, for the purpose of assisting our craft both in the promotion of the District Council on their system and the organizing of the Federation of shop trades on the Puget Sound Extension. The conditions of our craft on the Puget Sound Extension, as far as our helpers are concerned, is about as bad as in any place in this country. Our helpers are receiving such a low rate of pay that it is impossible to keep good helpers in the shops. The common street laborer receives more money and shorter work day than the blacksmith helpers, and for this reason our men naturally go where the best wages and conditions prevail.

Upon arriving at Miles City, Montana. I became acquainted with the unorganized condition of our helpers, and immediately set to work for the purpose of bringing them into the organization; but upon learning from the Smiths employed in the shops of the conditions above mentioned, I found it altogether impossible to line the men up at that time. However, I had our men to understand the absolute necessity of having the helpers in our organization, and they have promised me that as soon as conditions warranted, they will see to it that all men working at our part of the business are brought into the organization. Upon being satisfied of the intentions on the part of our members at Miles City, to work for the best interests of our organization in this respect, I left for Butte, Montana, to take up matters of interest pertaining to our organization in the mining districts.

Arriving at Butte, I met Bro. Caddy, and went over the situation with him. On the following night, we had a meeting of our local in Butte, when everything pertaining to our craft in this section was discussed and explained to the satisfaction of all members present. On account of the recent decision of the A. F. of L. relative to the Western Federation of Miners, our members in the mining district were somewhat confused as to the outcome of their branch of our organization. In many instances, the members of the miners organization have made it their business to approach our men relative to joining their organization and have gone so far as to boast that owing to the recent decision referred to, sooner or later the blacksmiths and helpers in all the mining camps would have to give up their organization and join the miners union. Besides this, the horseshoers in Butte have been claiming jurisdiction over certain members of our local, which caused a great deal of un-

easiness among our members. I went over the question pertaining to the miners, and according to the understanding that I had with President Kline, turned the matter over to our Seventh Vice-President, Bro. Evans, with instructions that he visit the mining camps in his locality and impress upon our members the necessity of their remaining loyal to our organization.

The matter of the horseshoers referred to was then taken up with a committee of the central body, who had been appointed for that purpose, and I am pleased to report that we have retained the membership of the men in question.

While at Butte, I experienced a rather sudden change in the temperature, and not being prepared for such climatic changes, having just come from a warmer section of the country, I really appreciated the services of a friend in need, and I take this method of thanking Bro. Caddy for his kindness on the occasion.

Leaving Butte, my next stop was at Deer Lodge, Montana, on the Puget Sound Extension, where I had a meeting of the members of our craft, and as at Miles City, I found the same conditions prevail relative to our helpers, which has caused the disruption of our helpers local at that city which has only been recently organized. As aforesaid, the men on this system were preparing for a meeting of the shop trades for the purpose of organizing a system Federation, and upon my arrival at Deer Lodge, preparations were immediately made for an open meeting of all the shop craft. At this meeting, the idea of the system Federation was taken up in detail, and a committee appointed the same as had been at Miles City, in order to advance the movement on the system.

As the principal shop on this system is located at Tacoma, Washington, I was anxious to visit that city in the interest of our district council and the Federation, but as my time was so limited on account of the approaching meeting at Salt Lake, I found it a matter of impossibility to visit Tacoma at that time, but intended that just as soon as the Salt Lake meeting had adjourned to pay my attentions to the other points on the Puget Sound Extension. Tacoma included.

My next visit was Pocatello, Idaho, where I visited the shops, and took in the situation of our craft in general in that city. Conditions in these shops are not as they should be. By reason of our agreement with the company, the helpers should receive a regular hiring or a minimum rate, but the foreman blacksmith in the Pocatello shops seemed to construe our agreement according to his own mind, claiming that inexperienced helpers were not worth

the same rate as experienced men. He has placed a number of helpers to work at a reduced rate, which is altogether a violation of our agreement. I took this matter up with our men at the meeting, and they decided that as the meeting of the Federation on the Harriman Lines was so close at hand, that this question would be deferred until after the Federation had been formed, when it would be taken up in proper manner and settled once and for all.

Leaving Pocatello, my next stop was Ogden, Utah, where I had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with Brother Sanborn, who I had not seen since the Milwaukee convention. As the day on which I arrived at Ogden was Decoration Day, the shop was closed down, and I enjoyed the afternoon by a trip through the city which Bro. Sanborn and other members of the local. Meeting several of the blacksmiths and helpers, a meeting was arranged for the following night which I am pleased to state was attended by every member in the organization. The Ogden Local is among the best in our Brotherhood. Their members understand to a letter every requirement of the trades union movement and never hesitate to enforce our laws and agreements. The results of our Ogden members' loyalty to our organization is that the conditions enjoyed in their shops is second to none in the country, and our men of this local are certainly to be commended for the interest they take in themselves and others. In company with Bro. Sanborn, I visited the Ogden River Canyon (the same trip that Bro. Kline had the pleasure of taking some time ago and which many of our members may remember reading of in his report in the Journal), but as the weather conditions were not such as they were at the time of Bro. Kline's visit to Ogden, I think my trip was far more enjoyable, as there was no snow storm to mar the pleasure of the occasion. As time and space will not permit me to mention everything in detail concerning the merits of our Ogden members, I will conclude my report as to Ogden by saying that it is a hard matter for any person to pick or separate the best members of their local as they stand one for all, and all for one. Many thanks, Bro. Sanborn, for the courtesy extended by yourself and the members of your local, and especially for that trout dinner. As Bro. Sanborn was delegated to represent Ogden at the Salt Lake meeting, he and I left together for Salt Lake, where we met the members of the blacksmiths and helpers covering the entire Harriman Lines.

On arriving at Salt Lake, I met Bro.

Glover (Second Vice-President), who was also detailed to attend the meeting of this Federation. Bro. Glover and myself with the assistance of our members immediately set to work to organize the consolidated district council of blacksmiths and helpers on the Harriman Lines. On account of the difference in conditions on the various systems of the Harriman Lines, this was no small matter and I think with the aid of the delegates present we have succeeded in placing District No. 12 in a position second to none in our organization. Right here I wish to thank our members at this meeting for the interest they took in the formation of their District Council and especially Bro. Baker, whose untiring efforts will be remembered by all present. The organizing of District No. 12 into a consolidated district places every blacksmith and helper on all affiliated lines under the jurisdiction of this district, and from the opinions expressed by our members at this meeting, it is safe to say that in the future we will be able to boast of a better and more complete organization, not only on the lines referred to, but from the influence of District No. 12, in this entire section. Besides our district meeting, which lasted early and late during the day of the convention meeting, our work at the convention was something for our members to be proud of. The system of Federation of shop trades on the Harriman Lines is in such condition that in a very short time with the proper enforcement of the rules and regulations adopted, it is safe to predict that this system will be able to boast of a thorough state of organization of all the crafts affiliated in a very short time.

At the adjournment of the Federation meeting, I was thinking of making my trip to Tacoma, as previously mentioned in this report, but I received orders from President Kline that my services were needed as soon as possible in the East, and for this reason, I was not able to take up the work on the Puget Sound Extension as I had originally intended. However, I am satisfied that we have a number of members on the extension who are capable of handling their own affairs to an advantage, and after writing both Miles City and Deer Lodge of my inability to be with them at the formation of their Federation and District Council, I left Salt Lake for the East as per instructions, stopping enroute to visit the Locals on the D. & R. G.

At this writing Salida, my first stop on the D. & R. G. results of the meeting here I am in hopes of reporting in our next issue. In order to shorten this report somewhat, I will have to refrain from mentioning the names of many of the members who I met on this trip and whose company

I certainly enjoyed, and confine myself to thanking them all in general, asking that none feel slighted on account of their names not being particularly mentioned.

In conclusion will say that while at Salt Lake, I met special organizer, Bro. Arthur Tyler, who was rather noticeable on account of the part he took in the meeting at that city.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS FLANAGAN.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

Altoona, Pa., June 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since writing my last report many interesting events have taken place on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the strike of the shopmen is still on, and although a number of conferences have been held with the officials, is as far from a settlement as ever.

The organizers, after having submitted to every conceivable harrassment and insult, have been able to change public opinion at least to some extent in Altoona, and the bulls have been dehorned and are not as bold as they were. After the Pennsylvania Railroad had succeeded in having the manager of the Altmont Hotel tell us that our room was better than our company or money, and every hotel man in Altoona had been asked to refuse to let us stop at his place, all of them agreed that they belonged to the Pennsylvania, and were afraid it would make them leave town along with the organizers if they dared to disobey the injunction of their master, except Mr. J. F. O'Neal, proprietor of the Hotel Senate, told them he was running a hotel for the public and did not recognize the Pennsylvania as his master, so we are now here, and although the Pennsylvania and its subjects do not like it, prepared to stay until we are ready to leave.

Having been blocked in every attempt to hold meetings, and as there were eight organizers here, I asked and received permission from President Kline to go to St. Louis for a few days and while there attended the picnic of District Council No. 31, which was a success in every way. I also attended the sessions of the Frisco System Federation No. 7. Bro. Charles Chumley was chairman of the delegation of the I. B. of B. and H. I would like to give a report of the meeting, but had to leave St. Louis before I received it from Bro. Chumly, so I will leave it to him. Judging from the talk of all present, it was a success; and as the machinists, boiler-

makers, helpers and sheet metal men were also represented, the boys on the Frisco will no doubt be taken care of in the future.

I never had the pleasure of meeting a body of men who did business in a more business-like way. Bro. Chumly, who attended the picnic with me, has a high opinion of the members of District Council No. 31 and any smith or helper in St. Louis or vicinity who did not attend, missed the best chance they ever had to enjoy themselves in every way.

Receiving a wire from President Kline that there was something doing in Altoona, I was on my way back here two hours afterward and arrived here in time to have an injunction served on me along with the other organizers, preventing us from holding a basket picnic at Sylvan Lodge, a pleasure resort near here. The reason this picnic was to be held was that a clerk in one of the company's offices here who no doubt had a little union principle in his heart, had posted a notice in the shops, notifying the men they were about to receive another of the now famous readjustments of the fierce work system which in reality meant another reduction in wages. We afterward learned that it had been in the office for some time, but was not to be posted until all of the labor agitators were out of town and then was to be put into effect, I suppose, so the Altoona shopmen could pay the expense of hiring Bulls to slug the strikers on the Pittsburgh Division.

The organizers on the ground took advantage of the situation and the result was that about 4,000 shopmen walked out, and began to make application. This almost caused some of the officials to commit suicide, and a hurry call went up and down the line for all the bulls in the market and these off-scourings of hell began to arrive on special trains and showed their true colors almost as soon as they arrived.

The strikers formed into a monster parade and marched to the shops to try and induce the other 8,000 non-union men to lay down their tools and come out. The company tried to prevent them from crossing the 12th Street bridge which leads in between two of the largest shops here, and had a whole herd of the beef trust and a few insignificant county constables stationed there to stop the parade. Led by the organizers, they marched to the bridge, wavered a moment, and a city policeman told them to go ahead, which they did and the whole herd of Bulls melted away like snow before a summer wind. The short halt, however, had turned the crowd into a mob and as a result the bridge was overcrowded and the railing gave way and a

large number of men fell to the tracks below. Six men were seriously hurt and the sight of this maddened the crowd and they started for the Bulls, who took refuge in the company buildings and most of them have not been seen since. I am glad to report that all the injured men are doing well in the hospital and all will recover.

After Judge Badridge had enjoined the men from holding a meeting at Sylvan Lodge, which he did because the Pennsylvania was afraid it would be turned into a labor meeting and overcrowd the buildings, and which the owner (a lady by the name of Miss Anna Baker), was named as the one who applied for the injunction, had never worried before about overcrowding and never will again after the organizers leave town, a protest meeting was called on a mountain road on a piece of land leased by the organizers, and which was about the only place from which the Pennsylvania Railroad could not drive them for the following Sunday. It was held all right and in a rain at that. Fully 7,000 people attended the meeting to hear the speakers, who were Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L.; Frank Millholland, legal adviser of the machinists organization; Raymond Robbins, a Chicago millionaire, who is a friend of labor; F. H. Flynn and others. Another meeting was held in the street in front of the Senate Hotel, the same evening, the speakers addressing the people from the fire escape on the hotel. Despite the rain, this meeting was attended by about three thousand people, and the speeches made were well received. Even the business men of Altoona now believe there is a little something to organized labor besides agitators, as they have always been led to believe by their lord and master, the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The men in the Altoona shops had the octopus whipped if they had only had a little backbone in them instead of gristle where the bone should be, and while they deserve credit for walking out, to their everlasting shame they walked back almost as fast as they came out. Everything in human power was done by the organizers to convince these men they would win if they held out, but they bit at the old bait that has been dangled before working men ever since the first strike in history, that if they did not return to work at a certain time, they would all be discharged. The company was aided in coaxing the men back by the business men of Altoona getting up a petition requesting it to take them back and be lenient and not discharge all of the men. Some of them told the men the shop would be moved, and that they did not want that,

and neither did the men, who would lose their homes.

"For the love of Mike," think of that—the Pennsylvania talking of moving the shops from Altoona. They know they could never own another community, body and soul, as they do Altoona and its business men.

Compare the attitude of both the shopmen and business men in Altoona with the shopmen and business men in Pitcairn, Verona, Youngwood, Cavanaugh, Dewey and practically all points on the Pittsburg, Cavanaugh & Allegheny Division, who are fighting as hard now as the day they went out and where the business people want the men to win as they know that is the way to get rid of their own chain and the only way.

Now, Brothers, the very worst phase of the entire situation on the Pennsylvania is the attitude of the organizations in the Transportation Department, the very ones who first encouraged the shop men to organize and assured them support (and the general officers of these organizations knew it). Now, when it came to a shown-down, some of these men did after earnest persuasion by striking shop men at Pitcairn, refuse to haul scabs any longer, and the result was that all freight trains were completely tied up for two days, and along came the old friends of the Pennsylvania, the officers of the organization in the Transportation Department, and not only ordered their own men back to work to resume hauling snakes and bulls, but openly advised the strikers to accept the offer of nothing made by the Company and return to work as slaves as they were before they came out. It is needless to say the train men went back to work, and this, the worst blow dealt the strikers, has been by the people who not only advised them to organize, but also to strike before the organizers were ready for a strike. The ministerial men in Pitcairn and Wilmerding and other places, offered their good offices to try to settle the strike, which was gladly received by the men, but were able to do no good, as a churchman looks like anyone else to the Pennsylvania when it comes to granting concessions to working men; nevertheless, these efforts are appreciated very much.

That the men in Altoona are somewhat awakened by the events of the past two weeks is shown by the fact that some of them have really paid application fee and an effort is now being made by the organizers to start local unions here. What the result is going to be remains to be seen. I have a charter list of 25, and most of them have been discharged for being seen near the Senate Hotel, which, by the way,

the Chief of Police has named Ft. Simples, and the Company is now trying to start an organization known as a mutual admiration society, to overcome the work of the labor organizations, which, if successful, will be like the relief—another skin game all the way through.

We have reports from the first meeting that the scabs the company sent from here to all points west of here at different times and who are the ring leaders, had very little success, and the men, while they are afraid to join a labor organization, are also afraid of this bunch of green goods which is being offered to them.

In closing this report I wish to say that no matter what the ultimate result may be, it has been a hard fight and no discredit will be reflected on either the men or the organizations, because it is better to sink with colors up than to submit to tyranny.

Mr. J. F. O'Neal has been a friend of Labor in Altoona. He is now trying to find out if it is lawful to have a local newspaper refer to his hotel as it did yesterday, that the Hotel Senate, the headquarters of the organizers, now attracted no more attention than a pest house containing a half dozen small-pox patients, and pests or not, the organizers are here to stay as long as it looks as though any good can be done, and to come in the future if the men awaken and show they want fair conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER TEGTMAYER.

Chicago, June 16, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

At the writing of my last report I had an agreement that was not entirely settled at the Wood-Smith Co. in Chicago Heights, but am pleased to state that I got that settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The men got an increase on the day work from 2 cents to 5 cents per hour, and also an increase on some of the piece work, and will say that we could have gotten more if the men in the other axle shops throughout the country would organize and get a somewhat fair rate of pay. As it stands now this shop pays a rate much higher than the rest, and, of course, makes it hard to compete with the cheap rate shops. So get busy, you axle shop men, wake up, organize and get a decent rate of pay. The money is there for you, but you must organize and go after it. I cannot understand why men in those cheap rate shops of any and all kinds do not organize, for

surely they have read or heard about the conditions that prevail and the rate of wages they get in a well organized shop.

One would believe that alone would set some to thinking, but apparently it has no effect, and it matters not how small a pay they get, just as long as they have a job. The rumors that were afloat at my last report that the railroads were making up came true, for all in this district are working full time and in some instances have put on more help. From the outlook now, after July 1st, all roads will run full again, and, of course, in that case the other shops will pick up too, and put more men to work, at least, the prospects look fairly good, but I have some men still out of work here, so can fill a few good jobs in a hurry in case any open up.

In working this district I have been out to the suburbs and visited some local or two on every meeting night except one, Saturday. That night, Local 326 and 206 had selected for their dance. That was to have been a fine, bright, nice and cool night, but instead the weather man had in store a wet one and delivered that. However, there was a fair-sized crowd and certainly a very nice one gathered for the occasion and all had a very pleasant time. The dance floor was so blamed slippery that I wished I had hob-nails on the soles of my shoes, for it was your humble servant that was requested to lead the grand march, and, of course, I had to be on the job and do as requested. Our cheerful General Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Wm. F. Kramer, was on deck. Naturally, some of us had to take "Uncle Bill" and get him acquainted. Well, we got him on the floor twice. When William F. started one way his pesky feet wanted to go some other way. After that, when any introduction was made to "Uncle Bill," it was not made on the dance floor. Try as we could, when asked to come hither, he would only give us a look and we knew full well what was on his mind. There was card playing also, and there were some great games played; yes, indeed, record makers. Brother Edwards, of No. 206, was a busy man, as he was Chairman of the Committee. He and his Committee did their work fine and up-to-date.

While I was working on various shops around Chicago, General President Kline requested me to go to Kankakee, Ill., as they had asked for a representative to be sent there at once. I went there arriving in the evening, went to the Secretary's home and found out what was doing there, and he informed me that they had called a joint meeting for that night of the Metal Crafts to consult with each other about

forming a federated or system federation on the C. & I. S. R. R. We went to the hall they were to meet at and found, after waiting until 8:30, that we had about 15 men there all told, and the majority of them were members of our craft. However, we got busy. I gave them a talk on the benefits gained by being federated so long as all worked together honestly and how quickly they could bust up a federated system if one craft tried to use the others for selfish gains. After I gave them my suggestions and advice, we had a general discussion on the subject. All seemed to be willing to federate there, so I promised them I would go to Gibson, Ind., and use my best endeavors to get them to join in the move and feel satisfied that a system federation will be established on the C. & I. S. R. R. before long. After the meeting I was confronted with a spread that was a fine lay-out—the eats were of the best and more than plenty. Say, there is nothing too good for a visitor there. Those boys certainly treated me royally and I certainly appreciated it, too, for after getting knocks and bumps for some time, then to drop into a bunch like these boys, it makes one feel more encouraged, and puts more life into a fellow.

Getting back to Chicago I have been going my usual rounds from shop to shop and if all would come to the meetings and join us that promise to come, we would be fairly well organized here, but they don't keep their promises, so we have to go over the same route repeatedly. I have found employment for quite a number of our boys since my last report, and hope in the near future not to have anyone out of work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
EDW. TEGTMEYER.

NOT TOO PROUD TO WORK.

"Here's a nickel," said a thrifty housewife to a tramp at her door. "Now, what are you going to do with it?"

"Well, mum," replied the hungry man, "if I buy a touring car, I shan't have enough left to pay my chauffeur; if I purchase a steam yacht, there won't be enough left to defray the cost of manning her; so I guess, mum, I'll get a schooner and handle it myself."

Hope for the best, then try your best to realize your hope.

You may say what you please, if you are not anxious to please others.

Our sweetest experiences of affection and love are meant to be suggestions of that realm which is the home of the heart.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER, ADAM LANGE.

Pittsburg, June 14, 1911.

Jas. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

I hereby submit my report for the last half of May up to and including the middle of June.

On the 15th inst. I commenced work with Bro. Tapkin, Business Manager of District Council No. 39, who had his hands full with the work of his District.

At the beginning of the month Local No. 268, as you know, went on strike. After a week out they came to my agreement and signed up with the bosses and all went back to work. A former member of Local No. 268 who did not conduct himself as becomes a member and who had been dropped, was allowed by the Local Executive Board to resume work until their action would be approved or disapproved by the Local, and such penalties imposed as the membership might deem commensurate under the circumstances.

On May 16th, together with Bro. Tapkin, I visited the B. & O. R. R. at Glenwood. The Smiths and Helpers there were formerly members of Local No. 262, and understanding that they again wished to affiliate, I went there to assist in arranging a meeting for that purpose. Bro. Tapkin went into the shop, but the "bull" had me marked, so I consulted with the men as they went out for lunch. I interviewed quite a number of them and I believe we will get all in the near future.

On my arrival home, I was informed that my old employer wanted me to go to work for him for a week or two. I did so in order to get a little necessary ammunition to use in this undertaking.

On the 31st I began my visit to the contract shops in Pittsburg.

On the first of the present month I attended the Business Managers' meeting of the Metal Trades of this District. I visited some of the Smiths at the P., Ft. W. & C. of the P. R. R. on the North Side, Bro. Tapkin accompanying me. We argued and persuaded them to come out, but without success. We also visited the P. & L. E. R. R. shops at McKees Rock, and tried to organize that place, but failed to do so; still I believe, if we can get one man among them, that the rest will follow.

On the 2nd inst., having heard that our Fifth Vice-President, Roy Horn, was in town, I paid him a visit. I then went out to Jones & Laughlin's to see if we could not get the chain makers to organize. They have a great many foreigners there, and I tried to find their leader.

On June 3rd an open meeting of the Metal Trades was called for Monday, June 5th. We distributed circulars and advertised the meeting thoroughly among the shops and in the vicinity where the meeting was to be held. The Business Managers of the various Trades Unions were invited and everything done to call out a large assemblage.

I also visited the wagon and contract shops, the jobbing shops, the South Side and paid a visit to the Wabash Shops at Roop Station, and also attended a meeting of Chain Makers' Local No. 244 at Braddock. This is a good, lively Local, as the men are all actively interested. They are soon to hold a moonlight excursion on Monday, June 26, on the Steamer Sunshine, the proceeds of which will be used to make the Day's-Pay assessment for 1911.

On June 6th I again visited McKees Rock for the purpose of influencing the leader of the P. F. W. & C. of the P. R. R. to assist in organizing. I was informed that if I could get this one man that I could easily get the rest, as I stated above.

On June 7th I again paid them a visit, but without success. These fellows can stand for something that no one with the least spark of manhood in him could endure. I also visited a tool shop on the North Side in an attempt to organize them and to ascertain if they were using the hot stamp as has been reported.

From June 8 to 19 I was in attendance with the Business Managers of the Metal Trades, and visited some of the contract and wagon shops to see if Union cards were displayed in them.

On June 11th I attended the Metal Trades Council meeting at 434 Butler Street and was invited to a meeting on the 13th, which was attended by about 250 and was addressed by H. A. Ashton, of the Engineers; A. Lange, of the Blacksmiths, A. P. Johnson, of the Firemen; C. Doughs, of the Machinists; Robert McGrath, of the Pattern Makers; L. J. Conley, of the Boilermakers. This work of holding open meetings will continue and the Business Managers and Organizers will be the ones who will have charge of them.

The Metal Trades in this District are going on record for the 8-hour day.

Respectfully submitted,
ADAM LANGE.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

News from our
Local Unions...
Let's hear from all

Correspondence.

FROM LOCAL NO. 135.

Schenectady, N. Y., May 29, 1911.

Editor Journal: At the last regular meeting of Local No. 135 the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local No. 135 of Schenectady, N. Y., do hereby protest against the high-handed outrage perpetrated against J. J. McNamara, his brother. We believe their arrest a repetition of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone outrage and has for its purpose the judicial murder of Labor Unions and their officials to the end that such organizations of the working class shall be destroyed. Be it further

Resolved, That the members of No. 135 tender both our moral and financial support and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy published in the Blacksmiths' Journal.

ALEX IRVINE.

FROM LOCAL NO. 128.

June 13, 1911.

Editor Journal: Since my last writing Bro. Ernest Werner has passed away. Bro. Werner's absence will be missed considerably, because of his staunch, upright dealings with No. 128, always ready to help the good cause, no matter when it came. May his soul rest peaceful in the next world, for such was his reward.

Am glad to state Bro. Mooney is back on the job, after recovering from a slight injury he received while at work the other day.

The Sick Committee, composed of Bros. Beacherer, Bentz and Blaufuss, received honorable mention for their duties during the month of June. As the Sick Committee is picked alphabetically each month, it should be every Brother's aim to visit all the sick members during the month they are acting. Remember, Brothers, we don't know when it will be our turn to be laid up, so visit each member.

All the members are working hard towards the picnic of District Council No. 38, July 30. The married men and single men of No. 128 are going to play ball. At this time I wish to remind Bro. John Bilkey, who is in Welland, Ontario, of the

picnic date; be sure and come over with us that day, John. I will be waiting to see your smiling face.

A few remarks made in my first writing to the Journal did not prove successful. That was in regard to the drill hots in Buffalo harbor. Am sorry to say they are lying idle just now, which means some Brothers out of work. At that time it looked like a flourishing season, but things changed quite a bit.

Reports from Daniel Coughlin indicate things are successful in Indianapolis. Daniel has left us two months, and his seat at the meetings is unoccupied, making us lonesome for our great worker. His help will be missed at the picnic, where he would work from morn until night until all was over. Best wishes from all the Brothers, Dan, in your path to success. Write and tell us about the place and how you like it.

I would like to state the 1911 Days-Pay Assessment is now due. Brothers, get this off your hands as soon as possible, and start the good cause at our next convention in October.

Bros. Mandell and Cole are on the job every meeting night. This is two more who are working hard for honorable mention in attending meeting without any absence from none. It is a wonder to me some of our Brothers could not try this also. Come up and show yourselves once in a while, and don't let the business to a few.

Hoping at my next writing I will have more to tell, with best wishes, I remain,
JOHN J. CONNORS.

FROM LAFAYETTE LOCAL NO. 411.

June, 1911.

Editor Journal: We are still doing business at the same old place, taking in a new member once in a while. Will state that the Old Monon Route is pretty well organized right now. We have just lately organized a system federation of all crafts on the entire system. What's good for one is good for all. Just stand by the Union, Boys, that's all that you have to do. Pay no attention to some of those fire-eaters that want to go on a strike every day that some little matter comes up. Organized Labor does not want to have to go on a strike to settle their grievances, they want

to settle them without a strike and if you are thoroughly organized you can settle them.

The Railroad Companies do not want any trouble with their employes and more particularly when they are thoroughly organized.

The writer had the honor of being placed on the Committee to draw up a Constitution and By-Laws at the Federation which we have forwarded to the general office for approval. I will state that we followed the ones that they have on the Rock Island Railroad pretty closely, which has been approved by the General Officers, which leaves no doubt but that they will be approved by them. I think it would be a good plan to have them published in our Journal.

Business is somewhat slack here at the present time. The Monon is working under what they call the appropriation plan, and won't spent a cent more than the appropriations; so, to meet this, they lay the men all off about the last three days in the month, but never mind, Boys, everything will be booming one of these days and they will want you to work nights. Then they will lay the appropriation plan on the shelf and want to discharge you if you don't want to work overtime.

By the way of news, Bro. G. R. Hart, of Portsmouth, Va., placed his card in Local 411. Deciding not to stay here, he was granted another card. Bro. Hart will tell you that he was treated like a Union man while here.

The Welsh brothers, two loyal members of Local No. 411, have gone into business for themselves. Success to them. They are going to make an effort to better themselves.

Every member of this organization should lend them every assistance possible.

Yours truly,

EUGENE PECHIN.

FROM LOCAL NO. 1.

June 12, 1911.

Editor Journal: The Brotherhood at large are beginning to wonder what No. 1 is doing in regard to the convention which convenes in this city the first Monday in October, the day the City of Atlanta and the Southland will welcome the assembling of one of the largest conventions ever held by the I. B. of B. and H.

No. 1 and the committee appointed by this Local to make arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the different delegates as they arrive in our city are very busy. Now, Brothers, one thing Local No. 1 wishes all the Locals to bear in mind, this is the year in which

the I. B. of B. and H. comes to her own—reaches the age of maturity—throws off the yoke of youth and enters the age of manhood, and it was in this city twenty-one years ago, that our grand Brotherhood sprang into existence, and has lived a life of usefulness and help to many a man, and now, as it has grown to manhood with such a brilliant future before it, and is going to celebrate its twenty-first birthday where it was born, it is the duty of every Local to try its best to send a delegate to the convention, so that, after it is over, everyone can say with a happy heart, I was represented at the time my organization became of age. Now, Brothers, we here are as busy as bees getting things in shape. All the committees are at work everyone trying to outdo the other in making good reports of work done at every committee meeting, and as an assurance of how things are going and that everything will be a success, we placed at the head of our committee work that old war-horse and tireless worker, W. R. Golden, which is in itself a settled fact of the success of all work under his ever-watchful eye, ever ready to point out something left out or something undone, which is necessary for the success of the convention, and with the many excellent lieutenants he has on his staff working for the success of this, we hope for the largest convention in our history. The Brothers can come in flocks, feeling assured they will receive a royal welcome in this, the banner city of the South, and whose people are known the world over as people who always have their doors open to everyone that will come: so, Brothers, try and exert yourselves and send a delegate.

We have no water front, therefore, no steam boat excursions, but we have many other things which we are sure will be a great pleasure to the different ones who will be here to enjoy them. The Entertainment Committee is leaving no stone unturned to make the stay of the delegates a pleasure that will be cherished in their memory for many years to come. The Reception Committee are as fine as could be secured anywhere, who will see that the delegates have good hotel accommodations at their disposal. Everyone of them are tireless workers in their efforts to get the best rates obtainable. As they arrive in our city they will be met at the train, and everything done for your comfort. We hope they will be kept busy until they have cared for at least one delegate from every Local in the Brotherhood. We hope, however, for a full representation.

Everyone in the Brotherhood must bear in mind this will be one of the most important conventions ever held and every-

one ought to make a special effort to try and see that his Local is represented, as the only way to have a successful convention is to have a large attendance, and we must all put our shoulders to the wheel and see that everything is done to make this convention a success, and if the Brothers as a whole will do this, we, the committee appointed to arrange for your reception and entertainment, can assure you a successful convention, one that will go down in the history of our organization as the most successful ever held. Now, we, the committee, send through the Journal a special invitation to every Local to have a delegate here.

Wishing for the success of all and hoping to see a large representation on convention day, we remain, as ever in I. B. of B. and H.,

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE,

T. E. Lucy,

G. W. Myers, Chairman.

FROM LOCAL NO. 299.

Ogden, June 8, 1911.

Editor Journal: As I am about to start on my long trip to England I thought I would write a few lines to the Journal and tell you all the news.

On May 24th we had Bro. Code from Evanston, with us shaking hands with the boys.

Our foreman, Mr. Fred Fei, departed for California on his vacation for two weeks. We hope he will enjoy himself and return safely home.

On May 29th I received a telegram from Pocatello, Idaho, notifying me to meet Fourth Vice-President Flanagan on Train No. 4 May 30, which I did, together with our President, G. B. Sanborn, and took him to the Healy Hotel. Bro. Flanagan thought best to call a special meeting of our Local, which we did on May 31.

Just before Bro. Flanagan and G. B. Sanborn departed for Salt Lake City to attend a meeting of District Council No. 12, which was called to meet in Salt Lake City June 2-11, and on June 5-11 they will meet with all the metal trades to perfect a System of Federation on the Harri-man lines.

After our special meeting on May 31, we had one of our old-time parties and will say, putting it in a mild way, that we had the time of our lives, which everybody, even our Fourth Vice-President Thomas Flanagan, admitted.

Our President also took Bro. Flanagan up our beautiful canyon and showed him a good time as no doubt our General President will remember the Ogden Canyon, when Bro. J. P. Stone took him on his last visit to Ogden, and I, with the rest of the

members of Junction Union No. 299, wish he would come again and visit us. (Sure, I remember, nearly snowed under.—Ed.)

I will leave Ogden June 9 for England, and will be gone two or three months. Any Brother wishing to write or send dues to me will kindly send same to A. E. Brown, Box 279, Ogden, Utah, or James Reeder, in care of my address. So I will close for this time, hoping to be able to tell you something about the Old World the next time I write. With my best wishes to all, I remain, yours fraternally,

On June 6th I received a telegram from Bro. C. N. Glover stating that he and Bro. G. B. Sanborn would be up to attend our regular meeting June 7th and every member of our shop turned out in force to hear and greet Bro. Glover and will say, also, it was a dandy meeting. He spoke along the lines of Unionism and made a hit with the members of No. 299.

After our meeting we had a little time on the side and all enjoyed themselves and went home feeling good and hoping to do better in the future than they have in the past. I will say to Bro. Glover, come again and don't let your visits be so far apart from now on.

EDWIN PEAKE.

FROM LOCAL NO. 333.

Buffalo, June 2, 1911.

Editor Journal: It is most always customary when starting in a new hall to be asked how do you like it, etc., and for that reason, having but a few lines to say that we are doing fine, but being in the center of all shops we are all working hard for our annual District Council No. 38 picnic July 30.

At our last meeting we started a base ball team for the season with the following players:

F. Funk, p; C. Forderer, c; C. Boalch, 1b; C. Prout, 2b; B. Woods, 3b; B. Hackett, ss; W. Kalwa, rf; M. Mooney, lf; B. W. Powen, cf, and the following subs: M. A. Murray, C. Koltz, C. Schalk, B. Perrillis, E. Kelley, H. Dean, B. Crowley, S. Christopher, B. Dollner and F. Steinbach; John Caney, captain. We will try and arrange a game with Locals No. 117 and 128 for Labor Day, or with Bro. Caney's Red Hamborgs of Angola, the famous colored team.

Local No. 333 is getting along fine. At our meetings we do see the old reliable Bro. John Caughlan, Financial Secretary of Local 128, but it seems funny that when a member is initiated you don't see him again for nearly six months. It seems to me that they don't care how the officers do business.

I am glad to announce that Bros. Nu-

gent and Christopher are getting well again.

We received a letter from Bro. Eseinnwein, of Soges, Pa., stating that he will be at the picnic. Bro. Fred was our first Treasurer.

Bros. Herman Dollner and W. Kolwa are going to run a mile race at the picnic for \$100 a side for the championship of Local No. 333.

Bros. Forderer, Boalch and Caney attended a football game with Bro. Powers Sunday, May 21, and called on Ex-Bro. Betzner on South Park, and Bro. Powers had to get two cars to send them home.

South Buffalo air does not agree with the Hagertown people. Bro. Caney says that if it was Angola that he would walk home or ride in the coon trolley.

It is with regret that we announce the death of the mother of Ex-President Frank Funk.

Local No. 333 is fighting hard for to have the Brothers to pay the days'-pay assessment, but it is like pulling teeth to get some of them to pay it. If it was to see a base ball game or something else, they would not hesitate to pay.

Our Financial Secretary, W. Kalwa, intends to go into the undertaking business along with L. K. Radez, at Broadway and Davy.

Brothers, Charles Kolz, Ed. Kelley, H. Dollne and Charles Forderer are going to join the benedicks in June. Good luck to them. All they can do is to use the whip on the writer.

Local No. 333 has trouble as well as pleasure. Bro. John Obermeyer was found drowned in the canal at Tonawanda, June 5. Poor fellow, he was a good member. He was buried on Wednesday at Pine Hill. Bros. Bolam and Doyle, of Local 128, and C. Boalch, C. Prout, W. Neyerline and Powers, of Local 333, were the bearers.

Bro. James Martin, who lost his eye at the Pullman car shops, is getting along all right again.

We are glad to announce that our worthy Vice President, M. A. Murray, is going to run for Alderman in the 12th Ward this fall and Bro. J. Crowley for Supervisor on the Democratic ticket.

Local 333 meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Kick's Hall, 624 Broadway, corner Adams, and would be pleased to see all visiting Brothers when in the city of the lakes.

Thinking I have said enough this time, with good luck to the General Officer, I will close. I remain,

J. HOT BAIL.

District Councils.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 23.

St. Paul, Minn., June 19, 1911.

Editor Journal: On June 1st the Blacksmiths and Helpers employed by the Hamm's Brewing Co. of this city notified the officers of Local No. 43 that they wanted their wages increased. This matter was immediately turned over to the District to dispose of, and assigned to District Secretary Anderson and Executive Member Hanrahan to carry out. The rate of pay received by the Blacksmiths at the Brewery was 40 cents per hour and 27½ cents for Helpers (flat rate). On June 5th the District Secretary notified the Brewing Company that a conference was asked for and that an increase of 2 cents per hour be granted to Blacksmiths, also to increase the Helpers, but no specified rate was set as they already received 11 cents per hour more than the maximum rate in Railroad shops (except heavy fires), while the maximum rate for Blacksmiths are 42 cents (except for heavy fires).

On June 8th, the Company called their Blacksmiths and Helpers up to their office and effected a settlement, namely, 42 cents for Smiths and nothing for Helpers, because claiming they already paid more than anyone else.

On the same date the Company notified me of their settlement with the men.

I in turn notified Bro. Hanrahan, and since this case was left in our hands to dispose of, we came to the conclusion that we make a special effort to also increase the Helpers rate in some way (although our chances were not very good).

On June 10th we called at the office of the Brewing Company, but were very much disappointed in not finding the proper official in as he had gone out to the lakes to spend the day.

I then wrote him a letter stating that we wished to see him in person as the Helpers question was not satisfactory to us.

I received a reply that this request would be granted and that we could see him on June the 17th at 9 o'clock A. M. and, of course, we were "Johnny-on-the-Spot."

When we met the Manager at the stated time he showed us that other shops in town doing similar work paid their Helpers from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day for a 10-hour day, while he was paying \$2.20 for an 8-hour day, which fact we could not dispute, but we held on to the Railroad Helpers pay, which are also less. But, by using some mathematics got him to see that his men did not receive so much more than

Railroad Helpers on account of receiving half an hour per day for building fires and also an extra hour at the close of the week.

Seeing very plainly that we could not receive any extra increase by the hour we made the proposition that their Helpers would receive the half hour per day for fire building and we would accept that as a final settlement at this time. After some discussion this offer was accepted by the Company, and that increases the helpers pay 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day, and after this settlement was effected, we felt that we had done the very best we could under the circumstances.

I wish to say that Mr. Edward Nippalt, Manager of the Hamm's Brewing Company, is a perfect gentleman to deal with as far as we are concerned. I would also urge the Blacksmiths and Helpers in their employ to do their best.

Also for them to remember that our Locals meet twice every month down on Wabash Street upstairs in the Federation Hall.

Don't forget the place, Brothers.

Fraternally yours,

A. O. ANDERSON.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO 31.

Editor Journal: Taking the opportunity to write a few words to our official Journal, I will say that District Council No. 34 held their second annual picnic on May 27, 1911, at Linn Grove in the city of St. Louis. The day was a fine May day. Bros. C. E. Francisco, Local No. 12, with Bro. W. Donohue at the gate acting as ticket takers, and answering all questions in regard to the admission fee. Bro. Mike O'Brien, Local No. 159, had the honor of being Musical Director and handled his position in first class style with the assistance of Bro. W. Langeheumey, of Local No. 12. Bro. F. A. La Bee, Local No. 444, with the assistance of Bro. W. J. Hartbeck, Local No. 12, were appointed Picnic Chairmen and handled the bar receipts the entire day. Bro. W. G. Fredericks, Local No. 12, was the Ladies' Man of the day, engaging all the girls for dancing to accommodate his friends from Brooklyn, Ill.

Bros. Boyd, Kelley, McCauley and Decker took themselves to the woods and engaged themselves in a picnical card game and had a good afternoon.

Bro. W. Nichols, Local No. 444, acted as Chief of the Bowling Alley. Bro. Ben Fredericks was the Candy Kid.

We had as visitors to our picnic, Fifth Vice-President Roy Horn; Charles Chumley, Chairman Frisco System; Foreman

Lee Christen, Terminal A. S. S. Foreman, Henry Metz, Pullman Shops, with our Fifth Vice-President and his family. All seemed to enjoy themselves to see our old boy (Roy Horn) with us again. As he was a busy man stating his troubles on the Pennsylvania, and the boys all had a good word for him, requesting him to keep up courage and fight to the limit and have another drink. General President Kline and General Secretary Kramer were invited and could not attend and they certainly missed what we call a good time.

About 11 o'clock P. M. our worthy Brothers, Kiely, Hughes and Strief, sang the favorite song, "Bang, Bang, Goes the Hammer on the Anvil," and the crowd gave them the Ha, Ha.

Bro. Bill Reintenhau entertained the crowd with the Irish hoe down, closing up the picnic. We all had a good time and the receipts were in our favor.

District No. 31 has a base ball team and our Business Agent is the Manager with Bro. Langeheumey as Captain. These are the following players:

L. Arning, c; J. Holland, p; N. J. Hartbeck, 1b; W. G. Fredericks, 2b; H. Decker, ss; B. Fredericks, 3b; Ed. Young, lf; N. Langemuy, cf; F. Wright, rf.

The ball team had the pleasure of playing three games, winning them all. One in particular from Local No. 59 members score 5 to 4. Bro. Mike O'Brien is No. 159's star pitcher and we made him think after the game with his college chums that the boys from St. Louis could play a game when the Captain said play ball.

Work in our District has been very slack in the past few months, and wish to advise the traveling Brothers to bring their Due book when coming this way.

Fraternally yours,

W. J. HARTBECK.

The Department of Commerce and Labor issue a monthly bulletin detailing the number of aliens landing at the various ports, together with sex and nationality. The reports require a month in compilation, the April report having just been received. It gives the number of male immigrants for that month as 95,722, female 40,275, with a grand total for that month of 135,997. There were debarred 1,951 males and 348 females.

This is our Official Button.



Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

REPORT EXPECTED SOON.

Washington, June 24.—“The judgment of the Court of Appeals is reversed and the case remanded with directions to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and remand the case to that court with direction that the contempt proceedings be dismissed, but without prejudice to the power and right of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish by a proper proceeding contempt, if any, committed against it.”

The above is the closing sentence in the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court whereby the criminal sentences imposed on the officials of the American Federation of Labor were set aside. Pursuant to and in accordance with the decision, Justice Wright appointed a “committee” of attorneys, J. J. Darlington, Daniel Davenport and James Beck, attorneys for the Anti-Boycott Association and the National Manufacturers’ Association, and who assisted in the prosecution of the American Federation of Labor, to “inquire whether there is reasonable cause to believe the said persons guilty as aforesaid, and if yea, they are hereby empowered and directed forthwith to prepare, file, present and prosecute against the persons heretofore first named charges of contempt of court to the end that the dignity of the court be established, vindicated and satisfied.”

It is now stated that the “committee” has concluded its labors, and are ready to submit its findings. The report will not be made public until it is actually filed with the court. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court it is within the jurisdiction of Justice Wright to determine whether or not a contempt has been committed, and under the ruling Justice Wright can now reimpose the sentences against President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and John Mitchell, should he desire to do so. If Justice Wright still entertains the same venomous spirit toward the American Federation of Labor officials as he did when the jail sentences were imposed it is not difficult to predict the outcome of the present proceeding.

OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE.

A Conference of Labor Officials Has Been Called to be Held at Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday, June 29.

Washington, June 24.—At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, June 12-

17, a joint conference was held with the executive officers of the Building Trades Department, Metal Trades Department, and the Union Label Trades Department, and it was decided that a conference should be held in the Dennison Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, beginning at 11 o'clock, Thursday morning, June 29, 1911. It is urged in the official communication which has been sent out, that at least one officer of each of the International organizations be present, for the purpose of discussing the necessity of co-operative and energetic action for the raising of funds to aid the officers of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in what has been termed “The McNamara Case,” and for the prosecution of the kidnappers, and to take such action as the ends of justice may warrant. The conference first referred to decided that all National and International labor organizations be called upon and urged to contribute an amount equal to 25 cents per member, the International officers to raise the amounts from their respective membership in the form and manner best adapted to each organization, and the amounts received transmitted to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, who is also Secretary of the McNamara Legal Defense Committee. It is anticipated that the conference to be held on June 29 at Indianapolis, will be largely attended.

RESOLUTION.

At the last regular meeting of Electric City Local 301, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the officers and members of Electric City Local 301, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, do hereby protest against the high-handed outrage perpetrated against J. J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

“We believe this arrest to be a repetition of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone outrage, and has for its purpose the judicial murder of labor unions and their officials, to the end that such organizations of the working class shall be destroyed; be it further

“Resolved, That we tender both our moral and financial support and that a copy be spread on the minutes, also copy sent to our Official Journal, and Schenectady Citizen for publication.”

Keep away from Philadelphia, Pa. A strike is on there.

ITEMS THAT MONEY CAN'T BUY.

To those who are toiling from morning
'til evening,
And struggling in vain to keep bread on
the shelf,
No doubt it oft seems 'twould be almost
like heaven,
To roll through the world with abun-
dance of pelf;
But there's many a man by Dame Fortune
exalted,
Who rides in his carriage and holds his
head high,
Who would give all the gold he so care-
fully salted
For a few of the items that money can't
buy.

'Tis true, gold can purchase full many a
pleasure,
And many a comfort is wooed by its
sheen;
But often the poor man possesses a treas-
ure
That cannot be purchased by nabob or
queen.
The health that depends not on doctor's
prescriptions,
The peaceful content for which million-
aires sigh,
And the plain, quiet life, free from cares
and afflictions
Are some of the items that money can't
buy.

The knave who by fraud and dishonest con-
niving,
Amasses a fortune not rightly his own,
May flatter himself that his conscienceless
thriving
Will bring him but joy in his mansion
of stone;
But when comes the day of Divine com-
pensation,
When every man's deeds are laid bare to
the eye,
He may find that he lacks, spite of riches
and station,
Just a few of the items that money can't
buy.

When fret not that fate has ordained you
to labor
In humble seclusion, unnoticed by all;
With love in your home and good will to
your neighbor,
Your joys may be many, though your
profits be small.
Manhood unsullied by greed or ambition,
A conscience to look every man in the
eye,
And a spirit that scorns not its humble
condition,
These are the items that money can't
buy.

—Selected.

PRINTER'S PROGRESS.

The scale of the German Typographia of Evansville, Ind., has been increased from \$18.60 to \$19.20 for the year 1911, with a further increase to \$19.50 for the year 1912.

The newspaper scale at Muncie, Ind., has been increased \$1.00 per week for one year. The following year an added increase of 50 cents, to continue for two years, and the third year, a total increase of the present scale of \$200 per week to be in force the following three years.

At Eugene, Ore., after a strike lasting for two years with the Yaran Printing Company, a settlement has been reached and it will hereafter be a Union office throughout.

Arrangements have been entered into with three concerns in Fond du Lac, Wis., whereby the job men receive a \$2.00 per week increase and the machine operators \$1.00 per week increase.

Chicago Swedish Union has secured an increase of \$1.50 per week for all hand work employes, with a total increase (over the present scale) beginning July 1, 1913, of \$2.40.

The first agreements ever entered into between the Typographical Union and the publishers of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., have been concluded. An increase of \$2.00 per week has been secured.

The German Typographia of Winnipeg, Man., has secured an increase of \$2.00 per week, while the men on machines have secured one-half hour reduction in working time.

At Centralia, Ill., agreements have just been entered into securing to the employes advances of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week for all members.

AFTER THE CHURCH "SYSTEM."

Rev. Henry Spencer Booth, the resigned pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church of Morristown, today gave out a letter to Bishop William F. Anderson of Chattanooga, President of the Holston Conference, of which Mr. Booth is a member. In the letter he says he is cutting in earnest at the "roots of the evils that are sapping the vitality of Christianity, and that he begins on his own denomination."

He affirms that there is "too much watered stock in Methodism," that preachers and other officials had statistics as to the number of conversions, etc., to make a fine showing in reports and to "maintain prestige;" that the church had "gone daffy" on "organization," and "machinery," "and thus largely crushed and ground the very life out of what little religion we have had."

Expressing cordial personal esteem for Bishop Anderson, the letter concludes:

"I am after 'the system.' I call to Methodist preachers everywhere, who are weary of acting as puppets in the toils of a great ecclesiastical machine, to unite in opposing the abuse and espionage to which they are constantly subjected and to protest vigorously and forcibly against the oligarchy."

Rev. Booth declares he will carry his campaign into every State in the Union.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION SPASM.

Labor Leaders Enjoined From Speaking In An Amusement Park at Altoona, Pa., to R. R. Employees.

No one can imagine the burdens that are being carried by the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Evidently it is money in the coffers of this monstrous corporation to keep their employes in absolute subjection. The following is enough to drive the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad into the most radical unionism. It means their jobs to be caught talking to an organizer; it means blacklist if discharged, but trade unions have come up through great tribulations, and even the great Pennsylvania Railroad is not going to stop the onward march of the labor movement. *What do you think of this?*

Arrangements had been completed in Altoona, Pa., for a mass meeting to be held in one of the public amusement parks on Sunday, June 4. The meeting was arranged for the purpose of listening to prominent speakers in the labor movement, and the employes in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had been invited to attend. The Railroad Company has many ramifications and upon the information reaching the Company that a meeting was to be held in the amusement park they procured an old lady who was a part owner in the park to sue out an injunction against the lessees of the park prohibiting the lessees from permitting the meeting to be held, stating in the injunction that the park was only to be used for "moral" amusements. It was apparently expected that the injunction would be violated and the meeting held. It was decided, however, to change the meeting place to a piece of ground on the side of a hill, the property being owned by those who are sympathetic toward the labor organizations. An attempt was then made to bring pressure to bear against those who owned the latter piece of property to also forbid the meeting, but their pleas were unavailing. The meeting was held on Sunday per schedule and there were present some 6,000 in the audience. Secretary

Morrison, Raymond Robbins and Frank Millholland were the speakers. That night there had been another meeting scheduled to take place near one of the hotels in Altoona and just prior to calling the meeting to order the Mayor telephoned to Secretary Morrison stating that the ministers of the city had protested against a labor meeting being held on Sunday. Mr. Morrison replied that labor sermons would be preached and that nothing would be said that could give offense to any of the ministers in the city, and upon this statement the Mayor withdrew his objections and the meeting was held. It is rather an amusing incident that an injunction should be issued against the holding of a public meeting in an amusement park—a place where meetings of this character are usually held, and demonstrates the lengths to which employers of labor will go in endeavoring to frustrate any movement looking toward the organization of men who work for wages. Present indications are to the effect that the strike of the men on the Pennsylvania Railway System is becoming more and more effective as time goes on.

A PERTINENT ARGUMENT.

Excerpt of a Speech Made in Congress Alluding to Labor Makes a Lucid Comparison.

Congressman John G. McHenry of Pennsylvania delivered a speech in the house a few days ago on the farmers' free list, a portion of which is full of interest and deftly put:

"We have drifted away from our original moorings, and listening to the seductive plea of the dollar, we have forgotten the interests of the man. The wage-earner, from the standpoint of production, is in the same class as the farmer, but, unlike the farmer, he has not the help of the soil, the sun and rain, nor has he additional capital. He is dependent alone upon his own physical and mental energies which God has given him. He can do a certain number of days' work in his life and no more.

"There is no loss so great as the loss of labor of a day's work. It is the capital account of the workman. He cannot replace it. Nobody can. Nature has allotted him a given number of days. He cannot sell them twice. He cannot issue new stock and increase his capital like the manufacturer and corporation. In times of prosperity protection gives him the little end of the increased profit. In times of depression, he must bear the big end of the loss, for he must bear a double loss—the loss of his earnings and the loss of a portion of his capital in every idle day, which he cannot replace."

BOUND TO WIN.

Now, Brothers of this great organization,
We want to make our union the best in the
nation;

Put your shoulder to the wheel and help
the cause,

And make all your arguments without any
flaws.

Always read and think before you sign,
And write it so you can see it any time.

For foremen look for technicalities,
So we must put our best men on commit-
tees.

And in this way we are bound to succeed,
And put the blacksmiths and helpers in the
lead.

The blacksmiths and helpers—a mighty
craft—

They run their business without any graft;
He's onto his job with a helping hand—

He is here, he is there, he covers the land.
Brother blacksmiths and helpers, stand by
this man,

And I know he will do the best he can.

And I know that employers will all sign
For a man's behind the pen—Brother Kline.

Our secretary won't let you lag any more,
Whether you work in this shop or on dis-
tant shore;

If you are behind in your dues, look out!
When you are traveling along the interna-
tional route,

For your book will have to look good and
clean,

Or dig down in your pockets and produce
the long green.

Now, the man that is the back-due tamer
Is the fat man in the Monon—Brother
Kramer.

—Local No. 206.

CAN'T SIGN AWAY RIGHTS.

**Supreme Court Holds Employees of
Railroads Cannot Do This.**

Under a decision rendered recently by Justice Hughes of the United States supreme court, employees of railroads in Iowa cannot sign away their right to damages for injuries suffered through the neglect of their employers. The fact that they may be members of a relief association and have signed contracts relieving the railroads of liability for damages in case of injury does not affect their rights.

An Iowa law passed in 1898 established this proposition. The constitutionality of the law was attacked when Charles L. McGuire sued the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company for \$2,000 damages for injuries. McGuire had been given \$882 by the Burlington relief department,

an association maintained by the railroad and its employees, one of the regulations of which was that employees must elect between accepting relief from it and pressing a claim against the company.

WOMEN AND THE LABEL.

If every woman connected directly and indirectly with the trade union movement, either through being a wage earner herself, or by father, husband, brother or son being affiliated with some one of the various organized crafts, fully understood or realized the almost unlimited power within her grasp to help lift the heavy yoke of industrial oppression from the thousands upon thousands of our weary, ill-paid, downtrodden workers, she would unhesitatingly rise to meet the occasion and help create the demand for the union label.

The label is a certification that the article has been made in a sanitary workshop and not handled by persons having any infectious or transmissible disease, that it has not been made in a sweatshop—the breeding places of tuberculosis and many other equally fatal diseases which may be easily transmitted to purchasers of sweatshop and prison made clothing.

American women who believe in the law of love and kindness, should remember they are prime factors through whose instrumentality thousands of toiling, struggling lives could be made brighter, the true standard of home established with better conditions, humanity uplifted and the evils of child labor abolished.

Certainly no greater mission work confronts American women today than the union label movement.

No stronger contrasts of right and wrong can be found in any field of work than among the wage earner and American employers today, there is no available force of greater power for bringing about a speedy and rightful adjustment than American women taking up the cause of the union label.—San Antonio Dispatch.

Light and wholesome griddle-cakes: Pare the crust from a stale loaf of baker's or light home-made bread, crumb it into a porcelain dish and pour over it a pint of boiling milk. Cover and let it stand for ten minutes. When it swells add the yolk of two eggs, well beaten, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a half-teaspoonful of salt, a fourth of a cupful of sifted flour and the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Then beat until the batter is smooth and velvety as cream. Add no baking powder, as the beating makes it light. Drop it in little cakes on a hot griddle; bake quickly.

Buy only
Union-Made
Goods...

Ladies Auxiliary

The Labor
Protects the
Home...

WOMANLY WISDOM.

The trials that make us
Fume and fret,
The burdens that make us
Groan and sweat,—
Are the things that haven't
Happened yet.

Make your life a blessing to everybody about you.

To keep clothes from freezing to the line put a handful of salt in the last rinsing water.

After peeling apples drop them into cold water. This will prevent their becoming discolored.

To suit both those who like beef-steak rare and well done, cut it in two and partly cook one piece before putting the other one on.

Hang a shoe brush up in front of the iron scraper, and try to get the men in the habit of using it to take off the mud the scraper leaves.

Washing lamp chimneys by immersing them in water often makes them brittle. A safer way to clean them is to hold them for a few minutes over a steaming kettle. Then polish them briskly with a soft cloth.

One of the rewards of wide reading is the broadened outlook it gives one on life. The well-told experiences of others seem to become a part of your own and hardly distinguishable from them in the memory.

A small square of blanket folded over and sewed up, leaving one end open, makes an effective foot warmer for any one troubled with cold feet, and will add greatly to one's comfort these cold nights. This is more convenient and satisfactory than the usual hot water bottle.

It seems as if almost anybody could bake an apple so that it would be nice eating; but here is a way that is extra good: With a narrow-bladed knife take out the core, fill the hole with sugar, set the apple into the oven in a dish that will hold water and keep plenty of water around it until it is soft, and it will be fit for anybody to eat, farmer or king.

Raw potatoes are better for frying

than cooked ones. Slice them very thin into cold water; have a frying pan well covered with boiling hot fat; throw the potatoes in with all the water that will adhere to them—it lightens and cooks them. Season, and turn over them in another frying pan. Lift it often and turn the bottom ones on top. When nearly done take off the covering pan and let them brown.

An easy way to take a steam bath: Place a pail that is three-fourths full of boiling water under a cane seated chair. Slip two hot bricks into the water. It is well to have one or two more heating for some one else to drop into the water to keep up the steam. Sit down in the chair, covering the body entirely with a blanket after removing all clothing. Let the blanket fall to the floor so that all the steam may be kept in. Sit in the chair as long as the steam rises then quickly wrap yourself in a hot dry blanket and instantly get into bed and keep closely covered.

To cure beef tongues: Trim and dry them into boiling water for a few minutes to "plump" them, and close the pores so as to retain the juices. When cool, rub them with a mixture in the proportion of one pint of salt, one teaspoonful of saltpeter, and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar to every twenty pounds of tongue. Pack them in an earthen vessel, not a tin or iron one. Sprinkle lightly with salt and put a weight on top. Turn them every other day, putting the bottom ones on top and packing them closely. Let them lie about ten days, then hang them up, and when dry put them into bags to keep from the flies. If you do not wish to use a whole tongue at once, it does not hurt to cut one in two.—From February Farm Journal.

It saves much hard work in keeping heavy bedclothes tidy under the usage they ordinarily receive from the boys and hired men, to have a breadth of muslin or calico firmly basted over the upper end of quilts and bed comforters. This can be removed often and washed with much less work than to put the whole big comforter in the tub.

**The Grim Reaper
Invades the Homes
of Our Brotherhood**

In Memoriam.

From Local Union No. 461

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things, and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death, our beloved brother and fellow workman,

WILLIAM JERNBERG,

worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the Most Merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear this loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and also be recorded in our minutes.

GUST P. KRAUSE,

PETER CHRISTOFFERSON,

O. O. POSEN,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 2.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to take from our midst by death our beloved

WIFE OF BRO. CURTIS H. TAPSCOTT;

therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local, hereby extend to our brother and his family our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow and bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be read on our minutes, copy sent to our bereaved other, and a copy sent the Journal for publication.

W. D. WHITEHEAD,

A. J. HUMPHRIES,

I. R. LOWRY,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 128.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

BROTHER OF THOMAS MODERMOTT;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of all good things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and also to our official Journal for publication.

MICHAEL DAWDALL,

JOHN COUGHLIN,

F. C. BOLAM,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 433.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things, and Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst our beloved brother,

J. R. HACKER,

a worthy and respected member of our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear the loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy to our official journal for publication, and that they be spread on the minutes of this union.

A. H. ENGLEKING,

J. H. KIRKUP,

W. CONSTANCE,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 286.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His mercy to remove the beloved

SON OF BRO. W. B. BUCHANAN;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the family their sincere sympathy in their hour of trouble, and we pray that God will comfort and protect them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, and a copy sent the Journal, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

E. M. WILSON,

CHAS. ALBRITTON,

F. NELSON,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 128.

At our last meeting the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from the scene of his earthly labor our respected brother,

ERNEST WERNER,

a worthy member of our Local; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local, in a spirit of friendship and true brotherly love, do mourn with the bereaved family the loss of him who in life was so near and dear to us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as brothers, do most truly and sincerely offer our deepest sympathy at this time and condole with the bereaved family in this their great affliction; and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be put on the minutes, a copy sent to the family of our late brother, and a copy sent to the official journal for publication.

FRANK BEACHERER,

JAS. H. WALSH,

F. C. BOLAM,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 273.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

MOTHER OF BRO. H. E. WILLIAMS;
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother in his hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain him in his sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother; a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

A. E. GARNER,
L. D. RICHARDSON,
J. W. BRIGHTMAN,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 483.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from his earthly to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

FATHER OF BRO. F. OLIN.

WHEREAS, We believe the family has been bereft of a kind father, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and also be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

DANIEL S. DIBBLE,
EDWARD D. ROBERTS,
WM. J. WILLIAMS,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 333.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take unto Himself our well-beloved brother and shopmate,

JOHN OBERMEYER.

whose memory will ever be cherished by every true man. His was a life of honesty and labor well performed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend their sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and we pray that God will comfort and strengthen them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, and a copy sent the Journal for publication, and that the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

C. SCHULTZ,
C. BOALCH,
C. PROUT,
E. HUGENT,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 212.

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

SISTER OF BRO. WM. T. McMURRAY;
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the bereaved family their sincere sympathy, and we pray God may protect and comfort them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the brother, also the official journal for publication, and also to be spread on the minutes of this Local.

E. QUAST,
E. WEDGEWOOD,
P. FREEMAN,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 322.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, That God in all of His mercy has called to a better home the beloved

SON OF BRO. A. KOONTZ;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of trouble, and pray God who is just, will give them strength to bear their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

J. F. ECKERLY,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 273.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

MOTHER OF BRO. WALTER ANDERS;
therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend their heartfelt sympathy to the brother and family in the hour of their affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication and also to the family of the deceased, and the same to be recorded in our minutes.

A. E. GARNER,
L. D. RICHARDSON,
J. W. BRIGHTMAN,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 299.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things, in his infinite wisdom, to call to himself the

SISTER-IN-LAW OF BRO. J. P. STONE;
therefore, be it

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Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the Brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and that the same be recorded upon the minutes of our meeting.

SAM DRYSDALL,
MORGAN JONES,
HOWARD SPRACHER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 433.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Creator of all things and Ruler of the universe to call from our midst

BRO. JOSEPH LAMBLE;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local convey to the family of our deceased brother, its sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good may sustain them in their desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official Journal for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of the Union.

A. H. ENGLEKING,
J. H. KIRKUP,
WALTER CONSTANCE,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 433.

At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the dearly beloved

CHILD OF BROTHER G. E. WARD;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend to the brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow, and these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal and the same recorded upon our minutes.

J. F. McKINNEY,
WALTER CONSTANCE,
CHAS. CHUMLEY,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 456.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the relentless hand of Death, there has been removed from our midst our beloved brother,

JOHN H. MENADUE,

who has always proved himself a worthy and respected union man and a credit to this organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and family our most heartfelt sympathy and hope that the Great Maker will give them strength to bear this loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourn-

ing for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, and that a copy be spread upon our minutes, and that the same be sent to our official journal for publication.

LINCOLN FIELDING,
J. W. CHANCELLOR,
M. J. ALLEN,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 433.

At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove by death the beloved father of

BROTHER HENRY C. BARE;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend to the brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow, and that these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal and the same recorded upon our minutes.

WALTER CONSTANCE,
E. W. HIGGINS,
J. L. WILSIE,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 30

At the last regular meeting of Rose City Local No. 30 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from his earthly home the

INFANT SON OF BRO. HENRY MORREL;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That the brothers of this local extend their sympathy to the bereaved family and pray that God may sustain them in their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our Journal for publication, and same be spread on our minutes of this meeting.

H. BLANZ,
JOHN HEIDEN,
G. A. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 436.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

FRED HOCHSTEIN,

a worthy and respected member of our union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved wife and family, in this their dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy and hope that the Most Merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear their loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, another be sent to our deceased brother's wife and family, and the same to be published in our official Journal.

E. CROGAN,
W. WILLIAMSON,
W. CAMERON,
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 169.

At a special meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased God in His allwise providence to remove from our number our worthy brother,

ARTHUR RUMFF,

one who, during his life by his acts and walk, adorned the principles we profess; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother our local has lost a worthy member whose brilliant and unassuming demeanor won the respect and confidence of his brethren and friends.

Resolved, That this local does sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family of our deceased brother in their sad affliction, and in the loss of so kind a husband and brother we can only commend them to Him whose goodness bindeth up the broken heart with the assurance that the good and virtuous will meet again in a "House of Many Mansions" in which sorrow, pain nor death can enter.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and be published in the city papers and a copy be sent the family of our deceased brother.

**W. R. CHANDLEY,
J. B. MOCDRU,
J. R. LONEY,**
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 186.

At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, As it has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

BROTHER DAN MULLARKEY;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this union convey to the brother's family our most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sustain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and that the same be spread upon minutes of the meeting.

**X. S. VAN HORN,
WM. MURRAY,
J. C. GILLESPIE,**
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 325.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take to Himself

MAURICE P. MOYNIHAN,

beloved brother of our worthy local president, D. J. Moynihan; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend to the brother and the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our bereaved brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and also be recorded in the minutes of this union.

**JOHN KELLEY,
H. J. MAJOR,
M. D. MURPHY,**
Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 461.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler over the Universe, to remove by death our beloved brother,

WILLIAM JERNBERG,

whose memory will live among us for many years to come.

Whereas, by his death, his wife and family have lost an affectionate husband and father, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers a true and loyal member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and pray that the All Wise God will be a protector to the widow and a father to the fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and that a copy also be sent to the Blacksmith's Journal for publication.

**GUST P. KRUSE,
PETER CHRISTOPHERSON,
A. O. ROSEN,**
Committee.

STRANGE HOW WE LIVE.

Nailed by the nail trust.
Steered by the beef trust.
Interested by the banking trust.
Bound by the book trust.
Strapped by the harness trust.
Pinched by the shoe trust.
Soled by the leather trust.
Trusted by no trust.
Doped by the drug trust.
Skinned by the doctors' trust.
Plugged by the dentists' trust.
Bumped by the auto trust.
Cracked by the glass trust.
Soaked by the water trust.
Pasted by the flour trust.
Kneaded by the bread trust.
Salted by the salt trust.
Peppered by the spice trust.
Sanded by the sugar trust.
Jammed by the trolley trust.
Plastered by the plaster trust.
Punched by the slating trust.
Squeezed by the corset trust.
Stitched by the machine trust.
Smoked by the tobacco trust.
Roasted by the coal trust.
Scratched by the match trust.
Aired by the gas trust.
Chilled by the ice trust.
Cleaned by the soap trust.
Skimmed by the milk trust.
Boxed by the glove trust.
Jollied by Teddy's anti-trust.
Canned by the tin can trust.
Skipped by no trust.
All because we don't own the trusts.

—Exchange



DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.



General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4274.
- WM. F. KRAMER**, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. DOUGHERTY**, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. N. GLOVER**, Second General Vice President, 6210 Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- W. G. POWLESLAND**, Third General Vice President, 250 Beatrice st., Toronto, Canada.
- THOS. FLANAGAN**, Fourth General Vice President, 2227 Brainard st., New Orleans, La.
- ROY HORN**, Fifth Vice President, 3503 Clark ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- J. J. GOLDMAN**, Sixth General Vice President, 535 W. 57th st., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. EVANS**, Seventh General Vice President, 409 N. Montana st., Butte, Mont.
- C. W. KOENIG**, Eighth General Vice President, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- GEO. PEACOCK**, Ninth General Vice President, (reserve) 318 Robin st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

Executive Board.

- D. C. TUCKER**, 821 China st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- EDWARD J. RYAN**, 14-A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
- G. SANDEMAN**, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- JOHN REID**, 82 South 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.
- WM. THOMPSON**, 644 Otten st., Milwaukee, Wis.

General Board of Trustees.

- W. I. McMURRY**, 1921 Albion St. Los Angeles Cal.
- M. DONAGHY**, 1044 Papenlew Avenue, Montreal, Can.
- G. VAN DORNES**, 321 Burleson St., San Antonio, Texas.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Take Note.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

Chicago and Vicinity—Special Organizer, Ed. Tegtmeyer; office 234 North Clark st., Chicago, Ill. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. Phone Main 4345.

District Councils.

- 2 **Missouri Pacific System Council**—Pres., John P. Reid, 82 S. 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.; sec., W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 3 **Union Pacific System**—Pres., Geo. Menzies, 2725 Ames ave., Omaha, Neb.; sec., A. G. Kinney, 1518 Fremont st., Kansas City, Mo.
- 7 **Frisco System**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 South Campbell street, Springfield, Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **New York, New Haven & Hartford System**—Pres., James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **Illinois Central System**—Pres., S. J. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave., Chicago, Ill. B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson st., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **New York Central System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 11 **Intermountain System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 12 **Pacific System**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 14 **Northwestern**—Pres., B. L. Burris, Windsor Hotel, Clinton, Iowa; secretary, Henry Coelin, 414 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **Rock Island System**—Pres., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Oklahoma; sec., D. E. Burt, 511 Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **Chesapeake & Ohio**—Pres., D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant st., Richmond, Va.; sec., J. P. Barr, 1840 3d ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **Southern System and Allied Lines**—Pres., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 **Biz Four System**—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **Norfolk & Western**—Pres., Wm. McDermott, 421 Patton ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **Boston & Maine**—Pres., Geo. H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; sec., A. C. Robinson, 22 Pierce st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **Southern District Council**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, care of C. R. Shops, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **Missouri, Kansas & Texas System**—Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 510 Morgan st., Denison, Texas; sec., D. A. McCormick, 1831 Gabriel ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **Delaware-Hudson District**—Pres., Frank Olin, 37 Maple st., Oneonta, N. Y.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 24 **Denver & Rio Grande System**—Pres., Geo. W. Kuykendall, 635 Galapago st.; sec., A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st., Denver, Col.
- 25 **Northwest District**—Pres., R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **San Francisco and Vicinity**—Pres., G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 1020 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **Mobile & Ohio**—Pres., H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **Wabash System**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 East Division st., Springfield, Ill.; sec., Charles W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **Montreal and Vicinity**—
- 30 **Atlantic Coast Line System**—
- 31 **St. Louis**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings, at 200 S. Broadway. Pres., C. E. Francisco, 5030 Brilwer; sec., Frank A. La Bee, 3915 A Palm st.; business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 35 **Queen and Crescent System**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **Boston**—Pres., David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliott st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **Burlington System**—Pres., Nels Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Neb.; sec., Wm. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **District Council of Locomotive Smiths and Helpers**—Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern System**.
- 37 **Seaboard Air Line**—Pres., W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **Buffalo District Council**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beachner, 213 Reed st., Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw street, Buffalo, N. Y.; business manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge st., N. Y.
- 39 **Pittsburg District**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Wm. G. Fullerton, 113 Federal st., N. S.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1314 Junita st., N. S.; business agent, J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 40 **Philadelphia District**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1402 N. 59th st., West Philadelphia; sec., Geo. Schriner, 2516 N. 17th st.; business manager, John M. Tobin, room 316 Parkway bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 7 **Signal Butte**—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John Morrissey, box 502; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **Chesapeake**—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Egle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., A. D. Jones, 20 Roxbury st., Clifton Forge, Va.; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Va.
- 9 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1910½ Third avenue. President, Wm. Lawson, 2432 Leak ave.; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 North 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.
- 11 **Chatham**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Board of Trade Bldg. Bay and Dayton sts. Pres. J. W. Woods, _____; sec., G. N. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. E. Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **St. Louis**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, Wm. Langerhenning, 4253 No. Broadway; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 912 Rutger street, St. Louis, Mo.
- 13 **Macon**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday, at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., W. P. Carroll, 231 Reid st.; sec., W. H. Laverder, 553 Boundary st., Macon, Ga.
- 14 **Vulcan**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Wm. Zickgraff, 1134 Franklin st.; fin. sec., Fred Boland, 1651 S. Springfield ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 16 **Clinton**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Pres., Michael Conneen, 444 11th ave.; sec., F. T. Bergeman, 640 Seventh ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **Freeport**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Socialist hall, Stephenson St. Pres., Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; sec., Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 25 **Twin City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 212½ E. Broad St., Pres. F. J. Graves, 1302 N. Broad St.; sec. O. A. Reed, 422 W. Broad St., Texarkana, Texas.
- 26 **Moberly**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall, Pres., Harry Solomon 61 North Ault st.; sec., T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **Rose City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Heibach Hall, cor. 7th and Ringo sts.; Pres. W. H. Meyers, 902 Barber ave., Little Rock, Ark.; sec. Geo. A. Williams, 202 West 10th st., Argenta, Ark.
- 32 **Houston**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Carpenter's Hall. Pres., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st.; sec., W. J. Noonan, 903 Henderson st., Houston, Texas.
- 35 **Pueblo**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union. ave. Pres. Colvin Hagerty; sec., H. H. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st. Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **Soo**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th ave., Labor Temple. Pres. John Loe, 1815 Jennings st.; secretary: F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **Portland**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 270½ Alder street. Pres., Robert Tracy, 922 Missouriist.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 656 Powell st.; fin. sec., Wm. Stevenson, 681 Michigan ave., Portland, Ore.
- 38 **Pass City**—Meets on 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Cambell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **Elkhorn**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres. S. D. Gibson; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Locals.

- 1 **Atlanta**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave.; sec., Frank Fechter, 508 Pullum st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **Bluff City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Italian hall. Pres., W. D. Whitehead, 509 Walker av.; sec., I. Laudrum, 973 Edna st.; fin. sec., J. L. Schmacker, 187 S. Summerville st., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **Protective**—Meets first Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., William Moneriet, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **Cotton Belt**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Baraque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **Deer Lodge**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Union Hall, 5th and Penn. street. Pres., A. E. Suiter; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.

- 43 **St. Paul**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President J. E. Farrell, 470 Charles street; secretary, A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **Lafayette**—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, Scott Marshall; secretary, Wilson McBride, DeSoto, Mo.
- 48 **Stockton**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 814 E. Oak st.; sec., Wm. Delhidge, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **Omaha**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. Pres., George Minzies, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles street, Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **Sons of Vulcan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, 22½ 6th st., S. Pres., Dan'l Lawrence; sec., Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E. Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **Progressive**—Meets on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at M. W. of A. hall, cor. of Third and Laramie sts. Pres., J. F. McGrath, 705 So. Engineer st.; sec., Arthur Brill, 315 E. 11th st.; fin. sec., J. A. McGee, 1300 E. 4th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **Selma**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 185 Selma st.; sec., E. C. Edwards, 83 Alabama ave., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **Whistler**—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **Tar Heel**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., J. E. Jenkins, 28 E. Thomas st.; sec., W. L. Hadlow, 446 Edgecombe st., Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **Black Hawk**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st., Pres., G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Chas W. Guy, 427 Bratnoble st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 66 **Kansas City**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 5th st. and State av.; Pres. Frank Whaley, 5503 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1102 N. 12th st., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **Big Springs**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodmen's Hall. President L. P. Clark; sec., Edgar Airhart, box 478, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **Beaumont**—Meets second and fourth Saturday at Union Temple Hall, Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 72 **Green Island**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Mechanics hall, 123 George st. Pres. pro tem A. Herriot; sec., Wm. Schraft, 2 Bleeker st., Green Island, N. Y.
- 73 **Flour City**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall, President, Nels Johnson, 1100 Logan ave. N.; sec., A. L. Berg, 1807 Quincy st., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **Milwaukee**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Denster hall, cor. Reed st., and National ave. Pres., Otto F. Hoppe 3306 Vliet st.; sec., John Peikof, 494 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 78 **Ship and Machine Smiths**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Yorkthiemer's Hall, Union ave. Pres., Jas. Dunn, 3104 S. Eighth st.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **Evergreen**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chesnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **Central**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., J. E. Larson, 4107 Carroll ave., sec., Wm. Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **Battle Creek**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st.; Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank R. Dell, & C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 83 **Vehicle Workers**—President, M. B. Zollars, sec., W. M. Baker, 606½ N. Broadway, Pittsburg, Kans.
- 84 **Valley**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres. J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **Huntington**—Meets first and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Jos. W. Miller, 520 18th st., secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **Marshalltown**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., Wm. Dooly; sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **Sherman**—Meets 3rd Friday night at Wetenkemp hall, Pres., C. C. Bullock, secretary, L. C. Korf, 1004 Porter st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **Sydney**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 333 Charlotte street. Pres., Neal McAuley, Ashby Post office; sec., Ira P. McKay, 106 Argyle st., Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 **Enterprise**—Meets every third Friday at Hogues Hall, Broadway Avenue, President, A. I. Raef, 1813 Grand Avenue; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **Marshall**—Meets 2d and 3rd Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square, Pres., R. W. Boyett, 608 Louisiana st.; sec., C. E. Fisher, 708 Sledge st., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **Onward**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at L. F. Hall, 225 Bryon ave. Pres., Matt Avery, 455 S. Calhoun st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort worth, Texas.
- 92 **Pittsalm**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Duquesne hall, 735 Pennsylvania ave. Pres., Wm. B. Tamm; sec., G. A. Morgan, 28 Hiland st., North Braddock, Pa.
- 93 **Colonv City**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Randall Bryant's room, Main st. Pres., A. W. Chisnell, 815 W. O'conee st.; sec., T. P. Stubbs, General Delivery, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 94 **Carterville**—Meets first and third Monday, Pres., Elmer Peasly; Sec., Lewis H. Crowder, Williamson Co., Carterville, Ill.
- 95 **Dubuque**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, cor. Rhomberg and Conler aves. Pres., Frank Watson, 731 Lincoln avenue; sec., Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **Jacksonville**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 E. Forsyth st. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Florida.
- 97 **Roanoke**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, Frank Watson, 817 Lincoln ave. sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 99 **Modesta**—Meets Wednesday nights at F. & I. St.; Pres. L. L. Martin, General Delivery; sec. Ray F. Reynolds, Gen'l Del. Madesta, Stanislaus Co., California.
- 100 **Oakland**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, A. Beaton, 676 E. 24th st.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 1020 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **Tri-City**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott sts., Davenport, Iowa. Pres., Fred Schwartz, 1532 Prairie st.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.

- 103 **Richmond**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall sts. Pres., W. A. Ryan, 3702 Grove ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., W. J. Whitlock, 215 S. 4th st., Richmond, Va.
- 108 **Winona**—Meets 2d Wednesday at Oddfellow's Lodge hall. President, C. W. Eifeldt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Ruddy hall, cor. 9th and Riddle sts. Pres., William Ratchford, 1728 Madison ave.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **Frisco**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel and Main streets. Pres., A. McQuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **Lone Star**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec., G. Garner, 810 Woodard st., Denison, Texas.
- 116 **Helena**—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. hall. Pres., John Howard, 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **Buffalo Polish Blacksmiths**—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater streets, 1st and 3d Wednesdays. President, Frank Walczyński, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 118 **Salem**—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. President, W. Stauffer, Ohio street, secretary, Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **Gate City**—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., W. A. McHan, 730 N. Arthur ave.; secretary pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **Welding**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave. Pres.,—sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **Energy**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., Edward Casey; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton avenue; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 **Dunkirk**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres. Wm. Phillips, —; sec., Frank D. Sweet, 771 Park ave., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **Springfield**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunis Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 126 **Warwick**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night at Central Labor Union Hall, 32d and Washington ave. Pres., C. E. Kidd, 3601 Hunt av.; sec., Lee R. Todd, 216 44th st., Newport News, Va.
- 127 **Cheyenne**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., P. E. Lawson, 313 E. 16th st.; sec., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **Buffalo**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. Pres., James Walsh, 147 So. Division st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Mack st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **Tubal Cain**—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., John Murry, 113 DeGraff st., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **Portsmouth**—Meets second and fourth Friday at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., James S. Mason, —; sec., J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **Railroad Blacksmiths**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall. Pres., Robert Watt, 84 Sherman st.; sec., Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. Thomas**—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., H. Duke, Talbot st., E.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **Port Arthur**—Meet every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres., J. A. Dickerson, 503 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Lanev, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **Vancouver**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. Pres., Eugene Heam, sec., Albert Hillyard, 2252 5th ave. W. Vancouver, B. C.
- 153 **Escanaba**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Union Hall, Ludington st. Pres., Chas A. Bowers, 305 N. Falme st.; sec., G. A. Duggan, 308 S. Jennie st., Escanaba, Mich.
- 155 **Algiers**—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **Saginaw**—Meets first and third Saturday at Shems Hall. Pres., August Laesch, 417 N. 3rd ave; sec., J. W. Burkholder, 315 Farewell st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **Blacksmith and Helpers**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., Fred Bewsher, 332 E. Independence av; sec., Philip Branser, 802 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **East St. Louis**—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 15th st.; sec., Wm. Porter, 723 N. 9th st., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **Fort Scott**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209½ E. Wall st. Pres., F. M. Vall, 503 Couch st.; sec., A. J. Naughton, 17 Market st., Ft. Scott, Kan.; fin. sec. H. M. Peters, 527 N. National ave., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **Ottumwa**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st., President, John Payne, 628 Church st., sec., H. J. Farrell, 328 West Maple ave., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **Havelock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., R. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 234 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **Valley Junction Local**—Meets on second and 4th Tuesdays at Sacred Heart Hall. Pres., Chas E. McHugh; sec., Wm. Gannon, P. O. box 137, Valley Junction, Iowa.
- 166 **Salt Lake City**—Meets every first and third Monday at Oddfellows Hall, on Market street. Pres., Wm. Coath, 154 So. 7th st. West; sec., R. C. Brown, 65 W. Capitol st., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **Muskogee**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **Ship and Machine Blacksmiths**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., Walter Loughery, 217 Collinwood st.; sec., J. P. McCabe, San Francisco, Cal.
- 169 **Chillicothe**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Paint and Water sts. Pres., W. R. Chandley, 221 Hirm st.; sec., C. A. Knapp, 91 N. Hickory st., Chillicothe, O.
- 170 **Montgomery**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., R. F. Hamrick; sec., R. F. Hamrick, 914 Bell street, Montgomery, Ala.

- 172 **Coalinga**—Meets first and third Sunday at Buckley's Hall, Pres., Jas. Johnson, P. O. box 153; sec., H. L. Pierce, 264 East B st., Coalinga, California.
- 173 **Camden**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fitzgerald hall, Broadway and Nuton ave. Pres., H. S. Peeters; sec., John Flannery, 436 Jackson st., Camden, N. J.
- 174 **Sacramento**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts. Pres., E. H. Holthaus, 1421 L. st.; sec., W. Wooden, Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts.; fin. sec., A. J. Schultz, 720 10th st., Sacramento, California.
- 176 **San Diego**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Ramona Hall, Fourth st. Pres., F. H. Brown, 1448 Main st.; sec., W. A. Howatt, 629 Franklin ave., San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **Brazos Valley**—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., H. C. Symank; sec., S. B. Pippin, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **Bellevue**—Meets second Monday at Bellevue hall, Pres., J. P. Marshall, 429 W. Chillicothe ave.; sec., Luther Parks, 108 Buckingham st., Bellevue, O.
- 179 **Alton**—Meets fourth Wednesday at Nathan hall, W. 2nd street; President, O. H. Dillon, secretary, Walter W. Coacts, 1007 E. 5th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **New Haven**—Meets on the second Saturday at Insurance Building, Chapel st. President, Thomas Hutchinson, Parlane st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 **Parlor City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. Pres., Henry Shaefer, 519 B. ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **Bakersfield**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., J. W. Axley, 1009 K. st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 Oregon st., E. Bakersfield, Cal.
- 184 **Des Moines**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Eddie Johnson; sec., pro tem., Jerry Fouhy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Io.
- 185 **Patterson Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every first and third Monday at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutic, 128 Gould ave., Patterson, N. J.
- 186 **Independence**—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 527 N. Douglas st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **Eddystone**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., John Peterson, box 22 Crum Lynn, Pa.; sec., Samuel E. Techton, 418 E. 3rd st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **Benton**—President, Henry Butth, 2807 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **Hammersmiths and Helpers**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Brick's hall, 131 1/2 Lion st. President, Fred Hudson, 108 Lincoln ave.; sec., Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **Marble City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parson, 337 Oak Hill av., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 192 **Queen City**—President, John Czarniske, 574 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., also, N. Y.
- 193 **Star**—Meets on every third Monday at Carpenter hall. Pres., David Trowbridge, E. Main st.; sec., N. H. Kyte, 805 E. California st., Urbana, Ill.
- 195 **Monroe**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall. Pres., J. L. Buchanan, 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Blooming on, Ind.
- 197 **Frop Forgers**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templars Hall, cor. State and Jaysa. Pres., Geo. W. Matthew, 442 A. e. A.; sec., Wm. Ru kke, 148 1/2 Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **Jackson City**—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. D. rahv, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **Scioto**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor hall, Chillicothe st. Pres., V. K. Barrell, sec., P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **Oste City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, J. F. Sanders, 1031 Pyle st.; sec., D. J. Clifford, 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 202 **Hammersmiths and Heaters**—President, James Hanly, 573 1/2 Justine avenue; sec., N. O. Macdonald, 836 Emmett st., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **Paducah**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, W. D. Pa k, 1827 Guthery ave., secretary J. T. Hutchen, 527 Harahan Blvd., Paducah, Ky.; fin. sec. G. W. Ford, 1917 Madison st.
- 205 **Liberty**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkrans hall. Pres., J. Kapwaki, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., Chas. Kruse, 212 Ave. A., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **Grand Crossing**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 7th st. and Drexel ave. President, Espay Laughran, box 135 Homewood, Ill.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd street, Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **Clinton**—Meets every fourth Tuesday. Pres., F. M. Carr, 1001 N. George st.; secretary, J. E. Matthews, 3 0 N. Mulberry st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **Princeton**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., John Butterworth, 624 Stoemont st.; sec., Daniel Reinhardt, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **Boston**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Elliot st.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waver y st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **Meridian**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of B. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., A. L. Johnson, 4015 Hooper st.; sec., L. L. Long, 431 41st ave., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **Southern California**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. President, Edward Ashdown, 1033 Broadway; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin ave., Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **Spokane**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison st., Spokane, Pres., Carl Olson, 408 North Ave.; sec., Geo. Kiessling, box 506 Hilliard, Wash.
- 215 **Seattle**—Meets first Thursday at 1314 1/2 Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Heacon av.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **Brockton**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton Mass.

- 222 **Fort Wayne**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind., Pres., Henry Arnes; sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st. Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **Twin City**—Meets first and 3rd Fridays at Doer's hall, cor. 4th and Schiller sts., Pres., Thos. Rhode, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Charles Geleng, 1902 Fourth st., Peru, Ill.
- 225 **Nashua**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jefferson street; sec. Clement Des-epenes, 5 Morgan street, Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **Pasumpsic Valley**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Mechanist's hall. Pres., H. H. Butterfield, Main st.; sec., C. E. Murphy, Lyndonville, Vt.
- 229 **New Orleans**—Meets at King Do Do Hall cor. Frenchman & Valliere sts., President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Cananott ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 629 St. Phillip St., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **Washoe**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Raine's hall, on McKinley st. Pres., N. B. Kyker; sec., O. A. Marvin, box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **Decatur**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfeldt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 **Great Falls**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Phelps Block, Central ave.; President, Wm. Leifheit, 2022 8th ave. N.; secretary, Andrew Smollack, 1509 2nd avenue. N., Great Falls, Montana.
- 237 **Copper City**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. President, J. F. Olson, 507 Walnut st. Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 **Bloom**—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Trades and Labor Hall. President, Leonard Anderson, 1624 West End ave.; sec., J. R. Morris, 1318 Vincennes ave.; fin. sec., Asa Dunlap, 79 14th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. Pres., Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky.; sec., Arthur Lambert, 75 Linden st., Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 **Braddock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at Fords Hall, 215 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry, 523 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton avenue, Rankin, Pa.
- 248 **Rowan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal and Lyon hall, Pres., W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long st.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **McComb City**—Meets every third Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220½ Main st. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., F. W. Smith, box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **Gulf Port**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22nd st. Pres., G. A. Schlogal; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **Rock City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **Flint Rock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at City Federation hall. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1418 Oak st., Waverly, Columbia, S. C.
- 256 **Pikes Peak**—Pres. John W. Gilbert, 721 So Sawatch St.; sec. D. J. Thomas, 15 So. 3rd st. Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 257 **Florence**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. Pres., J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gliberson, 308 Cheever st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **Muscogee**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040½ 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., B. C. Moore, 1114 18th st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **What Cheer**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **Victor**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., B. F. Jones, 1925 Dexter av. sec., Wm. R. Hamilton, 2424 W. Michigan st., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val. J. Gabriel, 539 Spring st., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **Prescott**—Meets every third Saturday the recorder's office. Pres., C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., H. H. Jones, 309 Congress st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **East Hartford**—Meets every second Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec., Peter Hansen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **Carriage, Wagon B. & H.**—Meets first and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres., W. G. Fullerton, 113 Federal st. N. S.; sec., Chris. Kentzie, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **Queen City**—Meets first and 3rd Tuesday at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio; sec., Joseph Speiere, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **Hattiesburg**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 600 Bowie st. Pres., B. C. Tanner, 140 West 5th st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **Cape Girardeau**—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **Holy City**—Meets on the first and third Wednesdays at Macabee's hall, Main st. Pres., D. R. Tompkins, 601 Tennessee ave.; sec., J. W. Brightman, 513 Louisiana street, Palestine, Texas.
- 274 **Liberty**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Diromas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1234 Chabot st. East; sec., Wm. Donaghy, 1044 Papeniew avenue., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **Marion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres. Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threlkeld, Marion, Ill.
- 277 **Livingston**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Richard Kelly, Livingston Hotel; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G. St., Livingston, Mont.; fin. sec., E. G. Nauck, 109 N. 5th st., Livingston, Montana.
- 278 **Lovers Leap**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly, cor. Main and Broadway, Pres., Newman Knight, 5-8 Chestnut st.; sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Ext., Hannibal, Mo.
- 279 **Chenango**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. H. Cole, 21 Hayward ave.; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.

- 280 **Ontario**—Meets second and 4th Thursday at E. Mullin's hall, East First st. Pres., Guy C. Gregg, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. R. Knopp, 193 W. 8th st., Oswego, N. Y.
- 281 **Vulcan**—Pres., John Barnecut; sec., Wm. C. McPhee, 306 Dreery st., N. E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 **Contract of Los Angeles**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., F. I. Bender, 449½ South Spring st.; sec., C. E. Fort, 1849 Darwin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 283 **Fitchburg**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. Pres., W. R. Rotting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., James Massee, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **Walnut**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., T. W. Scott; sec., Floyd Nelson, Box 7, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 **Galeton**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Machinists hall, Main st. Pres., P. F. Devers; sec., John McIntyre, Galeton, Pa.
- 288 **Ancient City**—Meets first and 3rd Friday at 39 Charlotte st. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordovast., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **Middle Town**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 291 **Pioneer**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Brown's hall, Salem ave. Pres., Michael McDonald, Upper Canaan st.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 293 **Hill City**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **Kaukauna**—Meets every 4th Thursday at C. O. F. Hall. Pres.: John Kavinaugh; sec., Samuel Darrow, P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **Horton**—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., Dave Banning; sec., Harry Wilby, box 633, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **College City**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academey st.; sec., C. E. Effland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **Rock City**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm. st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 298 **Archibald, PA.**—President, Guss Reese, Olyphant, Pa.; sec., Michael Ratchford, Main st. Archibald, Pa.
- 299 **Junction City**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2713 Pacific ave.; sec., James Reeder, & Edwin O. Cake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 **Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres.; Fred Ending, 740 Steware ave.; sec., Chas. Bowers, 1023 Churchill st. St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **Electric Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall, Pres. Amos Sequire, 5 Deleware ave.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 304 **West Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets second and fourth Sundays at 49th st. and Woodland ave. Pres., Wm. H. Oesterle, 1636 Ithas st.; sec., T. E. Houston, 5328 Glenmore ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 306 **Bolt and Nut Makers**—Meets every second and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., R. P. Nauman, 2270 Blue Island ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 308 **Maple Leaf**—
- 309 **Hudson Valley**—Meets 2d Friday at Hoskin's hall, Park avenue. Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Byron S. Dunbar, 148 1st st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 **Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. Pres., Frank Coughlin, 259 Richland st.; sec., Geo., Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, California.
- 318 **Toronto**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple 167 Church st. Pres., Robert Armstrong, 33 Howard st.; sec., E. Mason, 853 Landowne ave., Toronto, Can.
- 319 **Gainesville**—Meets at 14-16 Main st. Pres., Geo. A. Bishop, Box 482; sec., A. G. Boote, cor. Best and Main st., Gainesville, Tex.
- 320 **Las Vegas**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays. Pres., M. I. Newkirk; sec., Ray McHaffie, Los Vegas, Nevada.
- 321 **Gem City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Carpenter hall. Pres., L. F. Brittan, 1008 W. Barness st.; sec., Geo. Enshoff, 407 S. 3d st., Frankford, Ind.
- 322 **Peru**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Forester Hall, 2d and Broadway. Pres., J. F. Eckerly, 413 W. 3d st.; sec., Frank T. Quigley, 183 E. 8th st., Peru, Ind.
- 323 **Walsh**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edward Mahoney, 308 W. 43th st.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 5310 La Salle st.; fin. sec., L. O'Keefe, 528 West 44th st., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—President, M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman, box 262, Deer Lodge, Mo.
- 325 **Homestead**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1428 W. 15th st., Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **Burnside**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. and Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey; Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3951 Dearborn st.; recording sec., N. Belgium, 7406 Champlain av., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **Quebec**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 DeAiguillon st. President, Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., Emil Pineau, 42 Mountain hill, Quebec, Can.
- 328 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Mack Bean, 711 Goble ave.; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st., Paducah, Kentucky.
- 328 **Sterlings**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schultz, 122 East 3d st. So. Bethlehem, Pa.
- 331 **Bakersfield Contract**—Secretary, Adolph J. Engleman, 1612 19th st., Bakersfield, Cal.
- 332 **Helpers**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets on second and fourth Friday at Kick's hall, 624 Broadway, cor. Adams. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 393 Gold st.; sec., J. W. Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

- 334 **McComb City Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220½ Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; secretary, Claude Bailey, P. O. box 555, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets fourth Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. President, Frank Doyle, Trades hall, James street; sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **Lake City**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Holy Black Central ave. Pres., Patrick Lynch, 319 Deer st.; sec., Geo. P. Nagle, 531 Fox st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **San Antonio**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday at Trades Council hall. Pres., G. C. Van Dornes, 1122 Hackberry st.; sec., A. J. Schedler, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Tex.
- 338 **Ship Smiths and Helpers**—Meets third Friday, 22 Johnson st. Pres., John W. J. Tate, 21 Quincy ave.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **Labor Home**—Meets every 4th Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues. Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th av., S. W. Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **Forest City**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Wicking Hall. Pres., Martin Holmstrom, 1521 7th ave.; sec., Richard Carlson, 1521 7th ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **Boston Helpers**—Meets on every fourth Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles st., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **Key City**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Rhombert's hall, cor. Knifest and Rhombert ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln av.; sec., Elmer F. Hammerand, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 346 **Buckeye**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 4th st. and Jenkins ave. Pres., John Latahaw, 1943 So. Ninth st.; sec., Charles E. O'Neill, 39 Reeb ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- 347 **Anthracite**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 426 Lackawana ave. Pres., John Gehlins 840 Capouse ave.; sec., Wm. Graff, 913 Birch st., Scranton, Pa.
- 348 **Blacksmiths**—Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 651, Port Arthur, Tex.
- 349 **Sacramento Contract**—Meets on first and 3d Fridays at Porthian Castle, 9th and Eye sts. Pres., Frank Schwalenberg, 724 P. Sacramento; sec. Geo. Wackford, 2515 3rd ave., Curtis Oakes, Sacramento, California.
- 350 **Platte River**—Pres., Jas. Babbitt Jr. 203 W. 6th st.; sec., Clark Long, box 191, N. Platte, Nebraska.
- 355 **Altoona**.
- 400 **Zone Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. Pres., Geo. F. Wright; sec., G. W. Groves, box 188, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **Colbert**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Oddfellows hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., A. A. Ross; sec., L. T. Partlow, P. O. box 62, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **Water Valley**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., D. W. McMillian; sec., Lesslie Wilkie, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **Devine**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Trades Assembly Hall, State Bank Building. Pres., J. A. Yarbrough, 225 N. Horace street; sec., Jas. B. Potts, 1116 E. Erwin st., Tyler, Texas.
- 407 **Revelstoke**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. President Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **Lookout**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres. E. J. Johnson; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 409 **Parson**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Engineer's hall, Main st. Pres., C. E. Turner, 2416 Derr ave.; sec., V. P. John, 3105 Main st., Parson, Kansas.
- 410 **Alliance**—Meets fourth Saturday at the City hall. Pres., W. A. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Nebraska.
- 411 **La Fayette**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Minlinear, 2119 North 19th st.; sec., Geo. Waidlich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **Locomotive**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett's hall, at 1215 St. Catharina st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catharina st., Viauville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **Choctaw**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrianey hall. Pres., Fred S. Seck, 523 North University st.; sec., Dan. Harrington, box 851, Shawnee, Okl.
- 414 **Index**—Meets on 2d and 4th Fridays at Donzie Hall, 219½ S. Main st. Pres., W. J. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 3; sec., V. C. Pratt, 621 Linden st., Lima, Ohio.
- 415 **Fond Du Lac**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades and Labor hall, Main st. Pres., Wm. Weiner; sec., G. K. Rpacek, 297 Morris street, Fond Du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **Hickory**—Meets every 3d Saturdays at Abel's hall, N. Broadway. Pres., G. Miller, 273 Hlman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **Dundee**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. N. Savoy, box 45, McAdams Junction, New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **Mobile Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trades hall. Pres. Geo. Gramka, 3 S. Tennessee st.; sec., John L. Kourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **Arch City**—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 12½ E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1575 S. 3d st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st. Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **Carlton Place**—Meets every 4th Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **Power City**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at room 289, cor. Main and Spruce sts. Pres., Jos. M. Roberts, 908 Buffalo ave.; sec., Wm. E. Roberts, 1403 17th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **Puget Sound**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 23 Jefferson ave. Pres., Ray C. Sherman, C. M. & P. shops; sec., Louis Beimbom, 3011 E. B st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **Toledo**—Meets 1st and 4th Friday at 3030 Chase st. Pres., Dell Moore, 105 Parker ave.; sec., M. J. Nagle, 3030 Chase st., Toledo O.
- 428 **Everett**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. Pres., Robert Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **Bingham**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., E. T. Gibson; sec., Aaron Wilson, R. R. 3, No. 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **Yoakum**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall. President, C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **Progress**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robert W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 35 Trumble Place, Catava, N. Y.

- 432 **Kankakee**—Meets 3d Monday at Funk's hall, W. Court st. Pres., F. F. Froncoeur, 283 Forest ave., Bradley, Ill.; sec., Otto Holz, 120 Bourbonais st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **Ozark**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial st. Pres., Joseph W. Gast, 1509 Sherman st.; sec., Walter Constance, 905 Hamilton st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **Sunset**—Mee's 3d Wednesday at Adilas hall, Pres., Wm. J. Dillon; sec., C. A. Van Alstein, box 381, Salida, Col.
- 435 **Panhandle**—Meets first and third Friday at Central Labor hall. Pres. I. C. Russell; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Tex.
- 436 **Hudson**—Meets every 3d Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and 2d sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan, Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **Dominion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., G. G. M. Bowyer, 1918 Honover ave., Richmond, Va.
- 438 **Trinidad**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Doltan, 809½ 1st st.; sec., J. C. Biadel, 223 Pine st., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 **Norwood**—Meets 1st Sunday of each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. President, Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **Merimack**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Bareby, 81 Allison st.; sec., Chas. E. McLam, 30½ Mills st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **Jasper Cave**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes, sec., W. J. Fuery, box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **Pacific**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., K. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave., St. Louis, Mo. sec., J. J. Mockler, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Missouri.
- 445 **Tucson**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 916 So. 3d ave. Pres., Harry Barnes, Gen. Delivery; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **Ottawa**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex st. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank st.; sec., A. Hurtbise, 163 Bolton st., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **John Brown**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., C. L. Price, box 453 Osawatomie, Kansas.
- 448 **Progressive**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 903 Broad st. Pres., W. D. O'Mahoney, 854 Broad st.; sec., E. L. Martin, 427 Callhoun st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **Beardstown**—Meets 3d Fridays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., C. O. Bower, 1305 Jefferson st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **Valley Falls**—Meets 1st Friday at 117 Broad st. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **Centralia**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 East Broadway; sec., Alex Cameron, 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **Palmetto**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid st., Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **Evansville**—Meets 1st and 31 Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Hearles, 505 Olive st.; sec., John Farmer, 2835 E. Indiana st., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **Butte**—Meets every Tuesday eve. at Carpenters hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Edw. Caddy, 234½ S. Idaho st.; sec., Edw. A. Davis box 838, Butte, Montana.
- 457 **Columbine**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., Frank Chaloup, a 1219 W. 9th ave.; sec., W. A. Rice, 334 Galapago, 6th. sec., H. L. Ashbaugh, 437 Delaware ave., Denver, Col.
- 458 **Gate City**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; sec., S. F. Weeks, box 922, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **Iron Belt**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Chas. Alm, box 137, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **Moncton**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Chas. McQuarrie; sec., D. J. McGillory, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **Moline**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Industrial home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. Pres., Chas. Hurst, 349 10th st.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **Herrin**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 W. Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **Cheshire**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Larrle Tole, 31 Emerald ave., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **Wichita**—Meets Fridays at 138 N. Lawrence st., 707 E. Central ave. Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque av., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **Delaware**—Meets every 3d Thursday at Central Labor hall, S. Main st. Pres., A. A. Given, 196 Park ave. sec., K. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, O.
- 466 **Chickasha**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. E. Atkinson; sec., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th street, Chickasha, Okla.
- 467 **Grand Rapids**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Trades and Labor hall. Pres., John H. Slattery, 615 Hall st.; s-c., John Van Ernst, 884th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **La Crosse**—Meets 4th Mondays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. Pres., John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Crosse, Wisconsin.
- 470 **Vehicle**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al Prosser, 613 W. 56th street. sec., Theo. Prosser, 4518 Eberly ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 471 **Colorado River**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. Pres., J. R. Maxwell; sec., W. D. Priest, box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **Somerset**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall Main st. Pres., Thos. W. Keeny; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **Bolt Makers**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., A. L. Bierly, 810 Stewart ave., S. E.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **North Bay**—Meets last Friday. Pres., Jos. Dyer, sec., Napoleon Turgeon, box 798, North Bay, Ont., Can.
- 476 **Richmond**—Meets 4th Saturday at Fraternal hall; Pres. Frank Jones; sec. Albert Grosser, 1025 15th st., Richmond, California.

- 477 **Alexandria**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **Muskegon**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall, Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tofia Bratsberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Michigan.
- 479 **Waycross**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., G. W. Smith, 102 Lee ave.; sec., O. S. Eady, 102 Lee ave., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **Mt. Carmel**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. Pres., C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **Springfield**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday night at German Veteran's hall, 1153 Boonville st. Pres., P. J. Meyers, R. F. D. 7; sec., L. H. Baker, 846 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **Otsaga**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Trades Labor hall, Main st. Pres., G. A. Sufferin, 16 Ponda ave.; sec., Wm. J. Williams, 11 Columbia st., Oneonta, N. Y.
- 484 **Smoky City**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Frank Johnston, 1226 Locust st.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., Alleghany, Pa.
- 486 **Ionia**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Loree, 540 N. Jefferson st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 322 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 487 **Welders**—Pres., John Robart, 1126 W. Monroe st.; sec., John Ornas, 1839 Winchester ave., Chicago Ill.
- 488 **Magnolia**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore st. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hayes ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 489 **Peoria**—Meets first and third Mondays in west room at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jess Hoagland, 331 Chicago st.; rec-sec., B. H. Reichelderser, 523 E. Washington st.; fin. sec., Joseph O'Neill, 1104 N. Adams st., Peoria, Ill.
- 492 **Havre**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **Monroe**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. Pres., C. W. McHenry, box 34; sec., C. P. Hartley, 401 Wood st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **Lake County**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind. sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec. J. W. Kennedy, 69 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **Alamosa**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Kriek's hall. Pres. Ben Hyatt; sec., T. B. Kuhn, box 405, Alamosa, Colo.
- 496 **Brewster**—Meets third Wednesday at Weinengers hall, W. Main st., Massillon, Ohio. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., Richard Barron, cor. Green and Weismen sts., Massillon, O.
- 497 **Locomotive Spring Fitters and Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **Zenith**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres. L. D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., P. G. Phillips, 5511 Grand ave., West Duluth, Minn.
- 499 **Essex** Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **Murphysboro**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.



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Dunkirk	36	Texas			
Green Island	72	Big Springs	69		
McChanicville	309	Beaumont	70		
		Childress	435		
Middletown	289	Donson	114		
Niagara Falls	425	El Paso	38		
Norwich	279	Fort Worth	91		
Oneonta	483	Houston	32		
Oswego	280	Marshall	90		
Schenectady	185	Palestine	273		
Schenectady	197	Port Arthur	348		
Schenectady	202	San Antonio	337		
Schenectady	205	Sherman	87		
Schenectady	301	Smithville	471		
North Carolina		Teague	177		
Rocky Mount	64	Texas	25		
Spencer	248	Tyler	406		
Oklahoma		Walnut Springs	296		
Chickasha	466	Yokum	430		
Shawnee	413	Tennessee			
Lawton	3	Chattanooga	408		
Muskogee	167	Jackson	488		
		Knoxville	190		
		Memphis	2		
		Nashville	273		

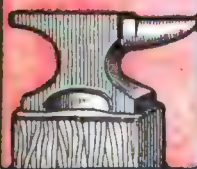


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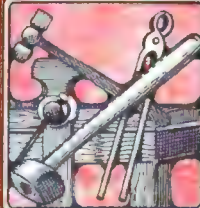


AUGUST, 1911

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS



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The Blacksmiths Journal

VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST, 1911.

No. 8

AGREEMENTS

Between Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company and Blacksmiths Helpers at Cedar Lake shops.

Article 1.

A Blacksmith shall be considered a competent man in his class, being able to, with the use of drawings, successfully prosecute and complete all work within a reasonable time. The Foreman to be the Judge as to competency.

Article 2.

Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work; namely, from 7:30 A. M. to 12:00 Noon, and from 12:30 P. M. until 5:00 P. M. All time worked over, other than the hours as per shop bulletin, shall be considered overtime, and paid for at the rate of time and one-half up to 12:00 o'clock midnight; double time thereafter. Blacksmiths and Helpers shall be allowed one hour gratis at the close of the week, irrespective of the hours worked during the week. Blacksmiths and Helpers called after the regular working hours in force as per shop bulletin will receive not less than five (5) hours' pay. All overtime will be confined to emergency cases. When it becomes necessary for an employe to work overtime, he will not be laid off during the regular hours to equalize time. The same overtime shall govern night men as well as day men.

Article 3.

All time over the regular working day shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, including Sundays and legal holidays, as follows: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. If any of the holidays mentioned fall on Sunday, the day to be observed by the State, Nation or by proclamation shall be considered a holiday and paid for as such.

Article 4.

When practicable, Blacksmiths shall not be required to work with incompetent helpers or do work without sufficient help.

Article 5.

Before any reduction of force is made, the time will be reduced to eight hours per day; if further reduction is necessary, shop shall be worked five days per week; after which, should further reduction be necessary, the force may be reduced—seniority, proficiency and men with families being considered. Before increasing the working hours, the men laid off will be given the opportunity of returning to work in the order of their seniority, if available within five days.

Article 6.

No Blacksmith or Helper shall be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after investigation, it develops that he has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated and receive full time for all the time lost. Such investigation to take place within five days from date of suspension or dismissal.

Article 7.

A Blacksmith or Helper placed on a fire, which does a higher grade of work, and for which a higher rate is paid, shall, if kept on such work and fire for half month or more, receive the higher rate from the time he started. If less than half a month, no change to be made in the rate. When filling positions at higher rates, senior men, if competent, will be given preference. The Foreman to be the Judge as to competency.

Article 8.

Blacksmiths or Helpers having grievances will submit them to Shop Foreman, or Master Mechanic, and will have the right of appeal to higher officials. Leave of absence and transportation will be furnished to Blacksmiths and Helpers and Committee, when grievances cannot be otherwise adjusted.

Article 9.

There will be no discrimination on the part of the Company or its officers against any person, or committee, representing or acting for others in the adjustment thereof.

Article 10.

Employees of the Blacksmith Shop will be granted the same privilege in regard to transportation as other Shop Employees.

Article 11.

Blacksmiths or Helpers leaving the Company's service shall be furnished with a clearance signed by the proper officials, which will indicate cause of leaving service and period of employment.

Article 12.

Helpers will receive fifteen minutes for each fire built on their own time in addition to their regular pay.

Article 13.

One advanced Helper to be considered a helper apprentice may be employed to every five Blacksmiths and one to the Shop. A Helper shall be permitted to have a fire after he has worked two years continuously in the Shop where he is employed, providing there is a vacancy—seniority and competency to govern such advancement. Advanced Helpers shall agree to work for a term of three years. Each year, commencing when he is given a fire, he shall receive an increase in wages of three (3) cents per hour, but not to exceed the prevailing rate of the shop, in his class. After six months' trial, should he prove incompetent, he may be reduced to helping. If practicable, he shall not be required to work on one class of work for a longer period than six months, if at all possible, and during the period of his advancement, he shall be instructed in all branches of the trade, after which, he shall receive from the Company a certificate. Should the Company wish to retain him in their service, he shall receive the minimum rate of pay in his class.

Article 14.

The following rate of pay shall govern in Cedar Lake Shops:

Journeyman.

Class	Cts. per Hr.
Big Fire	43½
Spring Fire	41
Tool Fire	40½
General Fire	40½
" "	40½
" "	40
Mixed Fires	37½
" "	37½
" "	37½
Light Fires	35
" "	35
" "	33
Car Fire	26½
Bolt Header	29½

Helpers.

Big Fire Heater	25½
" " Outside	25
All Other Helpers	24
Hammer Operator	25

Article 15.

This agreement will be in effect May 1st, 1911, and shall supersede all other schedules and instructions contrary thereto, and will remain in effect until thirty days' notice in writing from either party is given of their desire to change it, and upon the expiration of the thirty days, a conference shall be held.

Committee representing Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers:

H. M. HAUGAN,
NELS JOHNSON,
M. E. FERNSTROM.

Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R. Co.
C. E. GOSSETT.

Approved, W. G. BIND.

Between San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company and its Blacksmiths.

Rule I.**Work Days.**

Nine hours shall constitute a standard working day. All Blacksmiths and Helpers start at the same time at each shop. The hours to be 7:00 A. M. to 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M. Time worked will be paid for by the hour. All time worked over nine hours will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half and after midnight double time. When it becomes necessary for Black-

smiths and Helpers to work overtime, they shall not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize time.

Rule II.**Condition of Employment.**

Blacksmiths will be employed under the following regulations as to physical condition:

First: Employing officer will reject an applicant if his appearance indicates he is the subject of any disease. In such case the applicant may have the

privilege of going to a Company surgeon for examination.

Second: If through oversight of employing officers, a man the subject of disease enters the service, he will, on its discovery, be promptly discharged.

Third: The Company to be held blameless should contagious or infectious disease be conveyed from men the subject of such disease (admitted in service without examination) to other employees.

Fourth: The Company not to be called upon to care for employees admitted to service when the subject of any acute or chronic disease, nor to be called upon for transportation for employees or relatives in such cases.

Fifth: The Company to only supply care for injury occurring or sickness developing after admission to service.

Sixth: No form of personal record or other report, agreement or blank to be signed by the applicant for employment in shops other than Form 7-28 now in use.

Rule III.

Emergency Service.

Blacksmiths and Helpers called to work after regular working hours shall be allowed five hours for three hours and twenty minutes service or fractional part thereof.

Rule IV.

Holidays.

On Sundays and all regular holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, Blacksmiths and Helpers shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Should any of the preceding named holidays fall on Sunday the day designated by the State or Nation shall be considered the holiday.

Rule V.

Apprentices and Helpers.

Blacksmith apprentice shall serve four years (three hundred days constituting a year) at the expiration of which he shall receive the standard rate for Blacksmiths in shops in which employed, if competent; if not competent he shall be dismissed from the Company's service.

Apprentices will be selected under the Company's rules for employment and advancement of apprentices, and will be given every opportunity to learn all branches of the trade.

One apprentice may be employed for each shop and one additional for every five blacksmiths employed.

Foremen may select for promotion to

Blacksmiths such helpers as qualified for advancement, providing they have been in the service of the Company one year in the capacity of Helper.

Such Helper when promoted shall receive Helper's pay for the first six months thereafter, until the standard rate of pay for Blacksmiths is received, providing he proves capable.

Rule VI.

Building Fires.

When by the direction of proper authorities, Helpers are required to report for duty in advance of their regular working hours for the purpose of building fires (morning and noon) they shall be paid thirty minutes extra per day.

Rule VII.

Expense Account.

When Blacksmiths are sent out on the line temporarily on Company business they shall receive the same time allowed as prevails in shop where employed and an allowance for actual expenses, excepting that only straight time will be allowed while traveling.

Note.—Auditing Department requires receipted bills to be attached to expense accounts.

Rule VIII.

Discharge and Suspension.

No Blacksmith, Helper or Apprentice shall be discharged or suspended without a just cause. If, after a full investigation, it is found that a Blacksmith, Helper or Apprentice has been unjustly discharged or suspended he shall be reinstated with full pay for the time of his suspension or dismissal. The investigation to be held within five days.

Rule IX.

Reduction of Forces.

When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses, the hours shall first be reduced to eight and from six to five days per week. If a further reduction of expenses is required, senior men and those with families dependent upon them shall have preference.

Rule X.

Shop Conditions.

The Company agrees to keep all shops and roundhouses in sanitary condition and provide good drinking water at all times.

Rule XI.

Adjustment of Grievances.

It is understood in the adjustment of grievances that the officials of the Company will receive committee of shop employees duly authorized to act in the

premises at any time. The Company will not in any way discriminate against Blacksmiths or Helpers who are called upon at any time to serve on a committee to act in the adjustment of grievances.

It is understood and agreed that the practice of Blacksmiths quitting their work on account of trivial disputes between division officers and themselves, without first referring the matter to their representatives for discussion and if necessary to the proper representatives of the Company, shall be deemed sufficient cause for their dismissal from the service.

Rule XII.

Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths' Work.

Any man who has served an apprenticeship, or who is capable of executing work to a successful conclusion within a reasonable length of time, and who is competent to work from drawings, shall be considered a Blacksmith.

The forging and welding of iron and steel bars, channel and "I" beams, that is performed under the jurisdiction of the Foreman Blacksmith shall be considered Blacksmiths' work. No one will be allowed to do blacksmiths' work but Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Apprentice.

Rule XIII.

Transportation.

Blacksmiths will be extended the same privileges in the matter of transportation as accorded other employees of this Company.

Rule XIV.

Scale of Wages.

Standard rate of pay at different points on the S. P. L. A. & S. L. R. R. for first class competent Blacksmiths will be as follows:

Los Angeles.. ..	..	..	.43
Otis .....	..	..	.44
Las Vegas....	.50½	.48	.46½
Caliente .....	..	..	.45½
Milford .....	..	..	.45
Lynnndyl .....	..	..	.43½

Helpers.

Los Angeles.. ..	..	..	.30½
Otis .....	..	..	.30½
Las Vegas....	.35½	.33	.31½
Milford .....	..	.31	.30
Lynnndyl .....	..	..	.30

Rule XV.

Change in Rules.

These Rules and Regulations are effective commencing June twenty-first, 1911.

Changes in above Rules and Regulations: In the event the Company or the

Blacksmiths employed by it wish to change this Agreement a written notice of thirty days shall be given to the other party. These Rules to remain in force until superseded by another Agreement and it is understood that this Agreement is dependent upon and subordinate to any subsequent municipal, state or federal legislation.

For S. P. L. A. & S. L. R. R. Co.:

(Signed) F. E. DAVISSON,
Superintendent Machinery.
E. PEARCE,
GEORGE L. BAKER,
ARTHUR V. TYLER,
Committee.

JOINT AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE NEW ORLEANS TERMINAL COMPANY COMPRISING THE ORGANIZED CRAFTS AS SHOWN BELOW.

Rule I.

Standard working hours shall be nine (9) hours per day; from 7:00 A. M. to 12:00 Noon, and from 1:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.

Rule II.

All employes shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half for each hour's work on Sundays and Legal Holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Mardi Gras and Christmas, except as noted under Rule No. 12. Should any of these days fall on Sunday, the day designated by the State or Government shall be considered a holiday.

Rule III.

Calls, including requests to return to work after regular hours in force to be paid at the rate of five (5) hours straight time for three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes, or less. Men working in shops will not be required to work over one hour beyond the regular working hours in force, except in case of emergency, without being allowed to go to meals, and for this hour time and one-half will be allowed. Time worked between twelve and one o'clock will be paid at the rate of time and one-half for actual time worked, either day or night, when working regular shift. Employees will not be required to lay off any of the regular working hours to equalize overtime made. General overtime or miscellaneous work will be equally divided among the employes provided said men

are able and available; otherwise any convenient suitable men can be used.

Rule IV.

The Company shall not discriminate against any employe who may from time to time go before the management to adjust a grievance, and will grant leave of absence, should he be delegated to go before the management to adjust a grievance.

Rule V.

Men sent out on the road for temporary service will be paid straight time during the regular working hours. All overtime will be paid at the rate of time and one-half. When extra expense is incurred by employe, same will be paid by the Company, and not to exceed one dollar (\$1.00) per day.

Rule VI.

In case of vacancy occurring in any shop, the mechanic longest in service of shop will be given preference or preferred job. Oldest employes will be given consideration for promotion, when otherwise capable (Engineers, Firemen and Hostlers excluded).

Rule VII.

Special efforts shall be made to furnish good iced water for drinking purposes and keep all pits and water closets in shops and roundhouse in a good sanitary condition. A suitable place will be provided for washing purposes. Smoke jacks in shops shall be lowered as soon as engines come into shops and shall not be raised unless engines are ready to leave the shops, or as near as practicable thereto.

Rule VIII.

Suitable Helpers shall be given to Machinists, Boilermakers and Pipe Fitters, whenever necessary. Machinists, Boilermakers and Pipe Fitters working at night will be furnished with Helper when necessary.

Rule IX.

In case of any employe being discharged or suspended, employe may ask the Master Mechanic through his Chairman, for an investigation of his case. If said employe is found to have been unjustly suspended or discharged, he will be reinstated and receive pay for time lost, said investigation to take place within five (5) days after charges have been made.

Rule X.

It is agreed that employes will not quit their work on account of trivial disputes with officials without first referring such disputes to their proper representatives, and they in turn presenting

the question to the Master Mechanic. A violation of this will be deemed sufficient cause for their dismissal from service of the Company.

Rule XI.

No employe will be allowed to do any work outside of his own class.

Rule XII.

Car Inspectors will be required to work twelve (12) hours per day, with one hour allowance for meals, straight time to be allowed for Sundays and Holidays, and time and one-half in excess of working hours in each calendar day.

Rule XIII.

Apprentices will serve their time of four (4) years of three hundred (300) days each year. They must be between the ages of sixteen (16) and twenty-one (21) when employed. The rates of pay shall be, for the first year 12½ per hour, and a raise of 3c per hour every year thereafter until their apprenticeship has expired, when they shall receive full pay.

Rule XIV.

In case of filling vacancy of Blacksmiths, or increasing number of Blacksmiths, Blacksmith Helpers in service of the Terminal Company shall be given consideration for promotion, proficiency, character and seniority to govern.

Rule XV.

An employe who wishes to absent himself from service must obtain permission from his Foreman, and will notify Foreman in case of sickness as promptly as possible.

Rule XVI.

Employes will enjoy the same privileges in regard to passes as other employes of the Company.

Rule XVII.

In case of reduction of force, employes laid off will be given preference of re-employment, seniority to prevail.

Rule XVIII.

These rules shall be posted in Shops and Roundhouse.

Rule XIX.

Rates of pay shall be as follows:

	Cts. per Hr.
Machinists .....	.39
Boilermakers .....	.39
Boilermaker Helpers .....	.18½
Blacksmiths .....	.39
Blacksmith Helpers .....	.22
Pipe Fitters, Tin & Coppersmiths .....	.39
Coach Carpenters & Pat'nmakers .....	.39
One Painter and Letterer .....	.39
One Painter .....	.29½

One Carpenter .....	.35
One Carpenter .....	.29½
Three Carpenters .....	.28½
Car Repairers .....	.24
One Airbrakeman .....	.26½
	Per day of 12 hrs.
Passenger Inspectors	\$2.85
Freight Inspectors	2.75
Two Freight Inspectors and Re- pairers	2.65

Rule XX.

These rates, rules and regulations, effective June 1st, 1911, and will remain in force until revised. Should any change be desired by either the Management or an Employee, a hearing will be given thirty (30) days after request.

New Orleans Terminal Company:

R. B. FOWLER,
General Manager.

J. S. STOCKTON,
Master Mechanic.

Committee of Employees:

J. C. GREENWOOD,
Chairman, Machinist.

F. E. HEUER,
Secretary, Blacksmith.

G. BACHEMIN,
Committee, Boilermaker.

H. W. BURGESS,
Committee, Carmen.

D. CONNELL,
Committee, Carmen.

H. J. LUSSE,
Committee, Carmen.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO GOVERN ALL SHOPS ON THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

Rule I.

Nine hours to constitute a day's work.

Rule II.

All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; this to include Sundays and National Holidays, to consist of New Year's Day, January 1st; Washington's Birthday, February 22nd; Decoration Day, the day designated by the State to be observed; Independence Day, July 4th; the first Monday in September; Thanksgiving Day, by proclamation; Christmas Day, December 25th. When a holiday falls on Sunday the following day to be observed. This to include working at night.

Men called after working hours shall receive pay for not less than five hours.

Rule III.

The hours in each department, to commence and quit work, shall be the same whenever it can be so arranged. (Overlapping hours will not be worked in Mobile Shops.)

Rule IV.

Heating and sanitary conditions of shops will be given necessary attention. A reasonable amount of ice for drinking water will be furnished where obtainable.

Rule V.

When attending Court for the Company men will be allowed actual expenses and be paid for time lost.

Rule VI.

The Company will not, in any way, discriminate against employees who from time to time are elected to represent shop employees in the employ of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad Co.

Rule VII.

If it becomes necessary to materially reduce expenses it shall be left to vote of employees affected as to whether it shall be accomplished by reducing the number of hours per week or by reducing force. If by reduction of force, men oldest in the service will be given preference. If available, men laid off will be given preference when force is increased.

Rule VIII.

Men who have given long and faithful service to the Company and have become unable to handle the work to advantage will be given preference of light work, if available. As to ability of any employee to handle such work, the Superintendent of Motive Power will be the judge.

Rule IX.

Overtime will be as evenly divided as practicable; men will not be laid off to equalize the time. When sent to relieve employees at outside points they will receive straight time while traveling. Actual expenses will be allowed.

Rule X.

When sent out on road straight time will be allowed, while traveling, time to commence from time at which called.

Regular day and overtime rate to apply while working, and actual expenses allowed.

An Apprentice will not be sent out on road unless accompanied by a mechanic. Men will be called as nearly as possible one hour before leaving time of train they are to be sent out on, and on return will deliver tools to shop.

Rule XI.

When possible, five days' notice will be posted in shops before a general reduction is made.

Rule XII.

No employe will be discharged without just cause.

Rule XIII.

There will be one Apprentice to the shop and one to every five mechanics thereafter. If within one year an Apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade, he shall be dismissed. Apprentices shall not be under sixteen nor more than twenty-one years of age when employed. No Apprentice in Mobile shops shall be required to work on regular night shift or work overtime unless to finish a job started during the day.

Rule XIV.

Employes at points where vacancies occur will be given consideration for promotion; efficiency and seniority to govern.

Rule XV.

Night men will be given preference for day work when a vacancy occurs, if they desire the position.

Rule XVI.

If an employe has a grievance he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with Foreman and General Foreman. If not settled in this manner, he may then place it in the hands of the shop committee, who shall try to settle it with the General Foreman. Failing in this the grievance may be turned over to District Committee, composed of shop men in the employ of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad Company. If it is found that employe was not at fault, he will be paid for time lost.

Rule XVII.

Any mechanic permitting Helpers to do their work will be subject to dismissal.

Rule XVIII.

The following rules shall govern employes covered by this agreement:

Machinists:

A—Will not be required to work in rain except in cases of emergency.

B—Foreman of Machine Shops and Roundhouses will not be required to do machinists' work except in cases of emergency.

C—Minimum rate of pay for machinists will be 37½c per hour.

Apprentices:

First year.....	\$.08	per hr.
Second year.....	.10	per hr.
Third year.....	.16 2-3	per hr.
Fourth year.....	.21	per hr.

Blacksmiths:

	Per hr.
A—Rate of pay on heavy fires..	\$.39½
All other fires.....	.37½
Helpers .....	.18

B—When Helpers are promoted to Blacksmiths they shall receive Helper's pay for the first three months and a semiannual increase pro rata so that at the expiration of four years' apprenticeship his pay shall equal the prevailing rate at point employed. If in three months' time such Helper does not show the ability to become a competent Blacksmith he shall be reduced to Helper. A Helper who has been promoted will be considered a Blacksmith Apprentice until he has served the required apprenticeship. The oldest white Helper in point of service to be given preference. Apprentice serving his time out must leave the service of the Company unless he receives full pay.

Boilermakers:

A—Minimum rate of pay for Boilermakers, 37½c per hour.

Apprentices:

First year.....	\$.13½	per hr.
Second year.....	.16	per hr.
Third year.....	.18	per hr.
Fourth year.....	.21½	per hr.

B—Boilermakers' work shall be performed by Boilermakers or Apprentices.

C—If Apprentices are not used in shops, one boy under instructions will be allowed, and will not make overtime or be sent out on road unless accompanied by a Boilermaker.

D—When long stroke air hammer is used two Boilermakers or one Boilermaker and an advanced Apprentice will be used.

Coppersmiths, Tinnern and Locomotive Pipe Fitters:

A—Rate of pay: All around men, 34c per hour.

Pipe Fitters and Tinsmiths, 32½c per hour.

Apprentices:

First year.....	\$.13½	per hr.
Second year.....	.16	per hr.
Third year.....	.18	per hr.
Fourth year.....	.21½	per hr.

Car Department:

A—A day's work for Car Inspector will not exceed 12 hours.

This to include one hour for meals between the hours of 11:30 and 1:30, day or night.

B—All work on cars shall be done by white car men, if available, except freight trucks and running repairs on passenger trucks.

C—All painting, lettering and stenciling to be done by white painters.

These Rules shall remain in effect for one year from May 1st, 1911, and thereafter until either party is given thirty days' notice to change or abrogate same.

(Signed) B. H. GRAY,

Supt. Motive Power.

Approved:

W. F. OWEN,

Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

GEO. GRAMKA,

Committee.

CONVENTION CALL!

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., July 10, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of Provincial Federation of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, National Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Trades Unions in the Dominion of Canada, Greeting:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers.

—The twenty-seventh annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in Paget Hall, Seventh avenue, East, Calgary, Province of Alberta, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, September 11, 1911, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

This meeting promises to be one of exceptional interest to the organized labor bodies of Canada because of the many important matters that will come before it for consideration. Each year has witnessed a wonderful growth in the intricacy and difficulty of the problems to be dealt with by the Congress, and the Calgary Convention will be easily first in this respect. Among the subjects to be discussed are the following:

1. Dominion and Provincial Legislation.
2. The Immigration Laws.
3. The Eight-hour Bill.
5. The Winnipeg Street Railway
4. Payment of wages on railways, fortnightly.
- strike.

6. The Western Coal Miners' difficulty, as well as the strikes in Nova Scotia.
7. The work of the Provincial Federations, notably that of British Columbia.
8. Abolition of Chinese tax and substitution of agreement or understanding, as with Japan.
9. "Imperial" Labor Exchanges.
10. The arrest of McNamara.
11. Non-observance of municipal fair-wage clauses.
12. The attempt upon the part of Russia to secure the surrender of Federenko.
13. The judgment of the United States Supreme Court in the Gompers' case.

In addition to these, there are many other matters of vital and every-day interest to the workers. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that every affiliated body should be well represented.

In summoning this convention, your Executive Council cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity of a large representation of delegates at Calgary. Times are progressing and the labor movement must imbibe some of the freshness and vigor that animate our Western brothers. The problems of the movement are becoming more complex and require the best efforts of the best minds.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GLOCKLING, Pres.

GUSTAVE FRANCO, Vice-Pres.

P. M. DRAPER, Sec.-Treas.

Executive Council, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

In the July number of Everybody's Magazine, is to be found an entertaining and interesting article written by John L. Mathews, on the character and work of Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union. It depicts his life and work in a manner which is in true accord with the facts. "Andy" is known by every active labor man in the entire country, not only for his activity on behalf of the seamen, but also for his complete grasp of the philosophy of the general labor movement. His persistent and consistent fight to better the conditions of the men who are a very near approach to involuntary serfs, is one that can with profit be emulated by everyone seeking to alleviate the sufferings of humanity in general.



EDITORIALS



Samuel Gompers Is A Man.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, honored by three million wage earners and recognized the world over as a leader of men, a giant in intellect, of stalwart principles, and an American through and through, was sentenced by Justice Wright to serve one year in jail, with Mitchell and Morrison nine months and six months respectively, for contempt of court, growing out of the case of the Buck Stove and Range Company prosecution.

This case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where Justice Wright was overruled and the case was remanded back to the lower courts "without prejudice." Therefore, his honor, Justice Wright, became highly miffed, incensed, as it were, to a very high degree, for had he not, in passing this sentence, drawn himself to his full stature, puffed himself to his fullest girth, and in tones reaching the dome of the Capital, rendered his decision with all the force and physical power he could muster. His decision was rendered in the most spectacular manner, standing in the spotlight surrounded by galleries filled with the manufacturers and their representatives, who evidently expected such a verdict, and were highly pleased at the oratorical rendering of it.

Imagine, then, if you can, the predicament in which his honor, with the plaudits of this coterie of the manufacturers still ringing in his ears, finds himself when the court counts all this splurge and blustering as naught, and reverses his decision. Imagine him with his blockhouse falling all around him after building it with such care and dignity.

Imagine again, if you will, this same case being brought before his honor and appointing a committee of three lawyers to investigate the case and ascertain whether it can be tried again. Imagine this same justice selecting the three lawyers, two of which are prosecuting attorneys of anti-union organizations, on this committee, those who prosecuted these men before Justice Wright, the lawyers who are the acknowledged paid tools of the Manufacturers' Association. Imagine, then, what degree of justice Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison can expect from this committee.

Imagine then, again, this same Justice Wright clothed with all his official dignity, receiving the report of this committee to the effect that the case could be tried again, but that an apology from Mr. Gompers and his colleagues to his Honor would end the case. Imagine, then, fellow trades unionists, the same lawyers, who a year ago made such strenuous efforts to jail them for contempt of court, here willing to let the case drop if an apology is made.

Imagine Mr. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison going before his Honor with uncovered heads and unshod, beating themselves on the breasts and saying, "Oh, Lord, be merciful," doing obeisance and promising ever to be good in the future. Fellow trades unionists, can you imagine Sammy going through this kowtow act? Will he? No! No! That might have been imagined before the wage earners of this country learned a thing or two.

President Gompers will not apologize, for he is not conscious of breaking any law, and if he did, the Trades Unionists of America would soon relieve him from office. Trades unionists are not built of that kind of material.

Samuel Gompers is the leader of the greatest army of unionists in the world. Men who believe in him, men who are back of him and applauding him in his attitude toward corruption wherever found, either political or judicial. Samuel Gompers is a man!

The Third Degree.

We are almost afraid to write upon this subject lest we be considered a radical anarchist by the extremely conservative folk. But indignation is running high over the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers, and especially at this time feelings are at extremely high tension on account of putting Mrs. McManigal through what is known as the Third Degree by Detective Burns' organized thugs, at Los Angeles, Cal.

We have heard sermons from the pulpit, speeches from the platform, and statements in the press about the tyrannies of dark Russia that made our flesh creep, but we have in our own land official tyrannies just as bad as those in the land of the Czar, and how many pulpits, platforms and what portion of the press raise their voices against it.

We glean from the "Los Angeles Citizen" and other papers reports of the Third Degree given Mrs. McManigal to wring testimony from her to corroborate her husband's (the self-alleged dynamiter's) confession. Under advice from her attorneys she refused to answer questions, and she was taken from the grand jury room and thrust out of a door in the presence of a squad of human fiends, (detectives), and was there told that she could not get away until she had confirmed her husband's story, and she was also threatened with the penitentiary. This inhuman treatment was more than the frail little woman was able to bear up under, and she plead for them to let her go to her babies. Crashed in spirit and sobbing, looking into the faces of these brutes, she fainted. A physician was called, and she was left in his care and was confined to her bed and, on leaving, even then these two-legged hyenas followed her until her attorneys interfered.

Even her children, aged four and seven, were taken before the grand jury. Her trunks were stolen and ransacked. She was subjected to treatment that not even the strongest man can hold up under by these coarse and vulgar vampires who make up the personnel of a detective agency.

Our fathers and our forefathers boasted (and rightfully so), of their patriotism; they believed in the Declaration of Independence, that every individual be given a fair chance; they believed that Valley Forge, Stony Point, Bunker Hill, and Yorktown meant liberty and justice for the individual as well as national political freedom forever. But what a change! The rogue that can pull off the crookedest political stunt, at whatever cost, and get out of it, is considered nowadays worthy a place in the law-making bodies of our land.

We imagine that the signers of the Declaration of Independence would have in that document made it impossible for organized capital to go from one state to another and steal men away from their families, and employ third degree methods to force confessions, true or false, from men and women for the purpose of making their detective agency the leading one of the land.

We remember the cruelties of the Peabody administration in Colorado. We thought then that the revolutionary spirit expressed by millions of people would surely prevent another occurrence, but the Los Angeles affair has gone one better, and has insulted frail womanhood to accomplish their dastardly attempt to fasten the blowing up of the Times Building on organized labor.

Is the Third Degree justifiable at any time or for any cause? We say No! But, American Citizen, imagine your mother, wife or sister put through this system of torture of both mind and body by a class of men that know no law or decency. What is the use of mincing words. Working men revolt against such

things. If these outrages can be overcome by a political revolution at the ballot box, well, but they must cease at whatever cost.

Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been spent by the anarchists of capital to destroy the trades union movement, and millions of dollars will be spent to further destroy and stop the progress of organized labor. They realize that we are demanding our share of the product, and if we continue to enlighten and educate the wage earner, it means a curtailment of their ill-gotten gains.

It has been said by some one, "If any man pulls down the flag, shoot him on the spot." American Womanhood should be held sacred. The mothers of America are responsible for the flag, and the Third Degree method is a desecration of womanhood, and womanhood is as sacred as the flag.

Possibly the Public is worked up considerably over this case, and we cannot believe American manhood will permit American womanhood to be insulted in this manner much longer through the third degree ordeal.

After the Peabody administration in Colorado, there was a political revolution, and the disgrace of Colorado was practically wiped out, and those who are watching the political end of the game in California can see the storm center at Los Angeles. A few years ago the cloud was only the size of a man's hand, and if we mistake not the temper of the people of Southern California, the storm will strike before many moons, and old General Otis with his worn out war horse followed by the skeleton of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association will take to the tall timber, and the only thing to remain will be the disgrace. This is no time for political prejudices; let the Trades Unionist and all political faiths get together and deliver a solar plexus blow at capitalistic tyranny and imported organized thuggery and redeem the state's good name.

Greatness.

The roads to greatness are still open. The avenues to human perfectness have never closed; no obstruction is there today that has not always existed. But not all those who seem to reach the summit may be considered truly great. All greatness that lacks the element of greatness must be false. The man who rides over the just rights of others in order to secure his own advancement, is lacking in all that constitutes true greatness.

Wisdom, zeal, courage, perseverance, knowledge, are some of the traits of character that push one to the front. But above all things it takes industry to make advancement.

We must begin young. Time must not be wasted; it is too precious to those who expect to succeed. Idleness must not be tolerated. The men who reach notoriety are busy men. There are idlers in school; as a rule they are never heard of beyond the school room. There are street corner loafers who spend days in whittling boxes and tie posts; but who ever heard of them as being noted for anything else? There are people who are fascinated in cards, or billiards, or baseball, or croquet; but there are few fascinated by their life history.

There will be great men yet, but they will be workers. God pity the man who has time to spare; on whose hands the day drags; who has to invent ways in which to amuse himself. While they are doing this they will find that somebody has gone on ahead. While they are idling some one has worked; while they have been but drones in the hive, others have gone out and laboriously gathered the sweet stores.—Brockwayville (Pa.) Record.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



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International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
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BY THE WAY

Hot enough? _____

It's a pity we can't correct our mis-
takes in advance. _____

The lazy man is the first to claim that
he never had an opportunity. _____

The latest reports from Los Angeles
are that the indictments against Con-
nors, Bender and Maple for alleged
dynamiting in the Hall of Records has
been quashed.

The best way to induce people to re-
spect your advice is to keep it to your-
self.

Sometimes it is better to wait until
the bridge is finished than to attempt to
swim across.

At this writing we have not been in-
formed as to the vote of the members
on the Norfolk and Western.

"Nothing ventured, nothing gained,"
is an old adage. The man who will not
take a chance and strike for himself will
make little success in this life.

The Atlantic Coast Line Committee
has returned to their homes and the
members are voting on the proposition
as submitted by the company. Vice-
President Flanagan was with them at
the wind-up.

Brother D. E. Burt, Secretary of D.
C., No. 15, and Brother Geo. Ganzer,
Secretary of Local 461, paid the general
office a visit last month. They were
here attending conference with Rock
Island officials, relative to their argu-
ment.

The contract of the Sea Board Air
Line is crowded out this month and
will appear in the September issue. We
congratulate the committee on their
work. A great many of the low rates
have been cut out, bringing it up toward
what we are looking for—flat rates.

In writing the names of any brothers
in reports or correspondence, will all
brothers please remember to write them
very carefully and also be very careful
so as to have the names spelled correct-
ly. No brother cares to have his name
incorrectly spelled in print and we have
considerable difficulty sometimes in de-
ciphering them.

The general officers that were in
conference with the C. & O. officials
returned home without getting any sat-
isfaction whatever, and submitted the
proposition of the company to the men
without our recommendation; therefore,
they have, at this writing, voted to re-
ject the company's proposition by
nearly ninety percent. The attitude of
the company at the time of our con-
ference was very obstinate, and now
they are offering mediation, which we
hope will be rejected, as our rates on
the C. & O. are ridiculously low.

A man may be sure he's right, yet lack the nerve to go ahead.

During the C. P. R. strike three years ago, our members in Toronto fell by the wayside, but after several trials, Vice-President Powlesland has finally pulled them together and the present settlement of the C. P. R. schedule has had a tendency to strengthen them considerably, and we hope for one of the strong locals in Toronto.

One of the most genial and up-to-date secretaries of the locals in the South, Bro. Claude Bailey, of Local 334, paid a visit to the general office last month. He gave a glowing statement of the conditions in McComb City; he also reported that Locals 251 and 334 had concluded to consolidate, which is evidence of harmony in the McComb City shops. Brother Bailey is on an extended trip West. We wish you a pleasant trip, Claude, and hope that you will favor us with a return visit.

The stream of immigrants landing on our shores continues unabated. During the month of May, 1911, 95,361 immigrants were admitted at American ports. Southern Italy continues to maintain its record of having sent the largest number, the month just referred to showing 19,352 Southern Italians being admitted. Classified according to nationality, the Polish come next with 8,977, while following close behind this is the Germans with 7,710, the Irish 7,198, English 5,947, Hebrews 5,780, Scandinavians 5,455, the balance being distributed between twenty-nine other distinct nationalities.

We call the attention of the Brotherhood to the letter in this issue of the Journal sent out by the A. F. of L. and the different departments, in regard to a defense fund to defend the McNamara Brothers. Please read it over carefully. They are asking for twenty-five cents per member of all trade unionists, and it will take that much to liberate them from one of the most unscrupulous organizations of gangsters that has ever disgraced this country. The Peabody Administration of Colorado was no worse, and unless the wage-earners get together and defend themselves against the tyranny of organized capital, we will have a repetition of the Peabody campaign and the Otis campaign against organized labor. Your manhood, your family life and your freedom are in danger.

Vice-President Glover dropped into Terre Haute, Ind., some time ago and organized a union with forty members. The spirit manifested among those who came into the union is such that we believe it will organize the city completely.

We hope that the appeal sent out by the committee from the Baldwin Locomotive strikers will receive special consideration, as this is one of the most important strikes in the history of the various crafts. It seems as though the Morgan interests have finally swung them into line and the first official act is to demand the union buttons of all employees. Brothers, they need help.

NOTICE.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of J. R. Arden, a former member of Local No. 11, Savannah, Ga., kindly notify G. M. Oliver, Secretary of No. 11. His relatives are exceedingly anxious to hear from him in order that he receive his portion of a large estate left by Brother Arden's uncle, lately deceased.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Advertising and organizing matter has been sent out from the general office, a package to every local secretary. The matter has been sent by prepaid express and every local secretary will be conferring a great favor on the entire brotherhood by getting this matter out promptly. Remember, every card, every handbill, every letter or other piece of matter sent out by you may be the means of adding a member to your local. Every new member added means just one less in the enemy's camp and one more in our great labor army. Get this matter out, brothers. Do not delay. Distribute it, then follow it up by personal solicitation. Be on the job all the time, for remember the other fellow is always watching for the weak spot so he can hit us a blow. Go to it now, brothers. Get this organizing matter out and see what the results will be.

This is our Official Button.



Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.50. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

Reports
of Officers.

Anvil Echoes

Official
Notices.

Convention Call.

Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1911.
To All Local Unions, Railroad, District
and Territorial Councils:

Greeting:—You are hereby notified, according to custom, that the Thirteenth Biennial Convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers will convene in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, at the Auditorium, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, October 2nd, 1911, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the Convention is completed.

Representation.

Representation in the Convention will be on the following basis: From Railroad, District and Territorial Councils, one delegate or alternate. From Local Unions having a membership of fifty or less, one delegate, and one delegate for every fifty thereafter or majority fraction thereof.

For instance, a membership of seventy-six would be entitled to two delegates; a membership of one hundred and twenty-six, three delegates.

No member will be recognized as delegate or alternate who is not in good standing in the local union electing him as delegate or alternate and a member being three months in arrears is not in good standing. (See Constitution, Sec. 5, Art. 1, Page 33.)

Local unions are not entitled to representation in the Convention that are three months in arrears for per capita tax and special assessments. (See Constitution, Sec. 3, Art. 6, Page 15.)

Delegates should be elected at least two weeks previous to the Convention, and name and official number forwarded to the General Secretary-Treasurer immediately after their election.

Credentials in duplicate will be forwarded to all local unions, Railroad, District and Territorial Councils. The original credentials must be given to the delegate elect, who will present same to the General President upon the opening of the Convention, and the duplicate forwarded to the General Secretary-Treasurer, No. 585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill., immediately after the delegate's election.

According to Sec. 3, Art. 2, Page 4 of the Constitution, each representative or alternate must present at the Biennial Meeting (Convention) of the general union, a credential signed by the General President, issued by the General Secretary-Treasurer, signed by the President and Secretary of said Local Union or Council, and attested by the seal of the Local or Council.

Local unions may be represented by proxy. Delegates or alternates cannot represent more than one union by proxy. No delegate or alternate shall be allowed to carry a proxy unless he is a regularly elected delegate or alternate from his own local or council.

All Local Unions and Councils will have to defray the expenses of their delegate or delegates to the next Convention.

The proxies will be issued and used the same as heretofore, except the General President will sign the proxy credentials before they are issued to the locals, who make application for them.

Amendments.

All amendments to the Constitution should be forwarded to the General Secretary-Treasurer at least two weeks before the opening of the Convention. The General Executive Board will meet four to six days before the opening of the Convention, so as to give that work to the Convention at the earliest possible moment.

The Kimball House has been selected by the Committee of Arrangements at Atlanta, Georgia, for headquarters. The Convention will meet in the Auditorium Building.

The Committee of Arrangements have made rates, the European Plan, \$1.00 per day, and upwards. The American Plan, \$2.50 per day, and upwards. This Hotel is one of the most popular hotels in the state of Georgia. The delegates should notify Willis R. Golden, the chairman of the Committee, 213 Meanes Street, Atlanta, Ga., stating the time of their expected arrival, and over the road they are traveling. Any other information may be had upon application to the secretary of the Convention

Committee, C. M. Kister, 150 Glenwood Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES W. KLINE,
General President.

D. C. TUCKER,
EDWARD J. RYAN,
GEO. SANDEMAN,
JOHN REID,
WM. THOMSON,
General Executive Board.
WM. F. KRAMER,
General Sec'y-Treas.

THE AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AFFILIATE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACK- SMITHS AND HELPERS.

More than a year ago, I was brought in touch with the Executive Board of the American Brotherhood of Blacksmiths in New York City by their Business Agent. This was an independent organization of blacksmiths. At that time the Executive Board was favorable to an amalgamation with our organization. I was invited also to address them at one of their meetings. At that time, they could not muster up the necessary two-thirds vote and the matter was dropped. I continued my efforts among them with the assistance of the various metal crafts, and finally I was asked to meet them again, and on July 8th, I attended their meeting.

After quite a lengthy discussion, the matter of affiliation with our International was put to a vote, and only four voted against it. This will affect about four hundred blacksmiths. The older members of our Brotherhood will remember that at the Buffalo Convention of 1901, Defender Local No. 100, pulled away from our organization on account of some misunderstanding regarding the laws enacted at that convention, and they have been an independent organization since that time. However, the enthusiasm shown in their voting to return, leads me to believe that they intend to be loyal to the organization. It means a great deal for our International, and I have no doubt it will build up our craft in greater New York. There is plenty of work to be done, and while the craft in New York City at the present time is in good shape, there are a good many blacksmiths yet unorganized.

Both organizations, I believe, are to be congratulated. Brother Brereton, the

Business Agent, has been very active in his work in helping to bring about this affiliation. I am not very well acquainted with the members' names, but Brothers Green, Boylan and Fallahe were also energetic workers.

I met a committee on July 9th and we discussed all of the details and the laws governing our Brotherhood. This amalgamation will take place August 1st, at which time I expect to obligate them and instruct them in the work of the organization.

There is also an organization of independent helpers in New York City, and I have informed them that we are willing to treat with them as brothers if they desire to affiliate with us. We understand they have a very good organization, but I believe it would be much better if they were in the International.

I have just returned to the office and expect to remain two or three weeks. I have not had a report in the Journal for some months, on account of being on the road almost continuously for the last five or six months with but very little time in the office. I wish to mention this New York affair, however, as it is somewhat out of the ordinary.

Yours fraternally,

J. W. KLINE,
General President.

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, W. J. DOUGHERTY.

Middletown, N. Y., July 13, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President,

My time has been divided since my last report, between the D. L. & W. R. R. and the N. Y. O. & W. After several trips to Middletown on the N. Y. O. & W., I was able to assist the boilermakers to get in line and get an International officer on the job. We held a joint meeting which was attended by blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists and car men. It was decided at that meeting to ask the superintendent of motive power to grant an audience to the joint committee and it was left in the hands of a committee of one from each craft.

I then went to Scranton on the D. L. & W. affair and had a meeting there with the joint committee of machinists and smiths, and I found that the committee had not received any answer to their request for a conference. While I was there, it was agreed that the committee ask the general manager for a conference. This was done. After waiting over a week, there came a letter from Mr. Lloyd, Superintendent of Mo-

tive Power, telling them that their letter to the general manager had been turned over to him to answer and he asked what was wanted. I then sent a committee of two, one from the smiths and one from the machinists to wait on him, and they did so with the result that he wanted it put in writing. They came back to me and I wrote our request to him and it was sent him registered. After waiting a few days longer, the committee got word that he would meet them July 3d. So I then went to Buffalo and went to the D. L. & W. shop to get a committee to act from there. After getting a man who was willing to serve, when he put in his request for a pass, he was called into the office and they wanted to know all about what his business was down there and finally said he would have to see the general foreman. He explained to me what he was up against, so I told him to attend to his work and I would see the general foreman. I did so and explained to him what was wanted. My request was not granted, but I was told that I would have to see the master mechanic. I waited two hours to see him and he did not show up, so I put it up to the general foreman and demanded to know by that night if the man was to receive a pass or not. Well, they gave him a pass, so he was on deck.

The committee met at Scranton and went and saw Mr. Lloyd. They asked him to allow Mr. Brown of the machinists and myself in on the conference, but he refused to do so. Well, he and the men had over a three hours' conference and all he would talk about was piecework. He told them that if they studied, they would all be master mechanics one of these days. He said any man could come into his office who was working for the company and had a grievance and he would see that he got treated all right. He went on this way and told them that if they did not talk over their union affairs so much and paid more attention to their work, that they would make more money. He said they were all satisfied, but that a couple of outsiders came among them who got them all worked up. He wound up by promising them overtime and a few other minor things that did not amount to anything and then sent them out. The committee came and reported back and it was agreed to submit their report to the locals, which was done. The machinists and blacksmiths at Buffalo voted to go out if necessary to get an agreement with better conditions, and the vote was sent to the Secretary of the Federation at Scranton,

and we were waiting to hear what the outcome of the Scranton vote was.

I got a letter saying that our men at Scranton had voted to let the matter rest. The machinists held a meeting and voted to strike. Then they held another meeting and voted not to strike. The Federation was instructed to ask Mr. Lloyd to grant the International officers a conference, so I have not been able to learn what the outcome is, but when a local will vote to strike and then vote again not to strike, and the other local votes to drop the affair, a blind man can see their finish.

I just wish to say that some of our brothers in the West and South will see what we are up against, when I tell them these men are working piecework and making from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. Think of it! I sometimes think that they have worked this system so long that it has taken all the sap out of them, and that they are so broken in spirit that they are to be compared to nothing but the old horse that has run his allotted years, and is waiting for the boneyard. No man who has a spark of manhood in him would be contented to work like that—for helpers' pay—and then the poor fellows are so afraid that they will lose that, that they are afraid to demand better conditions.

I had the pleasure of reorganizing the local at Norwich, N. Y., on the O. & W., and was pleased to see their committee-men at the conference at Middletown. I also had the pleasure of attending the Federation meeting on the D. & H. system and found them all in good spirits, and every delegate on hand to do his share towards keeping the Federation in good shape. Brother Master, of the machinists, who is secretary and treasurer, gave a good report of all finance and balance on hand. He is the right man in the right place. They may elect a business agent who will go over the road and look after the smiths and machinists and, if they do, it will be a move in the right direction. I placed the matter before them and hope they will act favorably on it.

I also had the pleasure of attending the joint picnic, held by the Machinist and Blacksmiths' Locals of Carbondale. They held it on the top of a mountain, 5,000 feet above the sea level, and they had eight cars loaded full. The D. & H. road furnished them with the cars at reduced rates and closed down the shop for the day, so every one was on hand to enjoy themselves. They had all kinds of amusement, and a nice large lake that had a nice large steamer to take them out for a ride. The dance hall was nice

and large, and cool; and there was all kinds of games and all kinds of good things to eat. The general manager, whose name by the way was Kelly, was a pretty busy fellow; you could hear them hollering most any time for Kelly—who saw Kelly. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Reed, the master mechanic of the D. & H. there and he seemed to be enjoying himself in good shape. Brothers Buchert, Sonntag, and a lot more of the hustlers, were kept on the jump all the time. It was a grand success and I wish to thank them for the good time shown me.

I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of No. 128, my home local, and I was glad to renew acquaintance with Frank Beacher, Nagel, Gallaway and Brother J. Coughlin, who looks after the finance and all the rest of the brothers. You could hear nothing but picnic. D. C. No. 38 hold their annual picnic the last Sunday in July and everyone is working hard to make it a success; and Brother Bolam is working overtime. It is up to Fred to see to this and he has all he can attend to; but he is an old timer at the business, and with Jack Coughlin, Beacher and the committee he has back of him, things will fly.

Getting word that the N. Y. O. & W. conference was to come off July 11th, I got on the job and found all the committee on hand, also Brothers Ames and Doud, International officers.

We met Mr. Flory, Superintendent of Motive Power, and after he looked over the agreements and saw a demand for a twelve and one-half per cent increase, he stopped and refused to go any further. We finally got him to continue on with the shop rules and after several days we got down to everything but the increase. He was willing to grant the nine-hour, this being a ten-hour road, but he would not grant any increase. We had to appeal to the General Superintendent of the road, Mr. Cantfield. We had it with him all one afternoon and it was the same old story, he would grant the nine hours, but no increase. So it's up to the General Manager, Mr. Childs, now and we expect to meet him early next week and I hope I will be able to report another nine-hour road and a good increase. I want to say that we had a good committee. The blacksmiths were there from every point and the machinists, the boilermakers and carmen, they were there for business.

We have a good Federation now on this road, with Brother Robinson of the Machinists, President; Brother Reynolds, of the Blacksmiths, Vice-President; Brother Harkness of the Boilermakers,

Secretary and Treasurer; and Brother Dillon of the Car Workers, Sergeant-at-Arms.

They are in a position now that they should have been in ten years ago. Brothers Reynolds and Harkness and the rest of the committee deserve a lot of credit. They worked good and hard to get the crafts together and I want to thank Brother Ladell of the Smiths for his trip to Norwich. He did a lot of good by going up there and hustling those smiths the way he did. I do not think I would have gotten a committee from there only for him, as the local was in a bad way financially. But he got them to send their delegates all right, so deserves great credit.

With best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain,

Faternally yours,
W. J. DOUGHERTY,
First Vice-President.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, C. N. GLOVER.

Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me in Omaha. From there I went to Kansas City in order to explain the conditions of the Harriman Lines System and District Council No. 12, to our members there. I met Brother Kenny at Kansas City, the erstwhile hustler of Local No. 201, and he arranged for a meeting to be held the following day at 2 o'clock. Having plenty of time on hand, we visited the Missouri Pacific shops and there met Brother Reid, who called a number of blacksmiths and helpers together. It being lunch hour, we had some time to talk to the men.

The meeting of No. 201 was attended by the Union Pacific men. There were three men in attendance who were not members of our organization. However, I am safe in saying that in a very short time the Union Pacific shop will be solid to a man.

I returned to Chicago on Sunday for the first time in three months. I visited the General Office on Monday and Tuesday, and received instructions from President Kline to go to Cleveland, Ohio. Arriving in Cleveland, I visited the business agents of the Machinists and Boilermakers and they informed me of the conditions of that city, which, apparently, are very bad, so far as the metal trades are concerned, with the ex-

ception of the moulders, who have a larger percentage organized than any of the other crafts.

I visited a few of the shops on Friday and Saturday, and arranged for a meeting to be held Sunday. This was at the request of a blacksmith I met in my travels around the city. After waiting about two hours in the heat, three men put in their appearance. This being such a small number, they naturally showed very little inclination to become members at that time, so I waited until Monday and visited whatever shops I could that day. This gave me an opportunity to speak to about fifty men. They seem to realize that their wages are very low and they impressed me as men who believe in unionism. I then arranged for a meeting on Tuesday night.

Monday night I attended the Metal Trades Council meeting, which was represented by ten organizations. I explained the cause of my presence in Cleveland and also told them of the experience I had, and advised them that the best method for organizing Cleveland would be for them to get in touch with the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and ask them to use their influence with the metal trade crafts to have representatives at Cleveland on a certain date. This would be for the purpose of starting an organizing campaign in the metal trades line. This, to my mind, is the best and quickest way to organize Cleveland. It makes it very hard for us, however, as we have no local there, while the machinists and boiler-makers each have one.

On the following day, I visited the other portion of the city and arranged for a meeting to be held on Wednesday night. All told, I visited about forty different shops and had the opportunity of speaking to about 250 or 300 men. It was the same old story wherever I chanced to go—the promise of, “I will be there”—however, in the two meetings held, there were about seven men in attendance, and the result was that one-half of them were afraid, while the other half were scared.

In questioning the men of the blacksmith shop as to what they were receiving per hour, I cannot, for the life of me, understand why they do not become organized. Thirty-five cents was the highest paid to a mechanic and twenty cents to their helpers. In one of the shops, I spoke to the hammersmith, who was working a double door furnace with a four-ton billet of steel in each door. He had one heater and two helpers working with him. The smith received thirty

cents. After telling this smith my mission there and what my intentions were, I found him to be a man made of the right stuff, and if some of the eight or nine hundred men who are working in Cleveland had this man's spirit, we would have no trouble to organize a local there in a remarkably short time.

The metal trades are doing all they can to organize the city, but, as I stated before, the best results will be accomplished by the metal crafts sending an organizer.

My next stop was at Toledo, where we have the Wabash and Wheeling & Lake Erie men organized. I visited the shops, and returned to attend the meeting of the local that night. I thought it advisable and for the best interest of the local to elect officers and start business in the proper manner. This we did, and divided the offices between the Wabash and the Wheeling & Lake Erie men. The Lake Erie men are on the verge of presenting an agreement at this time, and I have no doubt but what they will be in a position to get a good one. At the present time, things look very favorable for them.

I then wired to Brother O'Neill of Peoria, Ill., that I would be with them at their meeting. It unfortunately being the evening of the 4th, most of the men had left the city and it was impossible for Brother O'Neill to get the members together. However, he informed me their conditions were O. K. Of course, we were sorry we could not get the boys together, but owing to the extreme heat, we could not blame them very much for not being overly anxious to attend a meeting.

My next stop was at Terre Haute, Ind. Arriving there, I met Brother Welton, of the blacksmiths, and Brother Haner, of the machinists, and after they explained the prospects for an organization there, we arranged a meeting to be held Friday night. At this meeting, I had the pleasure of organizing twenty-one members. I spent a few more days at this city, and then advised Brother Welton and the rest of the members, to get busy with the balance of the men who were in the Pennsylvania shops and have them attend a meeting which was to be held the following Wednesday night. The charter and outfit had arrived by that time, and I had the pleasure of initiating thirteen more applicants, and prospects are good to have many more by their next meeting night, which is to be held July 17th. I wish to say that the thirty-four men we now have organized, are composed of men who are determined to have the Terre

Haute blacksmiths and helpers organized in a very short time. I wish to state further that Brother Hauer and Welton have been working on this matter for the last four months, and they gave me their assistance, and I am sure, from the efforts of these two brothers, nothing but good results can follow. I am only sorry that we haven't got more live wires in the unorganized cities like these two brothers are. I cannot praise the efforts of these men too highly. Brother Welton is now the president of Local No. 360 of Terre Haute, and he is bound to have it the banner local of our Brotherhood, and I certainly wish him every possible success in all his undertakings, and he will be successful if the others members of the local will give him their assistance.

I am, at this writing, in Chicago, but do not know how long I shall remain. However, you will find out in my next report.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLES LAND.

Toronto, Ont., July 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Immediately after the settlement of the strike on the Pere Marquette Railroad, at Grand Rapids, Mich., referred to in my last report, I went to Montreal on request of the schedule committee of the C. P. R. eastern lines, to assist them as far as possible in their negotiations with that company for a revised schedule and an increase of pay. I glad to be able to report at this time a successful termination of the negotiations as far as eastern lines are concerned, for a much improved schedule has been signed, granting a nine-hour day and a ten per cent increase of pay, which is practically the same rate of pay for nine hours as was formerly received for ten hours; in fact, some of the low-paid men will now receive more for the nine hours than they formerly received for the ten. In addition to this, a clause has been inserted in the schedule regulating the yearly increase of pay to helpers advanced to fires as apprentices. But with all of these improved conditions, there is still much room for further improvement, which can be gained only by a more perfect organization which was

painfully lacking during these recent conferences, and which I hope will be remedied to a great extent when our committee again meets the management, which in all probability will be next May, when prospects are good of getting still better conditions.

The Federation proved itself of great value to all connected with it, and it is very evident that more has been gained through handling the schedules of all crafts in this way, than could have been gained by any other method, and this much was frankly admitted by the management, who treated the committee with a spirit of fairness that is conspicuous, because of its rarity.

The organizations affiliated with the Federation are the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Helpers, International Association of Machinists, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, International Moulders Union, Patternmakers International League, and the International Unions of Pipe Fitters and Sheet Metal Workers.

A joint committee of all trades first met the management to negotiate for a set of general rules applying to all trades, and containing seven articles of several clauses each, and a general understanding as to the amount of the general increase of pay to be put into effect. When this was agreed to, then the individual craft committees met the management, to take up the question of special rules for that craft only (and accompanied in each instance by the chairman of the Federation) and to decide conclusively on the wage scale and other detail matter.

Considerable time has elapsed since negotiations first opened in Winnipeg (March), the chief delay being caused by the refusal of the western management to do business with a committee composed partly of men from eastern lines. The men were persistent in their desire that both the eastern and western schedules be negotiated through with one committee, which right was recommended by the members of the board of conciliation which was appointed by the Government to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the C. P. R. strike of 1908.

The chairman of that board was appealed to, to give his interpretation of this matter regarding the personnel of the committee, and he decided in our favor, which was to the effect that we were entitled to one committee to negotiate both schedules.

Even then the western management refused to recognize this ruling, but the eastern management, on being requested, agreed to meet a committee composed of both eastern and western men; thus negotiations opened in Montreal which have now closed so successfully.

The Federation was very fortunate in having as its chairman, Brother Frank McKenna, a man of intellect, and possessing the necessary qualities requisite to a position of such an important and responsible character; and on behalf of our organization, I take this opportunity of thanking him for his untiring efforts to get the best results possible for our craft, as there were many matters of important detail to be taken up, more especially for the shops outside of Montreal, after the delegates from those outside points had returned to their homes.

As far as Montreal is concerned, that shop was well represented by a good committee, composed of Brother Geo. Edwards, Chairman of our craft committee, and ably assisted by Brothers Wm. Donaghy, C. C. Bourassa and John Whittaker. These brothers performed good service on behalf of the men they represented (some three hundred and fifty smiths and helpers, etc., being employed in that shop).

Shops represented outside of Montreal were Carleton Place by Brother Sam Hale and McAdam Junction by Brother L. H. Laking.

The improved conditions under the new schedule have already had a stimulating effect, in reviving interest in the organization, so that at all points our membership is increasing. A few nights ago I held an open meeting for the C. P. R. men in West Toronto, and secured nineteen additional applicants for our Toronto local, with prospects of several more for the next meeting. This will put new life into the local, and the brothers who have been struggling along under much discouragement because of the slow growth, will now take a fresh hold, and feel that something is doing after all. Arrangements have now been made to hold one meeting during the month at the old stand in the Labor Temple in the heart of the city, and the other meeting of the month to be held at St. James Hall in West Toronto, so as to make it convenient for the members located in the city shops, and also those in the C. P. R. shops.

Negotiations are now on in Winnipeg for the western schedule of the C. P. R. and when that is adjusted a copy of both schedules will be sent in for publication in the Journal.

I am also glad to be able to report that our brothers employed on the Canadian Northern Railroad in Winnipeg and other points in Western Canada, have recently signed up a new schedule containing valuable concessions and an increase of wages. I am sending in a copy of the agreement for publication in this issue of the Journal, and hope that space will be found for it.

Judging from all standpoints, the outlook for our organization in Canada is better now than it has ever been, in spite of knockers and parasites of many kinds. In fact, things are warming up here to such an extent that the climate seems to be changing, for while this country was always considered a land of perpetual snow and ice, and "The Lady of the Snows," etc., within the past few weeks the thermometer has been registering from 90 to as high as 103 degrees in the shade. How's that for high?

Reports from the Pere Marquette committee, showing the results of the negotiations for the schedules on that road are not quite as favorable as the membership had hoped, except possibly at St. Thomas, Ont., which was the only point at which the men received an increase in their wage rate. As far as I am able to find out, this was done in order to level up and standardize the rates on both sides of the international boundary. I don't think the brothers on the Michigan side should feel very disgruntled over this, especially as all crafts shared the same fate, and the brothers in St. Thomas were receiving a very low rate, and it is also the same method as that adopted by the Michigan Central Railroad a short time ago in granting an increase to the machinists of three and one-half cents per hour on the Canadian side, while those on the Michigan side received only one-half cent per hour increase. When the next increase goes into effect, it will mean a horizontal one to men at all points.

While in Montreal I visited at two meetings of Local 412, whose membership are employed at the American Locomotive Works. The local is now rapidly increasing in numbers and recovering from the bad effects of the recent slack period when the membership lost some of their interest, because they worked only in spasms which were of short duration and few and far between. Now business is reviving, and the membership increasing, and they are especially fortunate in having several active members from Local 185 of Paterson, N. J., deposit their cards into the local, which will undoubtedly result in an im-

provement of conditions in that shop.

In the next issue of the Journal I hope to be able to report a successful conclusion of negotiations for the western schedule of the C. P. R. at present under way in Winnipeg.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND,
Third Vice-President.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT, THOS. FLANAGAN.

Macon, Ga., July 12, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

As stated in my last report, I was at Salida, Colorado, my first stop on the D. & R. G. en route east. At Salida I was met at the depot by Brother William J. Dillon, President No. 434, who accompanied me on my visit to the shops and arranged for a meeting held same night. I am pleased to say that every member of our local responded to this call, and seemed to take a great deal of interest in the workings of our organization. Many questions were asked concerning the general organization, relative to the late troubles on the D. & R. G., which I explained, seemingly to the satisfaction of all concerned, the brothers at Salida being of a different opinion concerning our organization, after said explanation.

At Salida my attention was called to a part of our general constitution which, on account of Local 434 having lived up to this particular article to the letter, was the cause of a member of ours practically being without a local, although he was a member in good standing in the local which he had left. I straightened out this matter both to the satisfaction of Salida and the local from which he transferred, and instructed our members to always forward the transfer card in the future to General Secretary and Treasurer in order that the member transferring may have his name in the right local at our general office.

My next stop was at Alamosa, Colorado, where I was met at the depot by almost the entire membership. On the following day I visited the shops and arranged for a meeting the same night, where almost the same questions were asked and explained as at Salida, seemingly with the same satisfaction to the members.

Leaving Alamosa, my next stop was Pueblo, where I visited the shops and discussed the conditions in general with many of the members. Our shop force at Pueblo has been curtailed to a very great extent,

only one smith and helper being in the main shop, where formerly there have been some five or six; although the force has been cut to this extent, the company insists that the one man now employed shall do work which requires in many instances the help of another fire. This grievance has been taken up repeatedly with the General Foreman in the Pueblo shops, but with no satisfaction, as the General Foreman continues to force this class of work upon our men. I took this matter up with Brother Kuykendall at Denver and he promised to take the matter up with the Superintendent of Motive Power after he (Brother Kuykendall) had received a detailed report of said grievance in writing from our member at Pueblo. As this kind of work is altogether in violation of our agreements, a remedy can be looked for as soon as the matter is brought to the attention of the Superintendent.

My next stop was Colorado Springs, where I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Jack Gilbert, who has again stretched himself to the utmost in order to reorganize our local in said city. That Brother Gilbert has been of the greatest service to our organization in this section of the country, goes without saying, as everyone who has the slightest acquaintance with Brother Gilbert knows what he has done. His efforts at Colorado City have met with unlimited success, as he has rounded up pretty much all of the old families and has secured a charter for this city once more. Upon meeting Brother Gilbert, at his request, I made a round of the shops, as in one shop in particular (Colorado Midland) there were some men of the class who are always willing and ready to receive whatever is handed out to them through the efforts of others, but who seemingly have some of the yellow variety in their general make-up when it comes to paying for what they receive. I called a meeting of these men on the night in question and, to tell the truth about it, I was really surprised that so many of them put in their appearance. It reminded me of the old adage of pulling chickens' teeth when I was trying to get them to sign an application into the local. First, one offered an excuse and then another, until almost all of them had some reason or other for not joining hands with those who are trying to make conditions for them. Finally, one helper broke rank and decided that he would join the local at the next regular meeting, and this seemed to have its effect, for no less than five or six followed in his wake, and from information received, I believe we will have pretty near all the mem-

bers in that shop by the time this report is read.

On the night that I left Colorado Springs, I was surprised to learn that Brother Gilbert had lost his position (at the short line shops), seemingly on account of the interest he had taken in reorganizing the local in that city. As these shops are in practically an unorganized state (the men working without an agreement), it was impossible for Brother Gilbert to get any redress in the matter as far as the officials are concerned, but our men in this locality understand the worth of Brother Gilbert and it is safe to say that he will not be very long in securing another place. The fact of the matter is, as I understand it, the men at Denver had already secured a position for him, which I hope will answer the purpose until a better one can be had.

On leaving Colorado Springs, my next stop was at Denver, where I was met by Brother Kuykendall, and a round of the shops made. I had prepared for a meeting on the following night and so notified the general office, but unfortunately a hall could not be secured for that night and as I had already received orders to start for the East, it was a matter of impossibility to wait longer. I very much regretted not being able to talk to our Denver members in meeting, as I had a great deal to tell them concerning other sections of the country, which I am sure would have been appreciated. However, as aforesaid, I took the matter up pertaining to Pueblo with Brother Kuykendall and when this is straightened out, which I am sure it will be, everything on the D. & R. G. will be in harmony from Salt Lake to Denver.

Brothers, our members on the D. & R. G. have made a record that they should be proud of, and it behooves all of us, no matter in which section of the country we happen to be, to copy after their example. They have established on their system the eight-hour day with six days a week, and a more contented set of blacksmiths and helpers cannot be found in any section of the country.

On leaving Denver, I stopped at New Orleans for instructions, and while there learned that the New Orleans Terminal Company had signed up with the Federated Shop Trades of said Company, granting one and one-half cents per hour increase to all mechanics, and two cents per hour to the helpers, seemingly to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Upon receiving instructions, I left New Orleans for Wilmington, N. C., stopping en route at Waycross, Ga., to gather whatever information I could get

concerning the conference between the A. C. L. officials and the Joint Committee of the Federated Shop Trades of that system. After receiving said information, I wired Brother Arrington at Wilmington, as to whether it was necessary or not for me to go there. He answered in the affirmative, and I immediately packed my grip and landed in Wilmington, July 1st. The committee was about winding up the conference with the management at the time of my arrival, but I had the satisfaction of going over the counter-proposition submitted by the company with our men and saw to it that they were satisfied with the conditions offered. The question of the increase, which was not altogether what the men had asked for, could not be decided by the committee and for this reason the committee adjourned to place the matter up to the men for their approval or rejection.

As far as the committee was concerned, as I understand it, all were satisfied with the conditions offered, except the car workers committee, who were holding out for the obliteration of the piecework system, which I hope will be satisfactorily settled. While at Wilmington, I received orders from the general office to get to Macon as quickly as possible, as we had trouble on the Central of Georgia. Upon arriving here, I went over the matter with our members and found that other crafts had been given our work, in spite of the protest of our committee. I immediately took the matter up with the master mechanic and in company with shop committee, laid our side of the case before him as plain as possible. The master mechanic in turn has taken the matter up with the superintendent and as he informed me a portion of our grievances (the Acetylene welding) can and will be straightened out by him (the M. M.). As to the other grievances (that of bi-chloride tempering and the making of arch-bars by handy men), they will have to be settled by the superintendent himself. I have already made one trip to Savannah to talk the matter over with our men there, and find that they, like our men in Macon, insist upon having their rights. I have had Brother Michael wire Brother Oliver to make a date with the superintendent for a conference on the question, and I am leaving Macon tonight for Savannah, in order to arrange for a conference as soon as possible, the results of which I hope to be able to publish in our next Journal.

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. FLANAGAN,
Fourth Vice-President.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT, ROY HORN.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

A short time after writing my last report in Altoona, I was instructed to come to this city, where almost the entire force of men employed in the shop of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, consisting of about twelve thousand, had struck. Arriving here, I learned that the company had laid off or discharged about one thousand, two hundred men, among them about sixty or seventy who were active in the different local unions connected with the Allied Locomotive Builders Council, which is composed of seventeen different local unions of the different crafts employed in the works. Many of these men were employed for a great many years by the company and were let out because they held office or were committeemen. This naturally caused the men to take notice, and a strike was threatened. The situation grew so serious that the general president of almost all the organizations came to this city and at a meeting of the council, although it was known it was discrimination of the worst kind, advised the men not to strike at this time, as it was not a wise policy to do so considering the general conditions of business, and that a good many organizations were already involved in serious strikes. The men decided to take the advice of their general officers and continue to work and then the different foremen began to ask the men to remove their union buttons and to subject them to abuses in a number of ways, until it resulted in a general walkout. Although the organizations had not ordered the strike, almost all have assisted in every way possible. General officers from all unions are on the ground, and the strike which started on June 7th, has been conducted in an orderly way by the men, although they have been arrested for the slightest offense and put under very heavy bond in each case where the charge was only disturbing the peace.

They have peacefully picketed the works both here and in Eddystone, Pa., and while the company have imported strike breakers from many points by the thousands, so far they have only been able to deliver six locomotives since the walkout, and four of these have been returned as defective, so you can see the completeness of the tie-up as this firm usually turns out about six a day.

The management which has recently been changed since the company has re-organized and is now controlled by the Morgan interests, and is now capitalized at \$50,000,000 an increase of \$30,000,000 over the capitalization of the old company with no increase of facilities in the shops. This company has guaranteed seven per cent on its capitalization, which it looks like it intends to try to squeeze out of its employees.

Mr. Samuel Vauclain, who is now general manager, under the new management, and John Sykes, who now holds the position of superintendent, formerly held by Mr. Vauclain, have absolutely refused to meet any and all committees when efforts were made to secure a conference with a view of settling the difficulty. Other disinterested parties have attempted to intercede with the company to get it to settle with its employees and have met with refusal in every case, and the few men who have returned to work are required to sign a statement, never to belong to a labor union, or go on another strike. In other words, to give up all rights which they have as human beings, and become a mere part of the machinery at which they work. There is every indication that it is to be a question as to which can hold out the longest, the men or the company. So far as being able to finance a strike of this magnitude, it is out of the question, not only for our own organization but for all others, therefore, an appeal for funds has been sent out to all organizations and other means have been adopted to raise money, such as sending committees to New York and other cities and points throughout this part of the country.

A house to house canvass is carried on in this city and some of the organizations here have already donated liberally, namely, among these being the Street Car Men's Union, which donated the first \$500 check, and their National officers have also assisted us in every way possible.

The number of men involved is so great that the donations must also be great, as a good many of the Baldwin men were low paid men and the strike has now lasted over five weeks, there is already much suffering among some families. The men are making a gallant fight and the smiths and helpers are among the best. Our Business Manager, Mr. John M. Tobin, has proved the right man for the position he holds. He is also President of the Locomotive Builders' Council and is working with all the energy one man can exert to win this fight. The men involved are to be

commended for the fight they are making for the right to organize and be treated as men are entitled to be treated, instead of chattel slaves. Volumes could be written of the events that have occurred in this strike, and the orderly way it has been conducted would speak for itself, as the Cossaks, commonly known as the State Constabulary, have not so far been ordered to this city.

Each craft meets every day, also the general committee and general officers, and the matter is gone over and the officer detailed to attend each Local Union, which is a big job to cover all the meetings, but all are working in harmony and all agree the question of raising money is the most important one. The men can win if they can be kept from returning to work and the company cannot operate the works with "scabs."

The scabs leave when asked to work, and inform the company foreman that they only expected to be put in the shop to make a showing, as is usually the case in railroad strikes and did not come to the Baldwin shops to work.

Now, brothers, the Baldwin shop, up until about eighteen months ago, have always been the recruiting place for scabs, when railroad shop men were on a strike. This has been changed since these men organized and the question is, Are we going to be able to get enough money to hold the men out until they win, or shall they be forced to return to work and sacrifice everything? You all know there is a limit to endurance and while these men are making a grand fight, wherever there is a break the chance of stopping it will be small, so therefore, I ask each of you that as your local has no doubt already received their appeal to be as liberal as you can and remember you are helping a body of union men who are involved in a life and death struggle for union principle, with the greatest moneyed interest in the country, Morgan-Drexel & Co.

All money received here is divided among the men in each local according to the number of men involved, which in our case is about 700. There is a blacksmith on the General Committee who keeps the accounts of the money received and you may be sure that your organization will get a fair and square deal from the General Committee.

Now in regard to the situation on the Pennsylvania, the men on strike have returned to work, they held out as long as could be expected and taking into consideration the general conditions of business, and that the strike occurred at a most inopportune time, also that people who had assured them support, fail-

ed at the critical moment, the result was inevitable. The men on the Pennsylvania certainly made a gallant fight and if conditions had not been as they are at present, making it possible to run a railroad almost without men at times, the Pennsy affair may have had a somewhat different ending.

Brother Tapken our Business Manager in Pittsburgh informs me the smiths and helpers in Pitcairn were among the last to give up, and as every cloud has a silver lining the Pennsylvania will at least have to show some consideration for their men in the future.

The reports I have from Altoona are not very encouraging so far as organization there is concerned, but it is encouraging to know that the Mutual Admiration Society aided and abetted by the Company, which it has attempted to start there in order to overcome any tendency of organization among the employes, has not been a success and the men are suspicious of it, and well they should be for any organization which is fostered by a Railroad Company is something to be shunned by all decent self-respecting working men.

Respectfully submitted,
ROY HORN.

REPORT OF EIGHTH VICE-PRESIDENT CHARLES W. KOENIG.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 11, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

I herewith submit my report for several trips I have made. On May 24th I received a letter from Bro. Kramer stating there was a possible chance of organizing the W. & L. E. shops at Toledo and asking me to investigate the same if possible. So I left Fort Wayne the following day, and after visiting the members of the Toledo Local, who are all working in the Wabash shops there, and finding out that some of our members there were under the impression that the W. & L. E. men could not belong to their local on account of working for a different company, I called a meeting for that night. I then went to the W. & L. E. shops and after talking to the men, informed them about the meeting, and invited them to attend, which they promised to do, and which they did with a few exceptions. I initiating thirteen men that night, and as it was impossible for me to get back home that evening I decided to stay the following day, getting a line on several shops. I vis-

ited the Toledo Terminal roundhouse and succeeded in getting the blacksmith and helper there. I also visited the Kent Machine Co. and got the blacksmith and helper at that place. I then went to the Overland Auto Co. factory, where I picked out a number of blacksmiths and helpers at noon hour, which was a pretty hard thing to do, as they had a band concert, and all employes were on the street. I got the assurance of some that they would attend a meeting, but met one fellow who put the kibosh on the whole thing, he had been a member, and like all other expelled members, always says he got the worst of everything, so they did not show up at the meeting but I initiated the four members I got during the day, making a total of seventeen for the two days and altered at the critical moment, the result giving them a few instructions and a little advice as to how to run their local, I departed for home.

Received instructions from the General Office to go to Cleveland as there was a chance to organize the Lake Shore men, who were mostly German. This information was received in the General Office from the Secretary of the Metal Trades Council of Cleveland. Arriving there I got in touch with the President and Secretary of the Metal Trades and found out nothing to amount to anything from them relative to the hundred Lake Shore men. I then started out on my own hook to see what could be done. After visiting the different shops I held three meetings and there were only about fourteen men at the three meetings all told.

After failing to find the one hundred German smiths and helpers that wanted to be organized I stopped for Toledo on my way home. Calling a meeting of our local there I found that the W. & L. E. men wanted me to remain over another day and assist them by drawing up an agreement. This I agreed to do. I then returned home and went back to work. I wish to say that if any city needs organizing Cleveland is the one. The wages and conditions in the blacksmith shops are something fierce. Hammersmiths get as low as thirty and thirty-five cents per hour and no more. Helpers from seventeen to twenty cents per hour. Blacksmiths from twenty-three and one-half to thirty cents. The same is true with the other Metal Crafts. While they have a Metal Trades Council in Cleveland the organizations affiliated have a very small per cent of their craft organized outside of the moulders. In my opinion Cleveland can be organized providing the Metal Trades Depart-

ment of the A. F. of L. would put organizers in that city. It would take some time to accomplish good results, but with organizers of the different crafts working in harmony success would surely be the result.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. W. KOENIG.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER TEGTMAYER.

Chicago, July 16, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report I have been working here in Chicago and the Suburbs and was successful in getting a few new members into our Organization, and also in getting delinquents to come to the meetings and squaring up. Several cases of grievances were taken up after I was requested to handle them by the local to which the members involved belonged. One was a case where there had been a lay-off, and after several days the blacksmiths left the city, but two helpers were still out of work, it so happened that the company by whom they were previously employed wanted to have a blacksmith fire out on the car repair track or rip track to do such work as straightening rods, plates, bolts and rivet up couplers, etc., claiming that it took more time to take the work to and from the blacksmith shop than it would take to do the work. These two helpers were given the job and were paid helpers' wages. I was instructed to go and investigate this case, and after investigating I found that the company wanted to place an apprentice on this job, but the boy was getting but sixteen cents per hour. The foreman thought it better to place the two unemployed helpers there, thereby giving them employment, and had quite a time to get the Superintendent's consent to let him do that. Eventually when these men were put to work the foreman felt that he had done a good and kind act. I went to every man in the shop and all said this was true and that the shop committee had agreed to this proposition before these men were put to work, and were still of the same mind at that time, that it was alright and especially so as it was only a temporary job. I reported back as I had found the case and that I had let the men work on the job. At their next meeting it was decided to let it rest as the case stood, but the following meeting it was brought

up again, some claiming that this man was doing more than straightening, riveting, etc., that he was welding, also dressing chisels, and that the company would establish a precedent with this man. Accordingly, I was requested to go out there and pull this man off, which I did, and both are still out of work at this writing. There has been a lot of talk concerning this case and some remarks made that I deem were uncalled for and improper, and am sorry that such remarks were passed from one member to another without actual cause, as I stated in the above writing that not only the shop committee but the entire shop force had given their consent before these men were put to work.

Another case was on the C. I. & S. R. R. The boilermakers were to be put on piece work, as this is a road under the New York Central R. R. control, so the General President of the boilermakers sent a wire requesting the blacksmiths and helpers to stand by them. I was sent out to get the details, and give our men a hunch that there may be something doing in case the company tried to force the piece work onto the boilermakers. While I was there talking with the Chairman of the Boilermakers' Shop Committee and our Chairman, we got word that all was well, that the company had withdrawn the order, evidently they got word that they would have a lively fight on their hands, so withdrew the order. That was another illustration of what it means to be organized, ready to stand, stick and fight; it makes any company sit up and take notice. I sometimes wonder whether those poor, narrow-minded, bone-headed non-unionists will ever come to realize why it is to their advantage to belong to the union.

Another shop here in Chicago was organized in such shape in the blacksmith department that I could go to the office and demand an audience, and get results, but the true blue boys were laid off one at a time till only the weaker ones were left, so some of them could not see why they should pay dues, and dropped out of our union. The other departments never could see why they should organize, so now the company has installed the premium system in the paint department with the expectation of installing it in all the different departments. Anyone who ever worked under the premium system knows that it is worse than the piece work system, so these fellows will be taught a lesson they will not forget for a while. But it serves them right as I have talked, coaxed and even quarreled with them, but to no avail.

I have another case of grievance that is not settled yet. Whenever there is small breakdowns, the machinists or carpenters will come in (on Sundays or nights) and do the blacksmiths' work and they work so long on the job that it would pay the company to send for a smith, yet they will not do it. I have taken it up with the Master Mechanic, but he could not see fit to change the system and after I left I understood he went to the blacksmiths and nearly scratched their faces for daring to complain to their organization. Guess he wants them to take just what he sees fit to hand out to them, but our men feel that they have a certain amount of right in this place and are going to exert it. I am going to take this case up to the Superintendent, and I will take it up with the other crafts if the Superintendent does not give me satisfaction, for we will not stand for any such butting in on our work.

We have had an examination of blacksmith helpers here in Chicago for municipal work and all the city employes must pass the Civil Service examination. I was selected as one on the examining board. There were fifty-one that took the clerical or mental and physical test, but only forty-five showed up to take the practical test. There were all kinds, large and small, good and bad; some never helped a smith in their life; others helped all their life since they left school, so altogether we had a good mixup. This test was held for helpers. No classification. A man must qualify to help in any shop for which he may be called. The old wagon and carriage organization wanted it called for wagon and carriage helpers, but we stopped that. Then they had some tests they wanted put to the men, but I fought some of them off, and had my own put up. So it was not so bad as they had it first, but not as good as I wanted it. Our members made a good showing, and if they did as well at the physical tests, they will give the rest a good run for their money. We have not gone over the papers yet at this writing so it may be quite a few days yet before the list is published.

I wish again to call attention to our members that they must be careful who they talk and work with, for men are advertised for here in Chicago for railroads, and, in fact, all classes of work, and they are sent among our boys to do spotting (detective work). Whenever a stranger comes your way find out who he is by writing to his former shop, unless the General Office can give you his record.

I forgot to mention about the South Side Street Car Company not having any blacksmiths on the jobs where they are laying new tracks this year, claiming they could have it done cheaper by sending it to their shop. I know how cheap some of these officials are and felt suspicious that they would try to place a cheap man when they got quite a ways out. So I took a run over these streets every so often, and sure enough about a week ago I found a smith and helper at work dressing picks. I found that they had no card and were not getting the scale by far, so I told them that I had union men out of work and that they must have the preference at the job. Then I went to the foreman and told him what he would have to pay or no more work. It ended by them laying the men off. It keeps a fellow on the lookout all the time, for it is surprising how small some companies are.

Work is not very plentiful here, so don't drift this way, boys, if you're looking for work.

With best wishes for all kinds of success to our organization,

Respectfully submitted,
EDW. TEGTMEYER.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER TAPKEN.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 19, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Dear Sir and Brother: In reply to your favor of June 16th, will say that the Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths and Helpers' strike was a success. I cannot say that they got a raise in wages, but may call it a reduction in hours. They struck for a half-holiday on Saturdays with full pay for four months, and I was successful in getting twenty-eight agreements signed to date, and expect a few more. As for the men working in the contract shops, they received no raise this year. The men working in the city machine shop got a raise last year. Blacksmiths getting a raise from 42 cents per hour to 50 cents per hour sixty-four cents per day increase. While the helpers secured an increase from \$2.50 per day to \$2.66 2-3 per day.

(COPY OF AGREEMENT.)

Made and entered into this..... day of May, 1911, between..... known as party of the first part, and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths

and Helpers, Local No. 268, known as party of the second part.

Article 1. Party of the first part hereby agrees to hire none but members in good standing of the above named organization.

Article 2. Nine consecutive hours shall constitute a day's work. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; double time for Sundays, New Year's, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Article 3. The minimum rate of wages for Blacksmiths shall not be less than \$2.75 per day, and the minimum rate of wages for Helpers shall not be less than \$2.00 per day.

Article 4. All Blacksmiths and Helpers in this shop shall, during the following months, namely, May, June, July and August, be given half holiday on Saturdays with full pay.

Article 5. There shall be no discrimination against any member of this organization for performing duties imposed upon him by his local union. In case of any vacancy occurring in this shop of Blacksmith or Helper, the employer shall first notify the Business Agent before hiring anyone. In case the Business Agent cannot furnish a competent man, the employer shall reserve the right to hire any man he desires, with the understanding that said man become a member of the above named organization.

Article 6. Any grievance or misunderstanding that may arise during the life of this agreement shall be submitted to arbitration under the condition of this agreement. The arbitrators shall be three men, one for the employer and one for the union, and these two shall select a third party, and the decision of these parties shall be binding.

This agreement to expire on....1912.
This agreement signed the..... day of.....1911.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. TAPKEN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER A. V. TYLER.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Dear Sir and Brother: It has been thirteen months since we went on strike here in Los Angeles for shorter hours and \$4.00 a day minimum for mechanics and a minimum of \$3.00 for eight hours for helpers. We have put up a hard fight during all these long months. At

the beginning we were not hampered in our picketing, but the Merchants and Manufacturers Association got busy with the City Council and got them to pass an Anti-Picketing Ordinance which put us out of business for a week or two, but we came back at them strong, consequently we had at that time over three hundred of our boys arrested and thrown into jail where they were treated as criminals and paraded before the police and detectives and otherwise mistreated. I was one of those arrested and thrown in jail.

The Strike Committee got busy and secured able attorneys of which Job Harriman was one, and the opponents of organized labor could not get a single conviction; so after keeping some of the boys in jail for fifty-four days they turned us all loose, those of us who were out on bonds and those who were in the bastille on the East Side.

That, at that time, put a damper on the boys for a time, but we got busy again and got them out again on the picket line. We got along pretty well for a time, but the M. and M. could not stand it long for we were making such inroads into their scabs they had working that we had them pretty well tied up. They got the police to arrest some more of the boys; they took in thirty-five this time, but instead of charging them with violation of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance, they charged them with Conspiracy to violate the Anti-Picketing Ordinance, and instead of trying each one separately, they tried them collectively and after something over three weeks, which it took to get the jury and hear the witnesses, the jury could not agree, standing six to six, so eventually they were dismissed.

In this trial Job Harriman showed his worth, for believe me, he is the brightest attorney in Los Angeles, and he is a good and true friend of organized labor and is a candidate for mayor of Los Angeles at the coming election this fall, and besides having the Socialists back of him every union man in Los Angeles that is true to the cause of organized labor is back of him.

At the present we have the shops pretty well crippled. In spite of the fact that they claim to have all the men they want we know that they have not. They have very few competent men. They are trying all the time to get the men back to work, but with no success at all. We have only one man at this time who is scabbing. He was formerly a card man and his name is Charley Romero, a former member of Local No. 212, who went scabbing some time last fall, and

who has a fine placed on him at the present time.

President Bender of No. 282, is under arrest at the present time for an alleged attempt to blow up the Hall of Records last fall along with Connors and Maple, structural iron workers, which is another attempt to hamper and harrass the unions. We do not think that they will be able to get a jury in this town of "Big Business" that will so far forget the rights of our men who are falsely accused of this charge, to convict them. They have an army of detectives and they are doing everything in their power to convict some of our boys. They are stopping at nothing to get evidence; they are going to the limit of even making evidence of their own; but right will triumph and our boys will be set free and their good names vindicated.

One for all and all for one, I remain.

Yours fraternally,

ARTHUR V. TYLER.

THANKS FROM LOS ANGELES BROTHERS.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 28, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Dear Sir and Brother: Through the columns of the Journal we wish to thank our brothers who came to our aid so generously when we sent out our appeal for aid a short time ago, to help us to win our fight here in Los Angeles; to unionize this town and better the condition of the working men and women who have to toil for a living.

Following is a list of the locals and the amounts they have sent in to date:

Local No. 120.....	\$ 5.00
Local No. 54.....	5.00
Local No. 326.....	20.00
Local No. 66.....	5.00
Local No. 187.....	10.00
Local No. 169.....	2.00
Local No. 80.....	10.00
Local No. 277.....	5.00
Local No. 457.....	5.00
Local No. 79.....	10.00
Local No. 286.....	2.50
Local No. 499.....	4.00
Local No. 487.....	1.10
Local No. 288.....	12.50
Local No. 193.....	5.00
Local No. 155.....	5.00
Local No. 201.....	5.00
Local No. 433.....	5.00
Local No. 103.....	5.00
Local No. 78.....	10.00
Local No. 90.....	5.00
Local No. 300.....	5.00

Local No. 169.....	2.00	Local No. 407.....	5.00
Local No. 476.....	10.00	Local No. 122.....	10.00
Local No. 244.....	8.50	Local No. 30.....	10.00
Local No. 186.....	5.00	Local No. 70.....	2.25
Local No. 96.....	5.00	Local No. 6.....	2.50
Local No. 482.....	5.00	Local No. 426.....	10.00
Local No. 224.....	2.00	Local No. 151.....	5.00
Local No. 124.....	5.00	Local No. 73.....	5.00
Local No. 237.....	10.00	Local No. 45.....	2.00
Local No. 182.....	5.00	Local No. 14.....	5.00
Local No. 430.....	2.50	Local No. 164.....	5.00
Local No. 32.....	2.50	W. G. Powlesland, 3rd V.-P.....	3.00
Local No. 239.....	5.00	Fraternally yours,	
Local No. 207.....	1.00	ARTHUR V. TYLER	



The Southern Railway Company has made provision for annual passes for employees who have been in the service for ten years or more.

News from
our Local
Unions.

Correspondence

Let's hear
from all.

FROM LOCAL NO. 306.

Chicago, June 24, 1911.

Editor Journal: At a regular meeting held on June 24th, it was resolved that we charge Brother Hunt with wilfully appropriating \$15.00, belonging to Local No. 306, to his own personal use and refuses to repay same. We charge him according to our Constitution, to-wit.: Article VI, Section 1; and beg of you to use your office in punishing him accordingly and herald his deed in our next Journal. With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed)

D. SULLIVAN, Pres. Pro Tem.,
NICHOLAS BULLIER, Fin. Sec.,
R. P. NAUMAN, Rec. Sec.,
HARRY GARNETT, Treas.

FROM LOCAL NO. 444.

Webster Grove, Mo., June 26, 1911.

Editor Journal: At the last meeting of Pacific Local No. 444 John G. Miller, card No. 44,620, was expelled for conduct unbecoming a member of our organization, he having left St. Louis secretly and failing to reimburse Local No. 444 for money borrowed by him which he promised to return into the treasury of said local.

We are also informed that there are other individuals who would like to locate him. Information of his whereabouts is solicited.

J. J. MOCKLER,
Secretary No. 444.

FROM LAFAYETTE LOCAL NO. 411.

Editor Journal: Local No. 411 is still doing business. Took in one new member last meeting night and prospects of three more soon. Business seems to be pretty good on the Monon, but they still manage to shut down about the three last days of the month. How long the company will keep this up we cannot tell, but one thing is sure, past history has proven that they will pay for it in the way of overtime in the future when they get this curtailing of expenses over with and come to their proper senses. As it is at present they keep the employes in suspense as to what they are going to do next month and so

on and the workmen lose interest in their work. Not a few are looking for other jobs and getting passes to be ready when they shut down at the end of each month. If this is good judgment or sound business when the company has plenty of work that they could work on and keep the stock up, why, then the ordinary blacksmith would never do to run a railroad shop.

Our Monon Federated Trades had their first regular meeting June 28, and several very important questions were brought before that meeting. One in particular was the Safety and Efficiency Committee that the Monon Railroad wants to start on their road. The idea is to have a question box installed in different places and any idea that any employe can suggest that will be of any benefit or effect a saving for the company in any of the departments will be forwarded to the General Officers for their consideration, and if through this means they can reduce their expenses the men and the company will both profit by it, as a certain per cent of this savings will be applied to the wages of the employes. The Brothers do not know what to think of this at this time and some look at it with suspicion, but it will come out later on as they have only had one meeting. They intend to meet once a month.

Just one word about the benefits of being organized on the Monon. When a blacksmith and helper work overtime they check in and out on the overtime or extra side of the time clock. When a boiler-maker and his helper work overtime the boiler-maker does the same, but his helper only gets straight time, for the simple reason that they are not organized, so I think there is moral enough here shown that it's to the benefit of the helpers to be in the organization.

E. PACHEN,
Fin. Sec. Local No. 411.

FROM LOCAL NO. 128.

Editor Journal: It is with profound sorrow that I make the announcement of Brother Werner's death. A brother who was foremost in his deeds for the good of the union, always willing to share his burden with a good will. His absence will be missed greatly in the meetings especially.

The sympathy of Local No. 128 is also extended to Brother Thomas McDermott in the loss of his brother.

William Larqueman is fast rounding in to shape for District Council No. 38 picnic. He expects to run ahead of all the young sprinters. Bill is far from being old yet, as loose as sawdust.

At our last meeting our first Vice-President, W. J. Dougherty, was in attendance, and his remarks on the condition of the various shops, and cities, was well appreciated by all. Come again, Bill, we miss your smiling face.

Our old friend, George Galloway, was elected Vice-President, onward to success and forward with our flourishing local.

James Walsh is on the sick list, being so for the past month. Best regards from all, Jim, to a speedy recovery, your presence is wished for at the picnic.

Brothers Bolam, Coughlin and myself attended the picnic of Brother Bescherer's commandery, and with the best sign of equivocation, wish to express having had a splendid time.

Our sick committee is still attending to its duties in first class style.

Brother John Bilkey was over to see us at the picnic of the Council, bringing seven new members who were initiated into Local No. 128. John is forever working, having traveled from out west, through the east, and is now furthering the name of the Brotherhood through Canada. Keep it up, Jack, your name will be placed on the honor roll of our union for past and present good deeds.

I also wish to announce the 1911 Day's Pay Assessment is due, and must be paid before September 1st. As this is the year of the convention, it should be every brother's aim to settle up and see if our delegates won't start a death benefit at our coming convention.

Fraternally,

JOHN J. CONNORS,
Rec. Secy.

FROM LOCAL NO. 127.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 26, 1911.

Editor Journal: It is a long time since the Brotherhood heard from No. 127 so I thought I would write a few lines to let them know we are still on the map. Brother Glover, our Second Vice-President, was with us for a couple of days, and it did not take him long to let us know he was down here for business, so as it was our regular meeting we hustled up a couple of shepherders for him to initiate, and we must say Brother Glover handles the gavel just the same as if he knew how. Under the head of the Good of the Union he gave us a good talk on shop federation, he also had quite a talk with David Tukey, the President of the old

local, and I think we will get him back where he belongs. I know Brother Kline will remember him. He is the only blacksmith in Cheyenne that does not belong.

Being a delegate from the Union Pacific lines to the forming of the System Federation at Salt Lake, I arrived there on the 31st of May and found Brother Glover on the job, also our Fourth Vice-President, Thomas Flanagan, and I want to say right here that they made that convention sit up and take notice before we got through as they were right on the job all the time, and we certainly put in a lot of overtime. We had a pretty good representation there, about eighty-four delegates, so we got to work and formed the System Federation, and then got our agreements in line, and now I guess we are all ready to go before the management.

I know I am voicing the sentiments of all the brothers on the Union Pacific lines when I say we sincerely hope that Brother Kline will see to it that Brother Glover is with us when we take up our agreement, and we also hope that in the future it will not be quite so long between his visits along this way, as a little ginger now and then don't hurt the best of us, and he has got it and some to spare.

With best wishes for the Brotherhood, I remain,

THOS. WILCOCK, Rec. Sec.,

315 East 9th St., Cheyenne, Wyo.

P. S.—Please put in Journal. I have just mailed the request to Mr. Fuller that we would like to meet him August 1st.

District Councils.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 17.

Editor Journal: As District Council No. 17 had nothing in our Journal for the past three or four months, and fearing some of the brothers might think we have gone out of business, I take this opportunity to inform the craft in general that we are still in the ring and I will say for the past two months we have been very much alive as we have been in conference with the Southern and Allied Lines officials arranging shop conditions and regulating rates of pay, and I do not hesitate in saying, taking everything into consideration, we were successful in obtaining what the committee thinks one of the best agreements that we ever got from the company, and one that I think will compare favorably with any contract in the whole Brotherhood. At the same time we were successful in getting an advance of about 2¼ cents per hour on an average. Now it is

true some of our smiths only got $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour advance, nevertheless, about 70 per cent of our smiths got a $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour advance and all our helpers received a 2 cents per hour flat increase. It may seem a little hard for those smiths that only secured $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents advance. I am one of that class, nevertheless, I think that all will readily agree with me after giving the matter due consideration for the company pays just as much for running a train in Virginia as they do in Alabama, therefore, those brothers on the northern end of the system had a very great weight in their favor for their argument was: Why should the mechanical department not be treated on the same basis as the transportation department and I think that is a fair and just view to take of the matter.

We on the Southern System for the past ten years have been trying and using every means possible to establish a flat rate all over the system, and I think we have made remarkable success, for ten years ago there was a difference of nine cents per hour between the Alabama and Virginia shops and today there is only one cent difference in the two shops and we expect to eliminate that one cent in the near future. To say the least, I think that is fast approaching a flat rate of wages and right here let me say it does seem somewhat strange to me to have accomplished this much towards a flat rate when I have been accused of being opposed to a flat rate. I willingly admit that I am very much opposed to a flat rate in one sense of the word, that is when it comes to advocating that a freight fire shall receive the same rate of pay per hour as our furnace and first and second fires. In my opinion the time has not arrived when we are able to run a blacksmith shop on a flat rate basis simply because if such was the case no one would be willing or would do the furnace and heavy fire work, consequently we would have a constant uproar in the shops.

It is quite true that the machinists and boiler-makers work on a flat rate basis, but I think every fair minded brother who has had the opportunity of working in large shops will readily agree with me and will fully realize the utter impossibility of working a blacksmith shop on a flat rate basis, for we must at all times hold up the rates of our furnace, first and second fires. I do not say this because I am working a heavy fire for I have long since passed that stage of the game as I have not worked a heavy fire for fifteen years and I am living in hopes that it will never become necessary for me to work the heavy fire again, at the same time pardon me (for me) saying so but I still consider myself a young man.

Now, brothers, just a few words on federation. I notice in our Journal that some progress is being made in the northwest, southwest and the far west on that line and my opinion is that system federation is the only way at this present day that the various crafts can combat successfully with any company officials and I say this from personal experience, for no one craft could have gone before the Southern officials and obtained what the federation did and our brothers must realize that the times have changed so much these ten or fifteen years past that individuality is a thing of the past, therefore, it is absolutely necessary that we should be combined as one man, not only to retain that which we have accomplished in the past years, but that we may obtain what rightfully belongs to us.

As the producers of the wealth of the world the laboring men will have to become more closely associated. Yet we cannot do everything in one day. It takes time, patience and perseverance to accomplish all things and I think upon the whole the labor movement is making progress.

I am living in hopes of seeing greater progress in the coming years and it behooves us at all times to be solid and firm and stand shoulder to shoulder for the betterment of conditions for the crafts in general. With best wishes for the prosperity of organized labor,

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR GLEDHILL,

Pres. D. C. No. 17.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 22

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

At the last meeting of the District Council, held in March in the City of Denison, instructions were given the President to visit all points on the System, to ascertain existing conditions and see where better conditions might be made. Having complied with these instructions to the best of my ability I herewith present the following report:

Commencing Monday morning, June 5th. I visited Ray, finding the blacksmith absent on a visit. His helper reported everything going on smoothly and no complaint to make. Both men are in good standing. I visited the tie-plant and found two men doing blacksmith work, neither being a member of the Brotherhood. I talked the matter over with them and left with the promise that they would send in their application. Tuesday I went to Greenville where I found everything going along smoothly. The best of feeling existing between the blacksmiths and the official in charge. One helper having secured an-

other position got a leave of absence for thirty days which had been extended for thirty more. The gentleman who had taken his place in the shop didn't feel like joining the Brotherhood until he knew he had the job permanently. That night I got them together and arranged matters so that the new man would apply for membership and the brother leaving the craft would do so by the honorable route, a withdrawal. Leaving Greenville for Dallas, by a train five hours late on account of a wreck, I reached that city in the afternoon. There are no blacksmiths employed at this point, but I believe that in the near future one will be necessary. That same evening I left for South Yards which I reached about 10 P. M. There I found by 'phone Brother McMillin, the only blacksmith at the place. He hitched up at once and drove to town to see me. We talked over the matter concerning the Brotherhood 'till the small hours, and finding conditions quite satisfactory, I decided to take the morning train for Smithville, which I reached after working hours. It took me some time to locate Brother Maxwell, the President of the local, and as Brother Priest had gone to the river it was quite late when he returned. Next morning finding that the bunch had taken advantage of the two holidays and gone fishing, I decided to push on, and stop at Smithville on my way home. I left for Houston, which I reached at night. Next morning I went over the Katy Yards, but found no blacksmith and very little of anything else. I left for Galveston, which I reached Saturday evening, and as there was nothing doing there I decided to take a rest on Sunday, which I did by taking a four-hour bath in the surf in the forenoon, and visiting our battleship fleet in the afternoon.

Leaving Galveston Sunday night for Smithville, I reached there at midnight. In the morning I visited the shop and had a talk with all the boys, also the foreman, Peter Engle, whom I found to be a great deal better man in every respect than he had been represented to me to be. Here I found a small kick which I hope will soon be adjusted. I next went to Ft. Worth, where a blacksmith had been installed under the jurisdiction of the car department. I made the necessary arrangement for him to become a member of the Brotherhood, which he promised to do in a few days.

I returned home and after a short rest I started over the north end of the System. I first went to Oklahoma City, where I found a nice neat place where a blacksmith should, and I believe will be, installed in the near future. I next visited Kansas City, where I arrived Sunday night.

I soon found our blacksmith, Brother Berger, the right kind of a man, who is surpassed only by his better half, at whose home I was royally entertained. After talking over matters of mutual interest, Brother Berger took me to see the sights of beautiful Rosedale. After a trolley ride to K. C., he showed me many places of interest till near train time, 2 A. M., then I started for Sedalia via Parsons, which I reached in time to visit the shops. At night we had a meeting at the home of Brother Gus Kramer, all blacksmiths present except one, and he the only one not a member. I am sorry he wasn't there, but the boys will see that he comes over as he has promised to do. The Sedalia boys are alright, I am glad I met them. I next went to Franklin Junction, where I met our old time friend, Brother Cross, who dropped out of the Brotherhood some time ago for reasons best known to himself. He is alright, good goods and full measure, he has promised to take the proper step and become one of us again and I am sure he will. My next stop was at Hannibal, which place I reached too late to find anybody I wanted to see. I went to bed, as I hadn't slept but very little in forty-eight hours. Next morning I started to look for blacksmiths and after a long walk through the yards and away outside the city I came to the place where the smith should have been, but he was gone. This is the only blacksmith on the System I didn't have the pleasure of meeting. I wanted to meet him as I wanted to tell him something, but I wrote him a short letter and left an application and directed him how to proceed. I also left him to the tender care of President Knight of No. 278, and his Vice, both princes, and they will do the rest.

Leaving Hannibal on the evening train with the intention of going to St. Louis. I reached Franklin Junction so sick I decided to abandon the St. Louis visit as there is nothing there yet to look after, I took the first train for Parsons, where I intended to make my last stop as it is the largest local on the System. Arriving at Parsons, Thursday morning, I visited the shops in the afternoon and had a meeting at night, which was very well attended, but not so well as I would have liked. Brother Smith, President of the Machinists and Brother Hawksworth, President of the Boilermakers, were present and both made interesting talks on matters of interest to all.

I am pleased to say that Parsons, the largest local on the System, has not a member behind in his dues. Smithville also is up-to-date, though the membership is small, and Sedalia is also in first class condition. I regret that I am not able to report my

own local perfect, but it is hard to find 200 men and all angels. In conclusion, I wish to say that wherever I went I was cordially received by both the blacksmiths and helpers and the foreman in charge. I don't know whether or not I have done any good by this visit, but I hope and believe that some good will derive from it and if I have failed it will not be because I didn't try to make a success.

Hoping my report will meet with your approval, I remain,

Faternally yours,

C. H. ARMSTRONG,

Pres. D. C. No. 22, M. K. & T.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 7.

Springfield, Mo., July 9, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

I have delayed in making a report of District Council No. 7 on the Frisco for the reason that I wanted to be able to make a good one.

About seventeen months ago I assumed the duties of president pro tem, and found things in bad shape. Just previous to my accepting the place Brother Kline was called to Springfield to try to get the boys at the New Frisco shops into one of the locals. After a meeting was held it was decided to organize another local. Brother Kline asked me to try the job. Things were in bad shape on the Frisco at that time, so I got busy and have been busy since. It seems the brothers had lost confidence in their district. After receiving charter blanks I succeeded in organizing Local 433. The blacksmiths and part of the helpers had traveling cards. Most of the helpers had never belonged before. We started off with about fifty members.

My next move was to bring the north side boys into the fold. There were about seventy-five in the shop and about twenty-five belonged. In a short time all were in good standing, and I am glad to say in a few months they surrendered their charter as Local 241 and came in Local 433, which has made us stronger.

After all this had been settled we began to get busy for a new contract. I instructed the secretary to notify all points to send delegates to Springfield for a district meeting. After our meeting the contract was presented to the company, and after considerable time in arguing back and forth the contract was accepted and signed by both parties. We took on new life and started to work under better conditions and brighter

prospects. At this meeting I was elected president of the district and started at things with a vim, as all the boys were ready to push things along. To say we have succeeded would be putting it mildly, for we have gone beyond our fondest hopes. Since organizing the district it has been our aim to bring all blacksmiths and helpers on the Frisco leased and operated lines under the supervision of District Council No. 7. So to carry out our plans, I went to Chicago in April, and after two days' conference I left for Danville, Ill., where I found the blacksmiths and helpers in bad condition as far as the shop was concerned, but good condition as to their organization. We held a meeting and, explaining the district council, its purpose and the benefits they would derive, they got interested and joined hands with us. While there, the master mechanic gave instructions to the watchman to keep me out of the shop.

My next move was to get the brothers at Evansville of the E. & T. H., and I am proud to say they were anxious candidates. In May we held our district meeting, and I want to compliment every delegate, as they came for business, and they did business in grand style. Every brother on the Frisco lines ought to feel proud of their delegates this time.

The following brothers were delegates:

E. J. Saunders, Local 87, Sherman, Texas, St. L., S. F. and T.; H. Looney, Local 66, Kansas City, Mo., St. L. S. F.; Walter Constance, Local 433, Springfield, Mo., St. L. S. F.; Ed Higgins, Local 433, Springfield, Mo., St. L. S. F.; S. H. Baker, Local 482, Springfield, Mo., St. L. S. F.; W. S. Thompson, Local 482, Springfield, Mo., St. L. S. F.; A. McGuire, Local 113, Danville, Ill., C. & E. I.; S. A. Shafer, Local 113, Danville, Ill., C. & E. I.

Considerable business was done. A new constitution and by-laws were drawn up, so as to conform with lines just taken in. A contract was drawn up and the auditing committee's report showed a balance in the treasury of \$156, a gain of \$110 over last year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Pres., Chas. Chumley; 1st v.-pres., H. Looney; 2nd v.-pres., E. J. Saunders; 3rd v.-pres., A. McGuire; sec. and treas., W. S. Thompson. Executive board: Walter Constance, S. H. Baker, S. A. Shafer and E. W. Higgins.

The following brothers were elected as delegates to the Federation to be held in St. Louis: E. J. Saunders, A. McGuire, H. Looney, W. S. Thompson, Chas. Chumley. The advisory board is to consist of Chas. Chumley, E. J. Saunders and A. McGuire.

Bro. Chas. Chumley was elected as delegate to the general convention to be held in Atlanta, Ga. This was the best meeting ever held on the Frisco, as every one was congenial and the best of feeling existed. I am very sorry, however, to report that on account of the Western Union Telegraph Company not delivering telegram, the Evansville local was not represented, but we assure them that they will receive the same consideration as though present.

On the 12th of last December the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers met in Springfield to organize a federation of shop trades. Brother Buckalew, vice-president of the Machinists' General union, was with us and assisted.

Our first meeting for the purpose of drawing up contracts was held in St. Louis, Mo., May 26.

We also had the pleasure of having Bro. Roy Horn, fifth vice-president of I. B. of B. and N., president, who rendered us good service. Thanks to his "royal nibs." The Federation went over the contracts drawn up by the different organizations and picked out the good clauses and inserted the same into a federation contract. Each organization is to have its own special rules. This convention was conceded by all present to be one of the most business-like and harmonious of any convention of its kind they ever attended. I sincerely hope that we may derive great benefits from our labor.

Wishing the general lodge and all brothers at large success in all their undertakings, I am,

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. C. CHUMLEY,
Pres. D. C. No. 7.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 12.

Los Angeles, June 3, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Dear Sir and Brother—Rush of business has delayed my report, but I herewith submit the following:

I have returned from Salt Lake City, where I attended a meeting of the joint

crafts of shop employes for the purpose of forming a System Federation.

The first day we met was a little stormy on account of proxies and credentials, but after that we got down to business as brothers should, and after seven days of hard work we completed one of the largest System Federations in this country. It comprises all of the Harriman lines west of the Mississippi river, also all branch lines which come under the jurisdiction of motive power officials of the company.

Each organization was well represented by their respective international officers, and I am proud to state that we had two of the most energetic and brightest officers to represent us of all the international officers at the conventions. Through their untiring energy and efforts we were always to the front and fighting for our interests. Our District Council met two days prior to the System Federation meeting.

Owing to the fact that the Southern Pacific Company refused transportation to some of the delegates who were selected to represent their various locals on their system, some were not present, but the Council was well represented.

The following delegates were present: Pres. F. D. Mixer, Local 174, Sacramento, Cal.; Sec. and Treas. Geo. L. Baker, Local 212, Los Angeles, Cal.; Wm. McDonald, Local 174, Sacramento, Cal.; C. M. Jones, Local 100, Oakland, Cal.; Sam Boland, Local 183, Bakersfield, Cal.; Chas. Malmstedt, Local 168, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Weber, Local 37, Portland, Ore.; Thos. P. Goff, Local 155, Algiers, La.; R. E. Powles, Local 231, Sparks, Nev.; John Gibson, Local 38, Houston, Tex.; George Sanborn, Local 299, Ogden, Utah; Pat. H. Gaul, Local 120, Pocatello, Idaho; Lemon Isenhardt, Local 457, Denver, Col.; Thos. Wilcock, Local 127, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Mat. Maloney, Local 320, Los Vegas, Nev.

The jurisdiction of this council has been extended to the Union Pacific and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroads.

There are six locals on these two lines; five locals on the Union Pacific, and one local on the San Pedro. These, added to the present number affiliated with this council, will make twenty-one locals under our jurisdiction.

In 1908 this council went to the wall through the neglect of the brother who was secretary and treasurer at that time and was practically abandoned. In June, 1909, through the efforts of Brother Geo.

Sandeman, we tried to get this council together again by correspondence and succeeded in a way, but it was not satisfactory. In June, 1910, I was appointed to act as secretary and treasurer of the council until we could hold a meeting and elect permanent officers. I have given my best efforts to further and better the conditions of this district, and I was glad when I heard from Pres. Mixer that we were going to meet for the purpose of bettering the conditions of this district, both working and financial. I am satisfied with the result of the meeting, and after we get the present expense of the delegates who met in Salt Lake settled, it will not be long before we will be financially able to get a business agent on the road and get right down to business.

We have drawn up a set of by-laws and have also raised the per capita tax so that it will give funds enough to put us in a financial position where we can do business as we ought to.

The delegates of our craft who attended the meetings of the council and the Federation at Salt Lake City deserve a great deal of credit for the orderly manner in which they conducted themselves and the promptness which was displayed by them at all times in attending the meetings and being ready to do business when it was necessary.

As the brothers on the San Pedro line had not signed up the agreement and wage scale which was offered them by the company, it was thought advisable by both International Officers, Brothers Glover and Flanagan, that some one should go to Los Vegas and see if they could not get the brothers there to come to some settlement with the company if possible. I was selected by the delegates to do the business. I arrived in Los Vegas and immediately went over to the shops, where I met several brothers that I knew. I informed them why I had stopped in Los Vegas and asked them to hold a special meeting that night. The meeting was well attended and before I left I was thoroughly convinced that they are men who will fight for their rights and stand by the International Brotherhood to the last. I explained to the brothers the situation and the action of the System Federation. I finally convinced them that under the present circumstances it was the best policy for them to sign up if possible, so they gave me full power to act in their behalf. I arrived in Los Angeles and met Brother Tyler, special organizer.

We arranged a conference with Mr. Davisson the following Tuesday. On Tuesday Brother Tyler and myself went over to the Salt Lake shops together and got Brother Pierce, who was working there, to go with us to see Mr. Davisson, who is the general superintendent of motive power, and after discussing the situation we succeeded in signing up the agreement and wage scale to take effect on June the 21st, 1911. The same appears in this issue of the Journal.

I remain, Yours fraternally,
GEO. L. BAKER,

Secretary and Treasurer District Council No. 12.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE NEEDED AT LOS ANGELES.

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1911.

*Mr. Wm. F. Kramer, Sec. International
Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, 570-585
Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.:*

From many sources in the ranks of labor has come the urgent request for the American Federation of Labor to take such action as circumstances may warrant in order that proper and adequate defense may be afforded the men kidnapped from Indiana and now incarcerated in Los Angeles, so that not only their innocence may be established before the courts but also that the perpetrators of the outrageous kidnapping of these men may be prosecuted and punished and to prevent a repetition of such proceedings in the future.

Having these facts in mind, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor invited the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., the Executive Board of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and the executive officers of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., to meet, and they did meet, in joint session in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of formulating such tentative plans as were found to be immediately necessary. We have also had the benefit of the advice in consultation of Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, chief council retained in these cases, and it has been plainly made manifest, not only to us but to all right-thinking Americans, that vast financial hostile interests are bitterly and unjustly arrayed against the organized labor movement, and its men, and the humane cause which they represent and advocate. These hostile interests scruple at nothing in the accomplishment of their purpose, even

to deprive earnest, devoted, honest and peaceable workmen of their liberty and even to jeopardize their lives.

All fair-minded men are forced to the conclusion that if good and sufficient evidence of guilt existed the outrageous secret kidnapping of the incarcerated men in violation of all law, and of all rights, without their having had an opportunity to be heard before any competent court, would not have been resorted to. Nor would any such high-handed, illegal proceedings have been even attempted, were the kidnapped men other than workmen. Therefore, and in the absence of known evidence, who will deny, then, to the great rank and file of labor the right to think and to assume that men are innocent of crime, at least until proven guilty after a fair and impartial trial before a jury of their peers? The men of labor ask no immunity for any violation of law.

It is therefore essential and self-evident that the defense of these men and our movement, and the prosecution of the outrageous kidnapping, will require adequate means for competent and faithful array of counsel and assistants to them.

In passing, it need but be said that it is much more difficult, and possibly much more expensive, to unearth and expose a scheme to fasten a charge of crime upon men than it is to hatch such a scheme and conspiracy. Therefore, in joint session, the Executive Councils of the American Federation of Labor, of the Building Trades Department, of the Metal Trades Department, and of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., have adopted the following as a plan to raise the necessary funds for the defense in "the McNamara case" and the prosecution and future preventing of kidnapping:

Suggestions for Raising Funds for the McNamara Case.

That all national and international labor organizations be called upon and urged to contribute an amount equal to 25 cents per member; the international officers to raise the amounts from their respective memberships or locals in the form and manner best adapted to each organization; that the total amounts received be transmitted weekly by the officers of national and international labor organizations to Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, who is also secretary of the McNamara Legal Defense Committee.

That the local and Federal labor unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor be called upon and urged to contribute the sum of 25 cents for each member in the local unions, and that the same be transmitted to Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor.

That Central bodies select committees for the purpose of collecting funds from workers and friends who do not contribute through the channels of their local or international organizations, and forward their contributions regularly and promptly to Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor.

That at least one officer of each of the international labor organizations be called into conference at the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday, June 29, 1911, for the purpose of discussing the necessity of co-operative and energetic action for the collection of funds to aid the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association in the defense of what has been termed "the McNamara case," and for the prosecution of the kidnappers, and to take such further action as the ends of justice may warrant.

That the organizers of the international unions and of the American Federation of Labor be requested to visit all organizations with a view of explaining the cause which labor is defending, and to enlighten the people of our country as to the character of the prosecution of labor men and the necessity for ample and adequate defense.

That the officers of all labor organizations, whether international, state or local, be, and they are, requested to continuously keep before the workers and the people generally the necessity of defending our brothers in labor against the organized conspiracy inaugurated and maintained by the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Erectors' Association, and other hostile employers, to cast ignominy upon our movement by the imprisonment and punishment of our men, regardless of their innocence.

That the labor and reform press be urged to keep continuously before the people the contest in which the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the American Federation of Labor are engaged in defense of the labor men kidnapped and now incarcerated.

That Labor Day be celebrated more earnestly and generally than ever, by demonstrations, addresses, and sociability; that the proceeds of these celebra-

tions be devoted to the legal defense of the McNamara case and the prosecution of the kidnappers.

That a permanent committee on ways and means be and is hereby created to consist of: Frank M. Ryan, President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, President and Secretary respectively of the American Federation of Labor; James Short and Wm. J. Spencer, President and Secretary respectively of the Building Trades Department; James O'Connell and A. J. Berres, President and Secretary respectively of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; John B. Lennon, President and Thomas F. Tracy, Secretary, of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

That the disbursement of all moneys received in connection with these cases shall be made by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., upon the order of Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., and made payable to Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, and through him to such attorneys and assistants who may be retained or employed by him (subject to the approval of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison) for services in these cases.

That all contributions toward the legal defense in the McNamara cases and for the prosecution of the kidnappers be transmitted as soon as possible to Secretary Frank Morrison, who will forward a receipt for every contribution received by him, and at the end of the trials a printed copy of the income and expenses will be mailed to each contributor.

There has been studiously circulated and published in the press exaggerated statements of immense sums of money which are supposed to have been contributed and received for the defense of the men in these cases, and it is not difficult to understand that these statements have been published for the specific purpose of making it appear that because large sums are already at hand that there is no necessity for the workmen to respond. The fact is that thus far an exceedingly small sum of money has been received and that we shall all have to depend upon the sympathy and generosity of liberty-loving workmen and our friends to secure the means for the defense of the McNamara case and the prosecution of the kidnappers.

In the name of justice and humanity you are urgently requested to make such arrangements as the form and manner of your organization is best adapted to pursue, so that an amount equal to 25 cents per member be forwarded towards the preparing and meeting for the legal defense and for the prosecution of the kidnapping in the McNamara case, and to forward the same as promptly as possible to Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

In addition, your organization is respectfully invited to have one or more of its officers to attend a conference to be held at the Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, beginning at ten o'clock Thursday morning, June 29, 1911, for the purpose of discussing such further co-operation and energetic action for the collection of funds in furtherance of the ends of justice in these cases.

Kindly advise President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, at your earliest possible convenience as to the number of officers of your International Organization who will attend the Indianapolis conference June 29th, and oblige,

Yours fraternally,
(Signed)

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President
JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-President
JOHN MITCHELL,
Second Vice-President
JAMES O'CONNELL,
Third Vice-President
D. A. HAYES,
Fourth Vice-President
WM. D. HUBER,
Fifth Vice-President
JOS. F. VALENTINE,
Sixth Vice-President
JOHN R. ALPINE,
Seventh Vice-President
H. B. PERHAM,
Eighth Vice-President
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary
JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer.
Executive Council, American
Federation of Labor.

(Signed)
JAMES A. SHORT,
President
GEO. F. HEDRICK,
First Vice-President

FRANK M. RYAN,
Second Vice-President
O. A. TVEITMOE,
Third Vice-President
M. O'SULLIVAN,
Fourth Vice-President
F. J. McNULTY,
Fifth Vice-President
WM. J. SPENCER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Executive Council, Building
Trades Department, A. F. of L.

(Signed)

JAMES O'CONNELL,
President
ALBERT J. BERRES,
Secretary-Treasurer
JOSEPH F. VALENTINE,
First Vice-President
JAMES W. KLINE,
Second Vice-President
JOS. A. FRANKLIN,
Third Vice-President
T. M. DALY,
Fourth Vice-President.
Executive Council Metal Trades
Department, A. F. of L.

(Signed)

JOHN B. LENNON,
President
THOMAS F. TRACY,
Secretary.
Union Label Trades Depart-
ment, A. F. of L.

TO THE BROTHERHOOD.

Brothers, our next convention is only a few months off. I think it's up to each local to get busy and talk over the changes that they may think it necessary to make in our constitution. I also think that each local should instruct its delegate to either vote for or against a death benefit.

I have read Brother Powlesland's Sick Benefit Plan and will say it would be a grand thing, if we put it in practice, I for one would like to see the International Brotherhood in a position to erect a home for the men who have given their all at the anvil, would it not be a grand thing to look forward to for many of our members to think that in their old age, or when incapacitated, there was a home waiting for them to spend the remainder of their days in peace?

But, I do not think the Brotherhood is ready to go far yet. I do not think that it will even go so far as to tax its members the proper amount to enact and keep a Sick Benefit Fund, it will mean a large increase in the per capita tax. Are the members willing to pay it? These are questions that should be discussed at our

local meetings and your delegate instructed how to vote at the convention.

Brothers, I believe that the least we can do is to bury our dead. We should at least do that, and at the last convention I submitted a resolution which was as follows: "The International Brotherhood shall pay a death benefit to all members who are in good standing at the time of death, for one year continuous good standing \$50.00, for two years or over \$100.00. Five per cent of all receipts is hereby set aside to pay death benefits."

The death benefit should be paid to the nearest relative and if no relative the local should take care of the burial.

Brothers, a little thing like this it will not increase your per capita tax but a few cents, and it will be something for our members to look forward to. I believe that we will have to come to it sooner or later, the amount stated here is not great, it can be made more; it's up to the men who you send as delegates to the convention.

I hope that each local will give this matter its full consideration, if you all do this the delegates to the Atlanta convention will come there with their minds made up as to what their brothers at home want. On the other hand, if you do not discuss this and allow your delegate to use his own judgment, after he has listened to the argument put up by men who are in favor and who are not in favor of any benefit, you will find a lot of delegates will be swayed this way and that way; that is not right, let each local instruct its delegate, then let him vote as instructed, we can then enact a law that will meet the approval of the majority. Hoping this matter will be taken up by the locals and with best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain, fraternally yours,

W. J. DOUGHERTY,
First Vice-President.

STRIKEBREAKING TAUGHT AT THE U. S. WAR COLLEGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officers of the regular army and the militia of the several states are being urged by the National Guard Magazine to become acquainted with the laws and customs governing strike service.

This is the first time that the military journals have published any intimation that soldiers are expected to "suppress riots." It was their custom to belittle "riot duty" by declaring that such service was incidental and unusual.

The following from this leading military periodical shows for what the militia is preparing:

"A distasteful duty is service at riots. But some of the repugnance of it, some of the dangers of it, some of the complications arising from it, may be avoided if you are familiar with Barger's 'Law and Customs of Riot Duty.'

"Why? Because in the study of the trying service in time of riot Barger's work outlines each practical detail and not only indicates the duties of the military and civil officers but shows how these duties should be performed and furnishes practical forms that may be used as guides.

"The Army War College and the service schools are using this work to splendid advantage. A number of the states make it an article of issue."

The war college referred to is located here in Washington. There officers of the regular army are taught all the tricks of warfare, especially the military strength of foreign nations.

That the war college is teaching regular army officers how to beat striking workers into submission was not known until the publication of the article in the National Guard Magazine, one paragraph of which says explicitly: "Riot duty, or rather, strikebreaking, is now admitted as an important branch of modern militarism, since it has been recognized by the foremost military school in the country."

SEEING LIFE.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

"I want to see life"—this is the line that I found in the note-book of a young fellow in Chicago who had been suddenly killed, a thousand miles from home. Ambition had drawn him to the city on the lake. Youth and health had led him on with high hope. But in a month he was found in the "levee"—a wreck.

To many of us "life" means to get down to the depths. We say about the man with an unsavory reputation: "He has seen a great deal of life." But what is life? The biologists tell us that it is "correspondence with one's environment." That's a phrase which would keep some of us guessing. In plain English it means the ability to adjust oneself to one's surroundings. If you were to see a brick falling off the roof and coming straight at your head, you would dodge the brick. This would indicate your ability to quickly adjust yourself to the situation. And if the weather were very hot, you'd have

sense enough to wear lighter clothing than you wore last December. The man who cannot or will not adjust himself to changing conditions is not likely to enjoy very much of life, nor can he enjoy even a little bit of it very long. That man has most life who is using eyes, ears, hands and feet to the utmost, taking in all that he can grasp with a full appreciation of the beautiful things by which he is surrounded.

The bird has more life than the tree because it can move about, and has intelligence. Man has more life than a bird—but you see the point. It's a question of "correspondences." It seems scarcely necessary to add that there are degrees of life in men. Some men SEE and FEEL more than others. And in proportion as a man SEES and FEELS to that degree is he enjoying more LIFE than his neighbor. As we rise in the scale of life, the power of DEATH is gradually weakened. Left to himself, man naturally degenerates—he returns to the level of the beast.

"How can we escape if we NEGLECT?" To neglect the higher things is to atrophy—to die. To neglect to use hand or brain means that these shall become useless. To some men it is literally true that "there is no God"—spiritual things are foolishness to them. They have NEGLECTED so long that all spiritual perception has been taken away from them. The fish in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky once had eyes. But in the darkness they had no use for them, so they were taken away. The mole insisted upon burrowing into the ground, so nature penalized him by taking away his eyesight. No more can man escape if he neglects.

"I looked BEHIND to find my past, and lo, it had gone BEFORE." That is true of most of us. You shall BECOME what you HAVE BEEN. Every man is a part of all whom he has met in his life-time. We are composite pictures of all that we have read and seen and heard—and eaten.

Where, then, shall we go to see life? When a man studies architecture, does he visit hovels and dens? No, he studies cathedrals and castles. When a man wishes to see LIFE shall he associate with wrecks of men and women who are "dead in sin?" Shall he fraternize with those who are nearest death physically and morally, or shall he turn to those who have the fullest "correspondence with their environment," enjoying those things which give the largest

life? Here's a simple, logical proposition. You can easily take it in. It is up to you.

REPORT OF STRIKE COMMITTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMPANY STRIKERS.

The shopmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad System being compelled to strike on May 1st, 1911, for refusing to sever their union affiliations, and not receiving strike benefits from any of their organizations, were compelled to request financial aid from the lodges of the different crafts throughout the country.

Up to and including July 7th, the following contributions have been received from the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers:

	Amount.
Local No. 400.....	\$ 10.00
Local No. 54.....	5.00
Local No. 433.....	5.00
Local No. 468.....	2.00
Local No. 224.....	1.00
Local No. 155.....	5.00
Local No. 186.....	10.00
Local No. 80.....	10.00
Local No. 79.....	10.00
Local No. 193.....	5.00
Local No. 192.....	2.00
Local No. 32.....	2.50
Local No. 404.....	10.00
Local No. 124.....	2.00
Local No. 103.....	5.00
Local No. 484.....	5.00
Local No. 277.....	5.00
Local No. 273.....	5.00
Local No. 6.....	2.50
Local No. 45.....	2.00
Local No. 483.....	3.25
Local No. 122.....	10.00

Total.....\$117.25

The following amounts received from other sources:

Brotherhood of Ry. Conductors...	\$ 27.00
Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Helpers	39.75
International Ass'n of Machinists..	783.25
Order of Railway Telegraphers....	107.00
Brotherhood of Locomotive En- gineers	150.00
Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire- men	125.00
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Work- ers' Alliance	41.00
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen..	656.51

Total.....\$2,046.76

Miscellaneous amounts received:

H. T. Brown, Freeport, Pa.....	\$ 5.00
Joint Protective Board, M. K. T. System	4.53

D. C. Parry, Galeton, Pa.....	5.00
Joint Protective Board, Doronga, Colo.	2.45
Duncan Dairy Company.....	2.00
Decoration Day	42.49
Donations from Wilmerding Mer- chants	78.50
Home Talent Play, Pitcairn.....	235.95

Total.....\$ 374.97

Grand Total.....\$2,421.73

(Signed) JOHN E. MATSON,

Secretary.

(Signed) THOS. H. JONES,

Treasurer.

"THIRD DEGREE" METHODS.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Senate Committee before which has been referred the matter of investigating "third degree" methods. Mr. Gompers opened his testimony before the committee on the methods employed by the police of this country, which, he said, constituted a system that is not only unlawful, but brutal. "In the case of the Seylor brothers, arrested in connection with the death of a young woman in Atlantic City about two years ago, one of the brothers was sweated and doped to such an extent that he made statements, which, if true, ought to have resulted in his conviction, but when the trial came," Mr. Gompers added, "and the man was not under the influence of the 'third degree' system, he gave testimony which resulted in his acquittal. That case is in strong contrast with the case of Dr. Crippen, arrested by the British authorities. Just as soon as Crippen was taken into custody, the officers told the prisoner that any statement he might make would be used against him at the trial. He was warned that he had rights that could not be invaded by the police."

Coming to the case of the McNamaras, Mr. Gompers declared that they were taken away from their home state without a proper hearing, without an opportunity of consulting with counsel, despite the fact that such an opportunity was demanded by the suspect—just taken bodily, placed in an automobile that was cranked up and ready to start, one of the speediest machines in the city of Indianapolis—manacled, taken at breakneck speed to Terre Haute, held until train time and rushed to California, being placed on several different trains during the trip.

A colloquy ensued between the members of the Senate committee and Mr. Gompers, dealing with the various phases of the case. It was brought out also that Burns had telegraphed to the Governor of California that he had arrested and was holding J. J. McNamara, in order to get the requisition, when, as a matter of fact, McNamara was not arrested until a week after the telegram was sent. Mr. Gompers also intimated that there had been unlawful acts committed by post-office inspectors in co-operation with Burns.—Federationist.

WILL YOU DO YOUR DUTY?

"I decline," is a phrase that is often heard from a member who is nominated for an office in the union or appointed upon a committee. "You decline what?" Do you know what you are doing when you pipe out, "I decline"? Do you decline serving on some committee that is part of the machinery, decline to help your union in the capacity of an executive or administrative officer? Decline to perform any duty allotted to you by the president? Do you? Then why? Do you know that there is not another member that can do as well or better than you, provided you do your duty? Look at your constitution, look up the points belonging to your duty in the position you have been elected to, and is it not your duty to do whatever you are appointed to do by your president?

Every member has his part to perform.

Your part, then, as the true brother you profess to be, is to do your share of union work. Come, now, candidly, haven't you been resting on your oars long enough? Just because some of the others are doing the work and seem to like it, is it any reason why you should allow or make them do your part or share of the work, too? If you go to work you will enjoy it as heartily as they. If you cannot get a chance to help pull the oar of progress, then go behind and give a long, strong and steady push, and ere long you will have the consciousness of having helped it on to victory.

When your president announces "Good of the order" be prepared to do something; do not sit with your hands folded, feet crossed and your mouth closed during the entire meeting; do you expect to be perpetually fed, for it is no one's special duty to see to it that you are well entertained when you will not even at-

tempt to do anything. If you will go to your union meetings and be prepared to take some part that will interest others, you will become interested yourself, and will not consider your union meetings dull.

Under such circumstances they could not possibly be dull or prosy to you. Do not be an iceberg in your union, for you will have most of the ice for your own share. Will you do your duty? Resolve, then, that you will never ask to be excused or decline to act as well your part unless you have good reasons for declining.—Bakers' Journal.

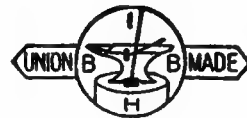
WOE TO THE OPPRESSOR.

The footprints of the oppressor are not new upon the earth. They reach back into the earliest days of man.

Hebrew literature has much to say of the industrial struggle. All the social arrangements of the Hebrews were contrived with a view to the protection of the weaker industrial elements.

The monopolist oppressor was condemned in such language as this: "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth."

No more terrible indictment of the rich oppressor was ever pronounced than this: "Go now ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold, the hire of your laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."—Los Angeles Citizen.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.



This is our Official Button.

Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plate, 40c; per dozen, \$4.00. Solid Gold, \$1.25.



In Memoriam



From Local Union No. 460.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

BROTHER OF BRO. LOURANG BOURGEOIS; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother in his hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain him in his sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother; a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

D. J. MCGILLIORY,
MICHAEL DUGGINS,
CHAS. CORMIER,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 174

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things, and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death, our beloved brother and fellow workman,

GEO. W. KELLY;

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unite in extending to his bereaved family and friends, in this dark hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the Most Merciful Father of All will give them strength to bear this loss; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to our official JOURNAL for publication, and also be recorded in our minutes.

I. M. HINDS,
M. J. BURKE,
ED. HOLTHAUS
A. J. SHULTZ,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 128.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to take from our midst by death the beloved

MOTHER OF BRO. THOMAS DOYLE; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local, do hereby extend to our brother and his family our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow and bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, copy sent to our bereaved brother, and a copy sent the Journal for publication.

NATHAN BOYLE,
BARNARD COLLINS,
JOHN J. CONNORS,
F. C. BOLAM,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 460.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His mercy to remove the beloved

SON OF BRO. M. RICHARD;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the family their sincere sympathy in their hour of trouble, and we pray that God will comfort and protect them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, and a copy sent the Journal, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

D. J. MCGILLIORY,
MICHAEL DUGGINS,
CHAS. CORMIER,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 66.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things, and Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst our beloved brother,

FRED REIGEL;

a worthy and respected member of our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear the loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy to our official journal for publication, and that they be spread on the minutes of this union.

J. W. COLLINS,
C. D. HOBBES,
WM. McLEOD,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 460.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

SISTER OF BRO. WATSON RAMSEY; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of all good things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and also to our official Journal for publication.

MICHAEL DUGGINS,
CHAS. CORMIER,
D. J. GILLIORY,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 149.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler over the Universe, to remove by death our beloved brother,

THOMAS HILL,

whose memory will live among us for many years to come.

Whereas, by his death, his wife and family have lost an affectionate husband and father, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers a true and loyal member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and pray that the All Wise God will be a protector to the widow and a father to the fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and that a copy also be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal for publication.

F. A. IRWIN,
T. JENKINS,
GEO. M. GORBETT,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 66.

At a special meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His allwise providence to remove from our number our worthy brother,

JOSEPH LAMBLE,

one who, during his life by his acts and walk, adorned the principles we profess; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother our local has lost a worthy member whose brilliant and unassuming demeanor won the respect and confidence of his brethren and friends.

Resolved, That this local does sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family of our deceased brother in their sad affliction, and in the loss of so kind a husband and brother we can only commend them to Him whose goodness bindeth up the broken heart with the assurance that the good and virtuous will meet again in a "House of Many Mansions" in which sorrow, pain nor death can enter.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and be published in the city papers and a copy be sent the family of our deceased brother.

J. W. COLLINS,
WM. MCLEOD,
C. D. HOBBS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 461.

At our last meeting the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from the scene of his earthly labor our respected brother,

WILLIAM L. COOKE;

a worthy member of our Local; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local, in a spirit of friendship and true brotherly love, do mourn with the bereaved family the loss of him who in life was so near and dear to us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as brothers, do most truly and sincerely offer our deepest sympathy at this time and condole with the bereaved family in this their great affliction; and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be put on the minutes, a copy sent to the family of our late brother, and a copy sent to the official journal for publication.

FRED G. JOHNSON,
A. E. ROSEN,
CHAS. SAAL,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 260.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from his earthly to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

CHILD OF BRO. J. T. MERRITT,

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and also be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

A. JOHNSON,
P. J. STEVENS,
R. L. SMITH,
Committee.

NOTHING SO VILE.

"In the city from which I have come we have drunk to the very dregs the cup of infamy; we have had vile officials; we have had rotten newspapers; we have had men who sold their birthright; we have dipped into every infamy; every form of wickedness has been ours in the past; every debased passion and every sin has flourished. But we have nothing so vile, nothing so low, nothing so debased, nothing so infamous in San Francisco, nor did we ever have, as Harrison Gray Otis. This man has attacked me on the only side to which I will not respond, concerning which, rather than respond, I will lose the governorship of the State of California. He sits there in senile dementia; with gangrened heart and rotting brain, grimacing at every reform, chattering impotently at all things that are decent, frothing, fuming, violently gibbering, going down to his grave in snarling infamy. This man Otis is the one blot on the banner of Southern California; he is the bar sinister upon your escutcheon. My friends, he is the one thing that all California looks at when, in looking at Southern California, they see anything that is disgraceful, depraved, corrupt, crooked and putrescent—that is Harrison Gray Otis."—Hiram Johnson, Governor of California, in speech at Simpson Auditorium, campaign of 1910.—Los Angeles Citizen.



DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.



General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4274.
- WM. F. KRAMER**, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. DOUGHERTY**, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. N. GLOVER**, Second General Vice President, 6210 Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- W. G. POWLESAND**, Third General Vice President, 250 Beatrice st., Toronto, Canada.
- THOS. FLANAGAN**, Fourth General Vice President, 2227 Brainard st., New Orleans, La.
- ROY HORN**, Fifth Vice President, 3503 Clark ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- J. J. GOLDMAN**, Sixth General Vice President, 535 W. 57th st., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. EVANS**, Seventh General Vice President, 409 N. Montana st., Butte, Mont.
- C. W. KOENIG**, Eighth General Vice President, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- GEO. PEACOCK**, Ninth General Vice President, (reserve) 318 Robin st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

Executive Board.

- D. C. TUCKER**, 821 China st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- EDWARD J. RYAN**, 14-A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
- G. SANDEMAN**, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- JOHN REID**, 82 South 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.
- WM. THOMPSON**, 644 Otjen st., Milwaukee, Wis.

General Board of Trustees.

- W. I. McMURRY**, 1921 Albion St. Los Angeles Cal.
- M. DONAGHY**, 1044 Papenlew Avenue, Montreal, Can.
- G. VAN DORNES**, 321 Burleson St., San Antonio, Texas.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Take Note.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

Chicago and Vicinity—Special Organizer, Ed. Tegtmeyer; office 234 North Clark st., Chicago, Ill. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. Phone Main 4345.

District Councils.

- 2 **Missouri Pacific System Council**—Pres., J. F. McGrath, 705 S. Engineer st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 3 **Union Pacific System**—Pres., Geo. Menzies; 2725 Ames ave., Omaha, Neb.; sec., A. G. Kinney, 1518 Fremont st., Kansas City, Mo.
- 7 **Frisco System**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 South Campbell street, Springfield, Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **New York, New Haven & Hartford System**—Pres., James J. Egan, 68 Spring st., New Haven, Conn.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **Illinois Central System**—Pres., S. J. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave., Chicago, Ill. B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson st., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **New York Central System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 11 **Intermountain System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 12 **Pacific System**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 13 **Meets at Odd Fellows Hall**, Cherry st.
- 14 **Northwestern**—Pres., B. L. Burris, Windsor Hotel, Clinton, Iowa; secretary, Henry Coelin, 414 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **Rock Island System**—Pres., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Oklahoma; sec., D. E. Burt, 511 Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.

- 16 **Chesapeake & Ohio**—Pres., D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant st., Richmond, Va.; sec., J. P. Barr, 1840 3d ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **Southern System and Allied Lines**—Pres., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 **Big Four System**—Pres., John Vaughn; 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **Norfolk & Western**—Pres., J. R. Campbell, 418 Dale ave., S. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **Boston & Maine**—Pres., Geo. H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; sec., A. C. Robinson, 22 Pierce st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **Southern District Council**—Pres., G. M. Oliver, care of C. R. Shope, Savannah, Ga.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 422 23d st., Columbus, Ga.
- 22 **Missouri, Kansas & Texas System**—Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 510 Morgan st., Denison, Texas; sec., D. A. McCormick, 1831 Gabriel ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **Delaware-Hudson District**—Pres. Frank Olin, 37 Maple st., Oneonta, N. Y.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 24 **Denver & Rio Grande System**—Pres., Geo. W. Kuykendall, 655 Galapago st.; sec., A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st., Denver, Col.
- 25 **Northwest District**—Pres., R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **San Francisco and Vicinity**—Pres., G. Seideman, 3123 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 1020 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **Mobile & Ohio**—Pres., H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **Wabash System**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 East Division st., Springfield, Ill.; sec., Charles W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **Montreal and Vicinity**—
- 30 **Atlantic Coast Line System**—
- 31 **St. Louis**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings, at 200 S. Broadway. Pres., C. E. Francisco, 5030 Briwer; sec., Frank A. La Bee, 3915 A Palm st.; business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 35 **Queen and Crescent System**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **Boston**—Pres., David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliott st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **Burlington System**—Pres., Nels Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Neb.; sec., Wm. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **District Council of Locomotive Smiths and Helpers**—Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Frankan ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio South-western System**.
- 37 **Seaboard Air Line**—Pres., W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **Buffalo District Council**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beachner, 213 Reed st., Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw street, Buffalo, N. Y.; business manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge st., N. Y.
- 39 **Pittsburg District**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Wm. G. Fullerton, 113 Federal st., N. S.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., N. S.; business agent, J. H. Tapken Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 40 **Philadelphia District**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1402 N. 59th st., West Philadelphia; sec., Geo. Schriener, 2516 N. 17th st.; business manager, John M. Tobin, room 316 Parkway bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 7 **Signal Butte**—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John Morrissey, Box 502; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **Chesapeake**—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Eagle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., A. D. Jones, 20 Roxbury st., Clifton Forge, Va.; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Va.
- 9 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1910½ Third avenue. President, Wm. Lawson, 2432 Leak ave.; sec., Arthur Gladhill, 721 North 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.
- 11 **Chatham**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Board of Trade Bldg, Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., J. W. Woods, _____; sec., G. N. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. E. Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **St. Louis**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1235 Franklin ave. President, Wm. Langehenning, 4253 No. Broadway; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 912 Rutger street, St. Louis, Mo.
- 13 **Macon**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday, at Lackey's hall, 4th and Elm sts., Pres., W. P. Carroll, 231 Reid st.; sec., W. H. Leander, 553 Boundary st., Macon, Ga.
- 14 **Vulcan**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Koch's hall, 12 S. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Wm. Zickgraf, 1134 Franklin st.; fin. sec., Fred Boland, 1631 S. Springfield ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 16 **Clinton**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Pres., Michael Connean, 444 11th ave.; sec., F. T. Bergeman, 640 Seventh ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 22 **Freeport**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Socialist hall, Stephenson St. Pres., Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; sec., Henry P. Hill, 7 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 25 **Twin City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 212½ E. Broad St., Pres., F. J. Graves, 1302 N. Broad St.; sec., O. A. Reed, 422 W. Broad St., Texarkana, Texas.
- 26 **Moberly**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall, Pres., Harry Solomon 641 North Ault st.; sec., T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **Rose City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Heibach Hall, cor. 7th and Ringo sts.; Pres., W. H. Meyers, 902 Barber ave., Little Rock, Ark.; sec., Geo. A. Williams, 202 West 10th st., Argenta, Ark.
- 32 **Houston**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesday at Carpenter's Hall. Pres., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st.; sec., W. J. Noonan, 903 Henderson st., Houston, Texas.
- 35 **Pueblo**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Colvin Hagerty; sec., H. H. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st. Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **Soo**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th ave., Labor Temple., Pres., John Loe, 1815 Jennings st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **Portland**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 270½ Alder street. Pres., Robert Tracy, 922 Missouri st.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 65 Powell st.; fin. sec., H. C. Paulsen, 925 Williams ave., Portland, Ore.
- 38 **Paso City**—Meets on 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Cambell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **Elkhorn**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., S. D. Gibson; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 246, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Locals.

- 1 **Atlanta**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave.; sec., Frank Fechter, 508 Pullium st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **Bluff City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Italian hall. Pres., W. D. Whitehead, 509 Walker av.; sec., I. Laudrum, 973 Edna st.; fin. sec., F. P. Wentzel, Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **Protective**—Meets first Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., William Moncrief, 510 3rd st.; sec., E. N. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **Cotton Belt**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Baraque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **Deer Lodge**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Union Hall, 5th and Penn. street. Pres., A. E. Suiter; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.

- 40 **Hillyard**—
- 41 **Horsington**—Pres., Peter Smith; sec., D. D. Mitchell, Horsington, Kans.
- 43 **St. Paul**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President J. E. Farrell, 470 Charles street; secretary, A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **Lafayette**—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, Scott Marshall; secretary, Wilson McBride, DeSoto, Mo.
- 48 **Stockton**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. P. Poffler, 814 E. Oak st.; sec., Wm. Delhidge, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **Omaha**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. Pres., George Minzies, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles street, Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **Sons of Vulcan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, 22½ 6th st., S. Pres., Dan I. Lawrence; sec., Elza E. Warren, 315 2nd ave. N. E. Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **Progressive**—Meets on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at M. W. of A. hall, cor. of Third and Larnime sts. Pres., J. F. McGrath, 705 So. Engineer st.; sec., Arthur Brill, 315 E. 11th st.; fin. sec., J. A. McGee, 1300 E. 4th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **Selma**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at 1125 Wren st. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 185 Selma st.; sec., E. C. Edwards, 83 Alabama ave., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **Whistler**—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **Tar Heel**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., J. E. Jenkins, 28 E. Thomas st.; sec., J. S. Ruffin, R.F.D. 6, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **Black Hawk**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Kurth hall, 4th st., Pres., G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Chas W. Guy, 427 Bratnaber st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 66 **Kansas City**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Labor Headquarters, 5th st. and State av.; Pres., Frank Whaley, 5503 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1102 N. 12th st., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **Big Springs**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodmen's Hall. President L. P. Clark; sec., Edgar Airhart, box 478, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **Beaumont**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Union Temple Hall. Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 72 **Green Island**—Meets firsts and third Wednesdays at Mechanics hall, 123 George st. Pres. Solomon Fesser, _____; sec. Wm. Schraft, 2 Bleeker st., Green Island, N. Y.
- 73 **Floor City**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall. President, Nels Johnson, 1100 Logan ave. N.; sec., A. L. Berg, 1807 Quincy st., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **Milwaukee**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lincoln Hall, 149 6th st., Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3306 Vilet st.; sec., John Pelkofer, 494 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 78 **Ship and Machine Smiths**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Yorkthiemer's Hall, Union ave. Pres., Jas. Dunn, 3104 S. Eighth st.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave. fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **Evergreen**—Meets first and second Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chequut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **Central**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., J. E. Larson, 4107 Carroll ave., sec., Wm. Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **Battle Creek**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st.; Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Dell, & C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 83 **Vehicle Workers**—President, M. B. Zollars, sec., W. M. Baker, 606½ N. Broadway, Pittsburg, Kans.
- 84 **Valley**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **Huntington**—Meets first and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Jos. W. Miller, 520 18th st., secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **Marshalltown**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., John Ruef, W. Railroad St., sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **Sherman**—Meets 3rd Friday night at Weten. kemp hall, Pres., C. C. Bullock; secretary, L. C. Korf, 1004 Porter st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **Sydney**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 333 Charlotte street, Pres., Neal McAuley, Ashby Post office; sec., Ira P. McKay, 106 Argyle st. Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 **Enterprise**—Meets third Tuesday at Hagues Hall, Broadway Avenue, President A. J. Raef, 1813 Grand Avenue; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marlon ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **Marshall**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square, Pres., R. W. Boyett, 608 Louisiana st.; sec., C. E. Fisher, 708 Sledge st., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **Onward**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at L. F. Hall, 225 Bryon ave. Pres., Matt Avery, 455 S. Calhoun st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort worth, Texas.
- 92 **Pittsalm**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Duquesne hall, 735 Pennsylvania ave. Pres., Wm. B. Tammon; sec., G. A. Morgan, 28 Hiland st., North Braddock, Pa.
- 93 **Colony City**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Randall Bryant's room, Main st. Pres., A. W. Chlsnell, 815 W. Ocone st.; sec., T. P. Stubbs, General Delivery, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 94 **Carterville**—Meets first and third Monday, Pres., Elmer Beasley; Sec., Lewis H. Crowder, Williamson Co., Carterville, Ill.
- 95 **Dubuque**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, cor. Rhomberg and Conler aves. Pres., Frank Watson, 731 Lincoln avenue; sec., Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **Jacksonville**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 E. Forsyth st. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Florida.
- 97 **Roanoke**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, Frank Watson, 817 Lincoln ave., sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 99 **Modesta**—Meets Wednesday nights at F. & I. St.; Pres. L. L. Martin, General Delivery; sec. Ray F. Reynolds, Gen'l Del. Modesta, Stanislaus Co., California.
- 100 **Oakland**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, A. Beaton, 676 E. 24th st.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 1020 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **Tri-City**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott sts., Davenport, Iowa. Pres., Fred Schwartz, 1532 Prairie st.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.

- 106 **Richmond**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. A. Ryan, 3702 Grove ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., W. J. Whitlock, 215 S. 4th st., Richmond, Va.
- 108 **Winona**—Meets 2d Wednesday at Oddfellow's Labor hall. President, C. W. Eiffeidt, 1024 W. 2d St.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Schultz's hall, 108 Pike st., Pres., William Ratchford, 1728 Madison ave.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **Prisco**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel and Main streets. Pres., A. McQuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **Lone Star**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec., G. Garner, 810 Woodard st., Denison, Texas.
- 116 **Helena**—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. hall. Pres., John Howard, 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **Buffalo Polish Blacksmiths**—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater streets, 1st and 3d Wednesdays. President, Frank Walczyk, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 118 **Salem**—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. President, F. H. Williams, Jennings ave.; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem; Ohio.
- 120 **Gate City**—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., W. A. McHan, 730 N. Arthur ave.; secretary pro tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **Welding**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave. Pres., sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **Energy**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., Edward Casey; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton avenue; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 **Dunkirk**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres. Wm. Phillips; sec., Frank D. Sweet, 771 Park ave., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **Springfield**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortuna Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 126 **Warwick**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night at Central Labor Union Hall, 32d and Washington ave. Pres., C. E. Kidd, 3601 Hunt av.; sec., Lee R. Todd, 216 44th st., Newport News, Va.
- 127 **Cheyenne**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., P. E. Lawson, 313 E. 16th st.; sec., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **Buffalo**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot st. Pres., James Walsh, 147 So. Division st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Mack st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **Tubal Cain**—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres. John Murry, 113 DeGraff st., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **Portsmouth**—Meets second and fourth Friday at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., James S. Mason; sec., J. W. Jollif, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **Railroad Blacksmiths**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, Pres., Robert Watt, 84 Sherman st.; sec., Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **St. Thomas**—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., H. Duke, Talbot st.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **Port Arthur**—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres., J. A. Dickerson, 503 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Lanev, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **Vancouver**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. Pres., Eugene Hem, sec., Albert Hillyard, 2252 5th ave. W. Vancouver, B. C.
- 153 **Escanaba**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Union Hall, Ludington st. Pres., Chas A. Bowers, 305 N. Faime st.; sec., G. A. Duggan, 308 S. Jennie st., Escanaba, Mich.
- 155 **Algiers**—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renedy hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **Saginaw**—Meets first and third Saturday at Shems Hall. Pres., August Laesch, 417 N. 3rd ave; sec., J. W. Burkholder, 315 Farewell st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **Blacksmith and Helpers**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., Fred Bewsher, 332 E. Independence av; sec., Philip Braner, 802 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **East St. Louis**—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres. Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 15th st; sec., Wm. Porter, 723 N. 9th st., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **Fort Scott**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209½ E. Wall st. Pres., M. Vall, 503 Couch st.; sec., Archie H. Martin, R.F.D. 3, Ft. Scott, Kans.; fin. sec. H. M. Peters, 527 N. National ave., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **Ottumwa**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st., President, John Payne, 628 Church st., sec., H. J. Farrell, 328 West Maple ave., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **Havelock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., R. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 24 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **Valley Junction Local**—Meets on second and 4th Tuesdays at Sacred Heart Hall. Pres., Chas E. McHugh; sec., Wm. Gannon, P. O. box 137, Valley Junction, Iowa.
- 166 **Salt Lake City**—Meets every first and third Monday at Oddfellows Hall, on Market street. Pres., Wm. Coath, 154 So. 7th st. West; sec. R. C. Brown, 65 W. Capitol st., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **Muskogee**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Oklo.
- 168 **Ship and Machine Blacksmiths**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., Walter Loughery, 217 Collinwood st.; sec., P. J. McCabe, 2354 21st San Francisco, Cal.
- 169 **Chillicothe**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Paint and Water sts. Pres., W. R. Chandley, 221 Hirm st.; sec., C. A. Knapp, 91 N. Hickory st., Chillicothe, O.
- 170 **Montgomery**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., R. F. Hamrick; sec., R. F. Hamrick, 914 Bell street, Montgomery, Ala.

- 172 **Coalinga**—Meets first and third Sunday at Buckley's Hall, Pres., Jas. Johnson, P. O. box 153; sec., H. L. Pierce, 264 East B st., Coalinga, California.
- 173 **Camden**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fitzgerald hall, Broadway and Nuton ave. Pres., H. S. Peeters; sec., John Flannery, 436 Jackson st., Camden, N. J.
- 174 **Sacramento**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts. Pres., E. H. Holthaus, 1421 L. st.; sec., W. Wooden, Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts.; fin. sec., A. J. Schultz, 720 10th st., Sacramento, California.
- 176 **San Diego**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Ramona Hall, Fourth st. Pres., F. H. Brown, 1448 Main st.; sec., W. A. Howatt, 629 Franklin ave., San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **Brazos Valley**—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., H. C. Symank; sec., S. B. Pippin, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **Bellefontaine**—Meets second Monday at Bellefontaine Hall. Pres., J. P. Marshall, 429 W. Chillicothe ave.; sec., Luther Parks, 108 Buckingham st., Bellefontaine, O.
- 179 **Alton**—Meets fourth Wednesday at Nathan hall, W. 2nd street: President, O. H. Dillon, secretary, Walter W. Coacts, 1007 E. 5th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **New Haven**—Meets on the second Saturday at Insurance Building, Chapel st. President, Thomas Hutchinson, Parisle st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 **Parlor City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. Pres., Henry Shaefer, 519 B. ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **Bakersfield**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., J. W. Axley, 1009 K. st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 Oregon st., E. Bakersfield, Cal.
- 184 **Des Moines**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Eddie Johnson; sec., pro tem, Jerry Fouhy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Io.
- 185 **Paterson Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every first and third Monday at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutic, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **Independence**—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 527 N. Douglas st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **Eddystone**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., John Peterson, box 22 Crum Lynn Pa.; sec., Samuel E. Techton, 418 E. 3rd st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **Benton**—President, Henry Buth, 2807 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **Hammersmiths and Helpers**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Brick's hall, 1315 Lion st. President, Fred Hudson, 108 Lincoln ave.; sec., Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **Marble City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parson, 337 Oak Hill ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 192 **Queen City**—President, John Czarniak, 574 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., also, N. Y.
- 193 **Star**—Meets on every third Monday at Carpenter hall. Pres., David Trowbridge, E. Main st.; sec., N. H. Kyte, 805 E. California st., Urbana, Ill.
- 195 **Monroe**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall. Pres., J. L. Buchanan, 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 **Drop Forgers**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jaysts. Pres., William Kimm, 131 S. Front st.; sec., F. A. Wiltale, R.F.D. 1, care of A. Brown, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **Jackson City**—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 319 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **Scioto**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor hall, Chillicothe st., Pres., V. R. Barrell; sec., P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **Gate City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, J. F. Sanders, 1031 Fyle st.; sec., D. J. Clifford, 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Missouri.
- 202 **Hammersmiths and Heaters**—President, James Hanley, 5733 Justine avenue; sec., N. O. Macdonald, 836 Emmett st., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **Paducah**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, W. D. Park, 1827 Guthery ave., secretary J. T. Hutchen, 527 Harahan Blvd., Paducah, Ky.; fin. sec. G. W. Ford, 1917 Madison st.
- 205 **Liberty**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkranz hall. Pres., J. Kapwaki, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., Chas. Kruse, 212 Ave. A., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **Grand Crossing**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel av. President, Espay Laughran, box 135 Homewood, Ill.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 137 street, Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **Clinton**—Meets every fourth Tuesday. Pres., F. M. Carr, 1001 N. George st.; secretary, J. E. Matthews, 320 N. Mulberry st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **Princeton**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., John Butterworth, 624 Stoemont st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **Boston**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Elcot st.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **Meridian**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., Arther Johnson, 4015 Hooper st.; sec., L. L. Long, 431 41st ave., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **Southern California**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. President, Edward Ashdown, 1033 Broadway; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin ave., Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **Spokane**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison st., Spokane, Pres., Carl Olson, 408 North Ave.; sec., Geo. Kiessling, box 506 Hillyard, Wash.
- 215 **Seattle**—Meets first Thursday at 1314½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon av.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **Brockton**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton, Mass.

- 222 **Fort Wayne**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind., Pres., Aug. W. Roembke, 1235 Wall St., sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st. Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 224 **Twin City**—Meets first and 3rd Fridays at Doer's hall, cor. 4th and Stillier sts., Pres., Thos. Rhode, La Salle, Ill.; sec., Charles Geleng, 1902 Fourth st., Peru, Ill.
- 225 **Nashua**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jefferson street; sec. Clement De-spenes, 5 Morgan street, Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **Pasumpsic Valley**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Mechanist's hall. Pres., H. H. Butterfield, Main st; sec., C. E. Murphy, Lyndonville, Vt.
- 229 **New Orleans**—Meets at King Do Do Hall cor. Frenchman & Valliere sts., President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 629 St. Phillip St., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **Washoe**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Raine's hall, on McKinley at Pres., N. B. Kyker; sec., O. A. Marvin, box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **Decatur**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfelt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 **Great Falls**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Phelps Block, Central ave.; President, Wm. Leifheit, 2022 8th ave. N.; secretary, Andrew Smolack, 1509 2nd avenue. N., Great Falls, Montana.
- 237 **Copper City**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. President, J. F. Olson, 507 Walnut st, Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 **Bloom**—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Trades and Labor Hall. President, Leonard Anderson, 1624 West End ave.; fin. sec., Asa Dunlap, 79 14th st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. Pres., Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky.; sec., Arthur Lambert, 75 Linden st., Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 **Braddock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at Fords Hall, 215 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry, 523 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton avenue, Rankin, Pa.
- 248 **Rowan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal and Lyon hall, Pres., W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long st.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **McComb City**—Meets every third Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220½ Main st. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., F. W. Smith, box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **Gulf Port**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22nd st. Pres., G. A. Schlogal; sec., W. L. Poyner; 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **Rock City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **Pilot Rock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at City Federation hall. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1418 Oak st., Waverly, Columbia, S. C.
- 256 **Pikes Peak**—Pres. John W. Gilbert, 721 So. Sawatch St.; sec. D. J. Thomas, 15 So. 3rd st. Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 257 **Florence**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. Pres., J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Giberson, 308 Cheezner st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **Muscogee**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040½ 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., B. C. Moore, 1114 18th st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **What Cheer**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **Victor**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., B. F. Jones, 1925 Dexter av., sec., Wm. R. Hamilton, 2424 W. Michigan st., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val J. Gabriel, 539 Spring st., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **Prescott**—Meets every third Saturday the recorder's office. Pres., C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., H. H. Jones, 604 E. Gurley st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **East Hartford**—Meets every second Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec., Peter Hansen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **Carriage, Wagon B. & N.**—Meets first and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres. Lewis Berga, 734 Boggs ave.; sec., Chris. Kentzie, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **Queen City**—Meets third Tuesday at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio; sec., Joseph Spelers, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **Hattiesburg**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 600 Bowie st. Pres., B. C. Tanner, 140 West 5th st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **Cape Girardeau**—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **Holy City**—Meets on the first and third Wednesdays at Macabee's hall, Main st. Pres. D. R. Tompkins, 601 Tennessee ave.; sec., J. W. Brightman, 513 Louisiana street, Palestine, Texas.
- 274 **Liberty**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Dixons hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1234 Chabot st. East; sec., Wm. Donaghy, 1044 Papenlew avenue., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **Marion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres. Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threlkeld, Marion, Ill.
- 277 **Livingston**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Richard Kelly, Livingston Hotel; sec. Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G. St., Livingston, Mont.; fin. sec., E. G. Nauck, 109 N. 3th st., Livingston, Montana.
- 278 **Lovers Leap**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly, cor. Main and Broadway, Pres., Newman Knight, 5-8 Chesnut st.; sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Ext., Hannibal, Mo.
- 279 **Chenango**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Howard ave.; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.

- 280 Ontario**—Meets second and 4th Thursday at E. Mullin's hall, East First st. Pres., Guy C. Gregg, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. R. Knopp, 193 W. 8th st., Oswego, N. Y.
- 281 Vulcan**—Pres., John Barneut; sec., Wm. C. McPhee, 306 Dreery st., N. E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 Contract of Los Angeles**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., F. I. Bender, 449½ South Spring st.; sec., C. E. Fort, 1849 Darwin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 283 Fitchburg**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. Pres., W. R. Botting, 35 Nutting st.; sec., James Massee, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 Walnut**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., Chas. Aubritton; sec., E. M. Wilson, Box 343, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 Galesburg**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Machinists hall, Main st. Pres., P. F. Devers; sec., John McIntyre, Galesburg, Pa.
- 288 Ancient City**—Meets first and 3rd Friday at 39 Charlotte st. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave.; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordova st., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 Middle Town**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 291 Pioneer**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at Brown's hall, Salem ave. Pres., Michael McDonald, Upper Canaan st.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 293 HHI City**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. E. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 Kaukauna**—Meets every 4th Thursday at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavanaugh; sec., Samuel Darrow, P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 Horton**—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., Dave Banning; sec., Harry Willby, box 633, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 College City**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academev st.; sec., C. E. Efland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 Rock City**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 298 Archibald, PA.**—President, Guas Reese. Olyphant, Pa.; sec., Michael Ratchford, Main st. Archibald, Pa.
- 299 Junction City**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2713 Pacific ave.; sec., James Reeder, Edw. D. Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred Ending, 740 Steware ave.; sec., Chas. Bowers, 1023 Churchill st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 Electric Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall, Pres. Eli Van Schaack, 404 Smith st. Schenectady, N. Y.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 304 West Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets second and fourth Sundays at 49th st. and Woodland ave. Pres., Wm. H. Oesterle, 1636 Ithas st.; sec., T. E. Houston, 5328 Glenmore ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 306 Bolt and Nut Makers**—Meets every second and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., R. P. Nauman, 2270 Blue Island ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 308 Maple Leaf**—
- 309 Hudson Valley**—Meets 2d Friday at Hoskin's hall, Park avenue. Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Byron S. Dunbar, 148 1st st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. Pres., Frank Coughlin, 259 Richland st.; sec., Geo., Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, California.
- 318 Toronto**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple 167 Church st. Pres., Robert Armstrong, 33 Howard st.; sec., E. Mason, 853 Landowne ave., Toronto, Can.
- 319 Gainesville**—Meets at 14-16 Main st. Pres., Geo. A. Bishop, Box 482; sec., A. G. Boote, cor. Best and Main st., Gainesville, Tex.
- 320 Las Vegas**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays. Pres., M. I. Newkirk; sec., Ray McHaffie, Los Vegas, Nevada.
- 321 Gem City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Carpenter hall. Pres., L. F. Brittain, 1008 W. Barnes st.; sec., Geo. Enshoff, 407 S. 3d st., Frankford, Ind.
- 322 Peru**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Forester Hall, 2d and Broadway. Pres., J. F. Eckery, 413 W. 3d st.; sec., Frank T. Quigley, 183 E. 8th st., Peru, Ind.
- 323 Walsh**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edward Mahoney, 308 W. 43th st.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 5310 La Salle st.; fin. sec., L. O'Keefe, 528 West 44th st., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 Blacksmiths and Helpers**—President, M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman, box 262, Deer Lodge, Mo.
- 325 Homestead**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1428 W. 15th st., Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 Burnside**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. and Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3951 Dearborn st., recording sec., N. Belgium, 7406 Champlain av., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 Quebec**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 DeAiguillon st. President, Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., Emil Pineau, 42 Mountain hill, Quebec, Can.
- 328 Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Mack Bean, 711 Goble ave.; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st., Paducah, Kentucky.
- 328 Sterlings**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schultz, 122 East 3d st. So. Bethlehem, Pa.
- 331 Bakersfield Contract**—Secretary, Adolph J. Engleman, 1612 19th st., Bakersfield, Cal.
- 332 Helpers**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets Tuesdays at Kik's hall, 624 Broadway, cor. Adams. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 393 Gold st.; sec., J. W. Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

- 334 **McComb City Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220½ Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; secretary, Claude Bailey, P. O. box 555, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets fourth Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. President, Frank Doyle, Trades hall, James street; sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **Lake City**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block Central ave. Pres., Patrick Lynch, 319 Deer st.; sec., Geo. F. Nagle, 531 Fox st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **San Antonio**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Trades Council hall. Pres., G. C. Van Dornes, 1122 Hockberry st.; sec., A. J. Schedler, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Tex.
- 338 **Ship Smiths and Helpers**—Meets third Friday, 22 Johnson st. Pres., John W. J. Tate, 21 Quincy ave.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **Labor Home**—Meets every 4th Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues. Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th av., S. W. Roanoke, Va.
- 342 **Forest City**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Wicking Hall. Pres., Martin Holmstrom, 1521 7th ave.; sec., Richard Carlson, 1521 7th ave., Rockford, Ill.
- 344 **Boston Helpers**—Meets on every fourth Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., James O'Neil, 159 Charles st., B. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **Key City**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Rhomberg's hall, cor. Kniest st. and Rhomberg ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln av.; sec., Elmer F. Hammerand, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 346 **Buckeye**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 4th st. and Jenkins ave. Pres., John Latahaw, 1943 So. Ninth st.; sec., Charles E. O'Neil, 39 Reeb ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- 347 **Anthracte**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 426 Lackawana ave. Pres., John Gethins 840 Capouse ave.; sec., Wm. Graff, 913 Birch st., Scranton, Pa.
- 348 **Blacksmith**—Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 651, Port Arthur, Tex.
- 349 **Sacramento Contract**—Meets on first and 3d Fridays at Porthian Castle, 9th and Ey sts. Pres., Frank Schwabenberg, 724 P. Sacramento; sec. Geo. Wackford, 2515 3rd ave., Curtis Oaks, Sacramento, California.
- 350 **Platte River**—Meets 3rd Tuesday at Mathias Elars, 403 East 3rd st., Pres., Jas. Babbitt Jr. 203 W. 6th st.; sec., Clark Long, box 191, N. Platte, Nebraska.
- 355 **Altosna**.
- 360 **Vigo**—W. J. Welton, Pres., 821 N. 12th st., Terre Haute, Ind.
- 400 **Zone Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. Pres., Geo. F. Wright; sec., G. W. Groves, box 188, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **Colbert**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Oddfellow's hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., A. A. Ross; sec., L. T. Partlow, P. O. box 62, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **Water Valley**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., J. W. King, sec., H. R. Vanderburg, Water Valley, Miss., Leslie Wilkie, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **Devine**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Trades Assembly Hall, State Bank Building. Pres., J. A. Yarbrough, 225 N. Horace street; sec., Jas. B. Potts, 1116 E. Erwin st., Tyler, Texas.
- 407 **Revelstoke**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. President Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **Lookout**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres. E. J. Johnson; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 409 **Parson**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Engineer's hall, Main st. Pres., C. E. Turner, 2416 Derr ave.; sec., V. P. John, 3105 Main st., Parson, Kansas.
- 410 **Alliance**—Meets fourth Saturday at the City hall. Pres., W. A. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Nebraska.
- 411 **La Fayette**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Mininear, 2119 North 19th st.; sec., Geo. Waidlich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **Locomotive**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett's hall, at 1215 St. Catharina st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catharina st., Viauville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **Choctaw**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrissy hall. Pres., Fred S. Seck, 523 North University st.; sec., Dan. Harrington, box 851, Shawnee, Okl.
- 414 **Index**—Meets on 2d and 4th Fridays at Donnie Hall, 219½ S. Main st. Pres., W. J. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 3; sec., V. C. Pratt, 621 Linden st., Lima, Ohio.
- 415 **Fond Du Lac**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, cor. 3rd and Main st. Pres., Wm. Weimen, 151 Dix st.; sec., Gust Kropacek, 297 Morris st., Fond Du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **Hickory**—Meets every 3d Saturdays at Abel's hall, N. Broadway. Pres. G. Miller, 273 Heman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 264 New York st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **Dundee**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. N. Savoy, box 45, McAdams Junction, New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **Mobile Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trades hall. Pres. Geo. Gramka, 3 S. Tennessee st.; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **Arch City**—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 121½ E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1575 S. 3d st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st. Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **Carlton Place**—Meets every 4th Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **Power City**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at room 289, cor. Main and Spruce sts., Pres. Jos. M. Roberts, 908 Buffalo ave.; sec., Wm. E. Roberts, 1403 17th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **Puget Sound**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 23 Jefferson ave. Pres., Ray C. Sherman, C. M. & P. shops; sec., Louis Beimborn, 3011 E. B. st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **Toledo**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at E. J. Central Labor Union Hall. Pres., Del Moore, 302 Parker st., E. Toledo, O.; sec., Carl Meyers, 818 Mulberry st., Toledo, O.
- 428 **Everett**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. Pres., Robert Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neil, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **Bingham**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., E. T. Gibson; sec., Aaron Wilson, R. R. 3, No. 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **Yoakum**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall. President, C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **Progress**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robert W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 35 Trumble Place, Catana, N. Y.

- 432 Kankakee**—Meets 3d Monday at Funk's hall, W. Court st. Pres., F. F. Froncoeur, 283 Forest ave., Bradley, Ill.; sec., Otto Holz, 120 Bourbonais st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 Ozark**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial st. Pres., Joseph W. Gast, 1509 Sherman st.; sec., Walter Constance, 905 Hamilton st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 Sunset**—Meets 3d Wednesday at Adilas hall, Pres., Wm. J. Dillon; sec., C. A. Van Alstein, box 381, Salida, Col.
- 435 Panhandle**—Meets first and third Friday at Central Labor hall. Pres. J. C. Russell; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Tex.
- 436 Hudson**—Meets every 3d Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and 2d sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan, Hudson, Wis.
- 437 Dominion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., G. G. M. Bowyer, 1918 Honover ave., Richmond, Va.
- 438 Trinidad**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Dolton, 809½ 1st st., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 Norwood**—Meets 1st Sunday of each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. President, Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 Merimack**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Bareby, 81 Allison st.; sec., Chas. E. McLam, 30½ Mills st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 Jasper Cave**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes, sec., W. J. Fuery, box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 Pacific**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave., St. Louis, Mo. sec., J. J. Mockler, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Missouri.
- 445 Tucson**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 916 So. 3d ave. Pres., Harry Barnes, Gen. Delivery; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 Ottawa**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex st. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank st.; sec., A. Hurtibise, 163 Bolton st., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 John Brown**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., C. L. Price, box 453 Osawatomie, Kansas.
- 448 Progressive**—Meets 1st, and 3rd Monday at 427 Broad st., Pres., W. D. Mahoney, sec., A. Strom, 434 Fenwick st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 Beardstown**—Meets 3d Fridays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., C. O. Bower, 1305 Jefferson st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 Valley Falls**—Meets 1st Friday at 117 Broad st. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 Centralia**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 East Broadway; sec., Alex. Cameron, 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 Palmetto**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid st., Charleston, S. C.
- 455 Evansville**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres. Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., John Farmer 2835 E. Indiana st., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 Butte**—Meets every Tuesday eve. at Carpenters hall, 156 W. Granite st. Pres., Edw. Caddy, 234½ S. Idahost., sec., Edw. A. Davis box 838, Butte, Montana.
- 457 Columbine**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., W. E. Wilson, 503 Club Bldg., fin. sec., Sam Nichols, 334 Galapago ave., Denver; Colo.
- 458 Gate City**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; sec., S. F. Weeks, box 922, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 Iron Belt**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall, Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Chas. Alm, box 137, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 Moncton**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Chas. McQuarrie; sec., D. J. McGillory, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 Moline**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Industrial home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. Pres., Chas. Hurst, 349 10th st.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 Herrin**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 W. Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 Cheshire**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Larrie Tole, 31 Emerald ave., Keene, N. H.
- 464 Wichita**—Meets Fridays at 138 N. Lawrence st., 707 E. Central ave. Pres., Dick Bergman; sec., Frank L. Plumlee, 402 S. Chautauque av., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 Delaware**—Meets every 3d Thursday at Central Labor hall, S. Main st. Pres., A. A. Given, 196 Park ave. sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, O.
- 466 Chickasha**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st.; sec., W. E. Atkinson, 815 Choc-taw ave., Chickasha, Okla.
- 467 Grand Rapids**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Trades and Labor hall. Pres., John H. Slattery, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 884th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 La Grosse**—Meets 4th Mondays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. Pres., John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Grosse, Wisconsin.
- 470 Vehicle**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 613 W. 56th street, sec., Theo. Prosser, 4518 Eberly ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 471 Colorado River**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. Pres., J. R. Maxwell; sec., W. D. Priest, box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 Somerset**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., Thos. W. Keeny; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.
- 473 Bolt Makers**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., A. L. Bierly, 810 Stewart ave., S. E.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 474 North Bay**—Meets last Friday. Pres., Jos. Dyer, sec., Napoleon Turgeon, box 798, North Bay, Ont., Can.
- 476 Richmond**—Meets 4th Saturday at Fraternal hall; Pres. Frank Jones; sec. Albert Grosser, 1025 15th st., Richmond, California.

- 477 **Alexandria**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **Muskegon**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall, Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tofia Bratsberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Michigan.
- 479 **Waycross**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., G. W. Smith, 102 Lee ave.; sec., O. S. Eady, 75 Eads st., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **Mt. Carmel**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. Pres., C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **Springfield**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday night at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., P. J. Meyers, R. F. D. 7; sec., L. H. Baker, 846 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **Otsaga**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Trades Labor hall, Main st. Pres., G. A. Suffern, 16 Fonda ave.; sec., Wm. J. Williams, 11 Columbia st., Oneonta, N. Y.
- 484 **Smoky City**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartlers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Frank Johnston, 1226 Locust st.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., Alleghany, Pa.
- 486 **Ionia**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Loree, 540 N. Jefferson st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 322 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 487 **Welders**—Pres. John Robart, 1126 W. Monroe st.; sec., John Ornas, 1839 Winchester ave., Chicago Ill.
- 488 **Magnolia**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore st. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hayes ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 489 **Peoria**—Meets first and third Mondays in west room at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jesse Hoagland, 331 Chicago st.; rec-sec., B. H. Reichelderser, 523 E. Washington st.; fin. sec., Joseph O'Neill, 1104 N. Adams st., Peoria, Ill.
- 492 **Havre**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **Monroe**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. Pres., C. W. McHenry, box 34; sec., C. P. Hardley, 401 Wood st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **Lake County**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind. sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec. J. W. Kennedy, 69 Indiana ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **Alamosa**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Kriek's hall. Pres. Ben Hyatt; sec., T. B. Kuhn, box 405, Alamosa, Colo.
- 496 **Brewster**—Meets third Wednesday at Weinengers hall, W. Main st., Massillon, Ohio. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., Richard Barron, cor. Green and Weismen sts., Massillon, O.
- 497 **Locomotive Spring Fitters and Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **Zenith**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres. L. D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., P. G. Phillips, 5511 Grand ave., West Duluth, Minn.
- 499 **Essex** Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **Murphysboro**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.



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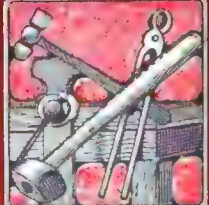
TATE HOUSE, BOSTON

SEPTEMBER, 1911

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS



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Secretary-Treasurer

**International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers,
870 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.**

The Blacksmiths Journal

VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER, 1911.

No. 9

AGREEMENTS

Between Canadian Northern Railway and Its Blacksmiths and Helpers, etc.

Mechanical Department.

On and after May 1st, 1911, the following rules and rates will govern Blacksmiths, Apprentices, Blacksmiths' Specialists and Helpers in all Shops and Roundhouses and will remain in effect until May 1st, 1914:

ARTICLE 1.

Clause A—Nine hours will constitute a day's work. The working hours will be from 7k. to 17k. with one hour off for dinner from 12k. to 13k. except from April 1st to October 1st, when the hours will be from 7k. to 17:30k, the first five days of the week, with one hour off for dinner between 12k. and 13k., and from 7k. to 12k on Saturdays.

Clause B—Night hours in Back Shops will be from 19k. to 6:30k. with one-half hour between 24:30k. and 1k. for supper; five nights per week, for which twelve hours per night will be allowed.

Clause C—Section 1. In roundhouses nine hours will constitute a day's work; hours to be worked between 7k. and 18k.

Section 2. Night hours in roundhouses shall be from 19k. to 24:30k. and from 1k. to 6k., for which eleven hours will be allowed.

ARTICLE 2.

Clause A—Overtime rates will be as follows: From the close of schedule Shop Hours to 24k. time and one-half; after 24k. double time. Sundays and all Dominion Holidays, including New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, will be paid at the rate of time and one-half; should any of the above mentioned holidays fall upon Sunday, the day observed by the Federal Government or Provincial Government will be observed. Men will not be laid off during regular working hours to equalize overtime made.

Clause B—Hour between 12k. and 13k. will be considered overtime.

Clause C—No call to work overtime

will be paid less than five hours, unless otherwise specified in this schedule.

Men who while working are told to continue their work after shop hours, or who are told to come back and work overtime, commencing not over one hour after shop hours, will not be considered to have been called out.

Clause D—Night men called during the day will receive the same consideration.

Clause E—The regular overtime period for relay and regular night men in connection with Sundays and specified holidays commences at 7k. on the Sunday or holiday and ends twenty-four hours later.

Clause F—Where relay men lay off for any other reason than sickness, and to suit their own convenience, men replacing them will be paid straight time during the first night, but if relay men are compelled to lay off as a result of the serious illness of themselves or members of their own family, men replacing will be paid overtime rates for the first night providing they have worked during the previous day.

When men are unable to work on account of illness, they must make every effort possible to advise the Foreman in time, so he can arrange for relief.

Clause G—Men working in relays may exchange shift periodically if they desire to do so, but the Company is not to incur any additional expense thereby. The Foreman and men at each point are at liberty to make satisfactory local arrangements.

Clause H—Men who have been in the service six months may, on application, have choice of day or night shifts over new men engaged, but the Company shall incur no extra expense through men changing shifts on this account.

ARTICLE 3.

Employees called for wrecks will receive pay from the time called for or from the time of registration. Straight time to be allowed when traveling to or from wrecks except on Sundays or

specified holidays, and time and one-half when working at wrecks or when in charge of wrecked engines. No time will be allowed when laid up for rest.

ARTICLE 4.

Clause A—When employees are sent out on the road to work temporarily at points where there is no mechanical supervision, they will be paid shop rates for continuous time, day and night, during first twenty-four hours, less one hour each for four meals, and continuous straight time day and night less regular meal hours as above thereafter, except on Sundays and specified holidays, when time and one-half will be allowed. No expenses to be allowed.

Clause B—Men sent out to work temporarily at other stations under the supervision of a Foreman, will be paid at shop rates while working at such stations and traveling times, as per Clause D. Reasonable expenses while traveling and working during a period not exceeding two weeks, will be allowed, receipts to be attached to expense vouchers.

Clause C—When it is necessary to transfer men to other shops, they will be allowed traveling time as per Clause D, and reasonable expenses until they arrive at their destination. Receipts to be attached to expense vouchers.

Clause D—Traveling time in connection with Clauses B and C to be computed on the basis of straight time for the first nine hours of each twenty-four commencing from the departure of train. On Sundays and specified holidays time and one-half will be allowed on the same basis.

Clause E—Men transferred to other stations at their own request, will be given transportation, but will not be paid either traveling time or expenses.

ARTICLE 5.

Clause A—When reduction of expense is necessary, the hours will be reduced to at least eight hours per day five days per week in Back Shops, before men are laid off, excepting as per Clause B. When force is reduced men will be laid off according to their seniority at each station unless a satisfactory local arrangement is made otherwise.

Clause B—Men who have not been in the service six months may be laid off before the hours are reduced.

Clause C—When force is again increased or when vacancies occur men who have been laid off will be given preference of employment if available, providing services have been satisfactory. Men laid off at one point will be trans-

ferred to another in preference to hiring new men, if practicable.

Clause D—The seniority of an Apprentice who has completed his Apprenticeship will date from commencement of work as a journeyman.

ARTICLE 6.

Employees having grievances, either specific or of a general nature, may present the case to the proper officer. If investigation is desired, the aggrieved party or another employee representing him may, during working hours, arrange with his Foreman for same, investigation to be held within forty-eight hours after such application, and in case a satisfactory adjustment cannot be made the case may be referred to the next highest officer of the department, until the Manager is approached. If, after investigation, the employee is found blameless he will be paid for all time lost.

ARTICLE 7.

Clause A—Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to employees to go before the management, but in cases of grievances, application for passes and a full statement concerning matter to be discussed must be submitted to the officer directly in charge of the station at least one week before the meeting is desired.

Clause B—No employee representing his fellow workmen will be discriminated against.

ARTICLE 8.

Pay cheques will be issued to men leaving the service at Regina, Kamsack, Swan River, and Points East thereof within sixty hours and Points West thereof within ninety-six hours; Sundays and specified holidays not included. If cheques are not available, men will be entitled to nine hours for each day they are compelled to wait beyond the above limits.

ARTICLE 9.

Employees will be granted leave of absence and passes or reduced rates in accordance with the current general regulations of the Company.

ARTICLE 10.

Leading Hands are those who, while working themselves, also direct and supervise the work of others, and are paid by the hour. They will receive not less than two cents above the minimum rate.

ARTICLE 11.

Employees required to do superior work will be paid at the rate for such superior work after the seventh day, but

should they be required to do such work for two weeks or over, they will be paid from the time they start on such work.

ARTICLE 12.

Clause A—Boys serving an Apprenticeship to learn the trade shall be designated Blacksmith's Apprentices. Any boy hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade shall be over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age, must serve not less than five years, must be able to read and write English, and know the first four rules of arithmetic.

The combined number of Apprentices and advanced Helpers shall be one for the shop and one for every five Blacksmiths employed.

Clause B—Apprentices and Advanced Helpers will be instructed as thoroughly as possible in all branches of the trade during their Apprenticeship.

Clause C—Apprentices will not be required to work overtime except in cases of emergency.

Clause D—Apprentices out of their time will be paid the minimum rate for journeymen if retained in the service.

Clause E—Apprentices who have served one year, in the opinion of the Shop Foreman, show no aptitude for acquiring the trade, will be transferred or dismissed, and all obligations accepted by the Company will of necessity be forfeited.

Clause F—A Blacksmith's Helper shall be permitted to have a fire after he has worked two years continuously in the shop where he is employed, provided there is a vacancy; seniority and competency to govern such advancement. An advanced Helper shall agree to work for a term of three years, and each year shall receive an advance of three cents per hour, but not to exceed the minimum rate paid for Blacksmiths. After six months' trial, should he prove incompetent, he may be reduced to Helper.

ARTICLE 13.

Any man who has served an Apprenticeship of five years or who has had four years' varied experience at the Blacksmiths' trade, and who by his skill and his experience is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work and with the use of drawings and blue prints can transmit such work to successful completion within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered a Blacksmith. All work pertaining to Blacksmiths' trade not hereinafter specified shall be done by Blacksmiths and Apprentices paid the minimum rate where such are employed; the Shop Superintendent, Master Mechanic or General Foreman shall be the judge.

ARTICLE 14.

The minimum rates of pay shall be as follows:

	Port Arthur	Humbolt to Humbolt and West
Leading Fire, Port Ar-		
thur	45	
Leading Fire, Winnipeg.	48	
Second Fire, Winnipeg.	46	
Spring Fire, Winnipeg.	46	46½
Third and Motion, Win-		
nipeg	45	
Blacksmiths	44	46
Automatic Hammer....	42½	
Tube Welder, First.....	37	
Tube Welder, Second....	35	37
Leading Fire, Edmonton.—		48
Car Brake Gear Repairers.	32½	34½
Forging Machine.....	31-32½	33-34½
Spring Plate Operator....	32½	34½
Bolt Machine.....	28½-31½	30½-33½
Bulldozer	32½	34½
Screwing Machine, Triple.	29½	31½
Screw. Mach., Double.	26-28½	28-30½
Driller	25-27½	27-29½
Punch and Shears.....	28½	28½
Iron Chopper.....	27½	
Large Steam Hammer.	24-26½	26-28½
Small Hammer (if not		
run by an Appr.)....	24-26	26-28

HELPERS—

Lgd. Fire.....	28½	30½
Second and Third Fires.	28½	30½
Spring Fire.....	28	30
Ordinary Fire.....	24½-27	26½-29
Heater for Bolt Furnace.	26	28
Forging Machine Fire...	27	29
Bulldozer Furnace.....	27	29
Flue Swede Operator....	27	29
Flue Ender and Piecer..	26	28
Saw Operator.....	26½	28½
Flue End Cutter.....	26	28
Flue Shop Helper.....	25½	27½
Coupler Riveter.....	31	33

Apprentices' Rates: First year, 12; second year, 16; third year, 20; fourth year, 23; fifth year, 26.

All lines in the same longitude will be governed by the above rates.

Inexperienced Helpers will start two cents below the standard rate, be increased one cent in six months, and raised to standard rate in twelve months.

On May 1, 1912, the above rates for Blacksmiths, Blacksmiths' Specialists and Helpers, also fourth and fifth year's Apprentices will be increased one cent.

Inexperienced Specialists will start at the minimum rate, be advanced one cent in six months and raised to standard rate in twelve months.

S. J. HUNGERFORD,

Supt. Rolling Stock.

For Blacksmiths and Helpers:

A. SMITH,

PETER JACK,

A. S. BOYD,

S. McSHANE,

Between Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway and Its Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Shop Rules Governing the Employment of Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers, and Rates of Pay.

The following rules, regulations and rates of pay for Blacksmiths, Apprentices and Helpers will apply to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway System and shall remain in force until revised. Should any change be desired by either the Management or the Blacksmiths, at least thirty (30) days' written notice will be given.

RULE 1.

Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work.

RULE 2.

All time worked in excess of bulletin hours, Sundays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, and when one of these holidays falls on Sunday, the day observed by the State shall be recognized as such.

RULE 3.

Blacksmiths, Apprentices or Helpers will not be required to work longer than one (1) hour after the bulletin hours without being allowed time for meals. No Blacksmith or Apprentice will be required to lay off to equalize overtime.

When requested to return, or when called after leaving the shop, they shall receive five (5) hours for three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes or less, and time and one-half after that.

RULE 4.

Committees representing the Blacksmiths will be given leave of absence and free transportation, upon proper request.

RULE 5.

This Company will not, in any way, discriminate against any Blacksmith who from time to time represents other Blacksmiths on committees duly authorized.

RULE 6.

A Blacksmith, Apprentice or Helper suspended or dismissed may have a hearing within five (5) days, and if disciplined employee is found blameless, he will be reinstated and paid for time lost.

RULE 7.

All Blacksmiths' rates will be increased one (1) cent per hour.

RULE 8.

Helpers at Lima and Ivorydale will be advanced to nineteen (19) cents per hour. Helpers at Indianapolis will be advanced to nineteen and one-half (19½) cents per hour.

Handymen at Lima, one at twenty-two (22) cents, three at twenty-one (21) cents, will be advanced one (1) cent per hour. Fifteen minutes' pay will be allowed each Helper for each fire built before time to start the regular day's work.

Handymen at Indianapolis, three at twenty-two (22) cents, one at twenty-one (21) cents and one at twenty (20) cents, will be advanced one (1) cent per hour.

Helper at Ivorydale on big fire will be advanced one (1) cent per hour.

This agreement effective July 1st, 1911.

W. L. KELLOGG,
Supt. Motive Power.

Approved:

F. H. ALFRED,
General Superintendent.

Blacksmiths' Committee :
ROBT. W. MILLER,
W. G. BOSIKER,
EDWARD O. EDMONSTON,
ELZIE ROGERS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1st, 1911.

Rates, Rules and Regulations Governing Blacksmiths and Apprentices on the Seaboard & Air Line Railway.

RULE 1.

Nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

RULE 2.

Blacksmiths shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half time for all overtime. This to include all work done on Sundays, and for work done on National holidays, as follows: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

RULE 3.

When legal holidays of those mentioned fall on Sunday, the day observed by the State or Nation will be considered a legal holiday and observed as such.

RULE 4.

Blacksmiths, when notified or called back to the shops after the whistle blows, will be paid not less than five (5) hours' straight time, equal to three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes at overtime rates, and will only be required to do such work as called for.

Blacksmiths, when detained on work after bulletined hours or during dinner hour, will be paid at the rate of time and one-half for the actual time detained. Blacksmiths called to work on week days (excluding holidays), when shops are closed down for the day, will be paid at straight time and will be given not less than five (5) hours' work, and overtime will be paid for time worked after shop bulletin hours.

RULE 5.

When overtime is required, and the work is such that some Blacksmith or Blacksmith Apprentice is regularly assigned thereto, or has commenced work thereon, this same man shall continue at, or be called for this work when willing and available; otherwise any convenient or suitable man can be called.

RULE 6.

In such cases where men are required to work overtime the Foreman in charge of the Blacksmiths and Apprentices will give due consideration to such cases where they may have sickness or important engagements when relief can be afforded.

RULE 7.

Blacksmiths working on regular day shifts, and used to fill the place of regular night men, will be paid overtime rates for the first night and straight time for each night thereafter. This applies also to night men doubling into day shifts.

RULE 8.

General overtime or miscellaneous work will be divided equally among Blacksmiths.

RULE 9.

At Howells and Savannah, where regular or special trains are operated, and Blacksmiths are held on duty until they miss the shop train, they will be given regular overtime allowance of five (5) hours at straight time, equal to three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes at overtime rates. This allowance will also apply to such cases when working under reduction of shop hours. This allowance will not be given Blacksmiths who live in the vicinity of the shops. A shop train will be run morning and evening

at Jacksonville, and overtime allowance will not apply thereto.

RULE 10.

No Blacksmith shall be laid off any hours of the regular time to equalize time on account of having worked overtime.

RULE 11.

Blacksmiths when sent out on the road will be paid at overtime rates from the time they are due to leave their home station until they return. They will pay their own expenses while away.

RULE 12.

Blacksmiths when sent from their home shops or station to do outside work, in which the Seaboard Air Line Railway has no interest, and which is outside of the Company's premises, will be paid overtime rates from the time they are called until they return. They to pay their own expenses.

RULE 13.

Blacksmiths attending court or laid off to attend court for the Company will be paid a full normal day's pay at his hourly rate of pay for each day away from his work and including Sundays and holidays, and will be allowed a reasonable expense while away from home.

RULE 14.

Blacksmiths leaving their work to Helpers or other laborers will be subject to their dismissal from the service of the Company.

RULE 15.

A Blacksmith or Blacksmith Apprentice dismissed from the service of the Company for causes other than intoxication, and believing himself to have been unfairly treated, shall make application to the shop Committee at once to lay his case before the Master Mechanic or the Superintendent of Motive Power with the request that he be reinstated to service until his case can be investigated. The Shop Committee must present their appeal in writing and give their reason therefor. If, after investigation, it is found that he has been unjustly dismissed and is reinstated, he shall be paid for the time lost.

RULE 16.

A Blacksmith or Blacksmith Apprentice believing himself to have been unfairly treated, shall first make effort to have same corrected by personal appeal to the Foreman. Failing in this, he may present his case, through the local representative, to the Master Mechanic; fail-

ing in this, the local representative shall take up the matter with the Chairman of the Grievance Committee and General Chairman, and they shall take up same with the Superintendent of Motive Power.

RULE 17.

The Shop Foreman and force of supervision will not in any way discriminate against any Blacksmith who may or shall from time to time represent the Blacksmiths on investigating committees and shop committees when duly authorized to represent the men.

RULE 18.

There will be no objection to the Committee, when adjusting grievances, to have present their Chairman of the Adjusting Board at such meetings with the Master Mechanic, he being an acceptable representative to the Company. There will also be no objection to the Chairman or General Chairman of the Shop Committee having a few minutes' conversation with the Foreman or General Foreman in regard to shop management.

RULE 19.

The Master Mechanic and General Foreman shall receive the General Chairman of the Adjusting Board to discuss grievances; this with a hope that matters under discussion can be settled without having to come to Portsmouth, but should it be necessary to bring such matters before the Superintendent of Motive Power, all details in connection with the case shall be fully written up and submitted so that he may be conversant with the case.

RULE 20.

Blacksmiths will be required to file information as to character and ability, and will know within thirty days after application is made whether they will be retained in service.

RULE 21.

In cases where a Blacksmith's application is not approved, the party affected may, within three days after this notice being given, file request for an appeal for reconsideration of his case, and sending with that appeal any written reasons for leaving previous employment and shall continue in service temporarily until his case has been reviewed and a final decision has been reached.

RULE 22.

Committeemen representing Blacksmiths will be given leave of absence and transportation over the Seaboard Air Line Railway line upon proper written

request from the Chairman of the Committee.

RULE 23.

Such privileges as are granted other employees in the matter of free transportation will be extended to Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Apprentices over this or other lines.

RULE 24.

When vacancies occur or new positions are created, Blacksmiths will be given consideration for promotion, general fitness in the matter of proficiency, character and seniority to prevail. In case of vacancies occurring in individual shops senior Blacksmiths will be given preference, experience and ability being equal.

RULE 25.

Blacksmiths who, by long and faithful service in the employment of the Company, shall have become unable to handle heavy work to an advantage, will be given preference of such light work as they are competent to handle.

RULE 26.

Blacksmiths will be paid off in the Company's time, either directly before noon or directly after noon. Pay days will be advanced as early in the month as possible, and notice will be posted in the shops one day in advance.

RULE 27.

A Blacksmith when leaving the service of the Company for any cause, except dismissed for intoxication, will be permitted to work until his pay check arrives.

RULE 28.

Overlapping hours will not be worked at Portsmouth, Howells, Savannah, Americus and Jacksonville and the Back Shop at Raleigh.

RULE 29.

Blacksmiths promoted to positions paying a higher rate shall receive the rate of pay for one day or more.

RULE 30.

Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the time will be reduced until the hours have been reduced to forty hours per week. Any further reduction in expenses that may be necessary will be made by reducing the force, in which case the last man employed shall be the first laid off. The Blacksmiths laid off shall be given preference to re-employment, seniority to prevail. As far as practicable, when reduction is made the working hours will be adjusted to suit

the men. Vacancies occurring while working under reduction of force may be filled by senior men laid off. Vacancies occurring while working under reduced hours will not be filled until regular working hours are restored.

RULE 31.

Notice will be posted in the shop by the Company as far in advance as possible before any general reduction in time or force is made.

RULE 32.

When the Blacksmith Foreman is absent from duty, Blacksmith who fills his position will be paid at the Blacksmith's rate of pay until the foreman returns.

RULE 33.

Blacksmiths regularly employed in roundhouse work will not do back shop or machine shop work.

RULE 34.

Heating and sanitary conditions of the shop and roundhouses will be given the best possible attention. Ice water will be furnished during the entire day at such parts of the year as may be required.

RULE 35.

The Blacksmiths sent to relieve Blacksmiths regularly assigned to outside points will receive time and one-half time for the first three days, and after three days then straight time; overtime to commence at the time called to leave home station.

RULE 36.

Any Helper wishing to become a Blacksmith shall serve a period of two straight years in the Blacksmith shop before entitled to a fire, and if willing to take his stand in number with the Apprentice clause, may do so, at these rates:

Rates to start with at the forge, 15 cents per hour, and two and one-half (2½) cents raise every twelve (12) months until he has served thirty (30) months, then be rated as to his ability, with the Blacksmiths of the shops. If he should at any time become negligent, and show a disposition not to appreciate his chance to learn the trade, the Company may put him back to helping and allow some one else to have the chance.

RULE 37.

All wrought iron and steel work used in the construction and repairing of locomotives, passenger coaches, freight cars, bridges, tracks, etc., such as require heating on forges or furnaces, together with

all welding. Thermit included. Such will be recognized as Blacksmiths' work.

RULE 38.

No one will be allowed to do work known as Blacksmith work except Blacksmiths or their Apprentices, except at small points when unimportant small emergency jobs are required.

RULE 39.

This Company will employ Apprentices not to exceed in number two for each Master Mechanic, and two for Portsmouth shops, and one for every five (5) Blacksmiths regularly employed. The Company reserves the right to distribute these Apprentices in such manner, in such shops as they can best learn their trade, but will not employ more Apprentices in any one shop than can be properly instructed. Apprentices working overtime will be paid under the same rules as Blacksmiths, but only actual time worked will be included in their apprenticeship period. Apprentices are subject to special rules and regulations now in force. No Apprentice now employed will be dismissed hereunder. New Apprentices will be employed in accordance herewith. Blacksmith Apprentices will not be allowed to work on regular night shifts.

RULE 40.

Regular Apprentices shall serve four years of three hundred days each.

RULE 41.

If within one year an Apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade, he shall be dismissed. A regular Apprentice shall not be under sixteen or not over twenty-one years of age when employed.

RULE 42.

Blacksmith Apprentices will not be sent out on the road to work unless accompanied by a Blacksmith.

RULE 43.

At the expiration of his Apprenticeship, Blacksmith Apprentices will be paid the minimum rate paid Blacksmiths at the point of service, if proficient; otherwise he shall be dismissed from the service of the Company.

RULE 44.

Sons of Blacksmiths in the service of the Company will be given consideration on entering the service of the Company as Apprentices.

RULE 45.

	Per hour.
Portsmouth—2 Blacksmiths.....	39½c
1 Spring Maker.....	38½c
18 Blacksmiths.....	38½c
6 Blacksmiths.....	34c
1 Flue Welder.....	34c
1 Bulldozer.....	34c
1 Forge Machine Man.....	30c
1 Brakebeam Smith.....	29½c
1 Bolt Maker.....	27c
1 Car Blacksmith.....	34c
1 Car Blacksmith.....	32½c
1 Car Blacksmith.....	29½c
Hermitage—1 Blacksmith.....	38c
Raleigh—1 Blacksmith.....	38c
1 Blacksmith.....	33½c
Hamlet—1 Blacksmith.....	38c
Monroe—1 Blacksmith.....	38c
Abbeville—1 Blacksmith.....	38c
Howells—1 Blacksmith.....	41c
1 Blacksmith.....	39c
1 Blacksmith.....	38c
1 Flue Welder.....	32c
Birmingham—1 Blacksmith.....	39c
Savannah—1 Blacksmith.....	40c
2 Blacksmiths.....	39c
1 Blacksmith.....	35c
Americus—1 Blacksmith.....	41c
1 Blacksmith.....	39c
Jacksonville—2 Blacksmiths.....	41c
9 Blacksmiths.....	39c
1 Flue Welder.....	32½c
3 Car Blacksmiths.....	30c
Tampa—1 Blacksmith.....	35c
1st, 2nd.....	4th and
Apprentices. & 3rd Div.....	5th Div.
Year.....	Per hr.
First.....	.0927c .0983c
Second.....	.11½c .1261c
Third.....	.1483c .15 4-10c
Fourth.....	.18 1-6c .18 1- 6c

RULE 46.

These rates, rules and regulations effective July 1st, 1911, and will remain in force until revised. Should any change be desired by either the Management or Blacksmiths, a hearing will be given within thirty (30) days after request.

For the Seaboard Air Line Railway:

A. J. POOLE,
Supt. Motive Power.

For Blacksmiths:

H. M. FALLON, Gen. Chairman,
W. J. MOUNT,
C. F. COOK,
J. W. WOODS,
F. W. MYER.

Between Atlantic Coast Line Railway and Its Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Effective June 1st, 1911.

RULE 1.

Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work; working hours for day forces between 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for night forces between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.

RULE 2.

All time worked after nine hours, or after shop bulletin hours, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half time; time and one-half time will be paid for the time worked on Sundays and National holidays, National holidays to consist of New Year's Day, January 1st; Washington's Birthday, February 22nd; Decoration Day, a day designated by the State to be observed; Independence Day, July 4th; Labor Day, the first Monday in September; Thanksgiving Day, by proclamation; Christmas Day, December 25th. When a holiday falls on Sunday, the following day to be observed. Blacksmiths called or notified after the whistle blows shall receive pay for not less than five hours.

RULE 3.

Heating and sanitary conditions of all shops, roundhouses, and shop trains will be given the best practicable and reasonable attention and sufficient ice water will be furnished.

Blacksmiths will be required to co-operate in the matter of maintaining proper sanitary conditions and will avoid waste in the use of ice water and other supplies.

RULE 4.

Blacksmiths will enjoy the same privilege in connection with free transportation as is granted other employees of this system and all dependent on them for support.

RULE 5.

When sent out on the road, Blacksmiths will be allowed time and one-half from the time they are called out until they return; they to pay their own expenses. This does not apply to wrecking forces or to others regularly assigned to road service.

Court service will be paid for in accordance with the first paragraph of this rule.

RULE 6.

The Company will not in any way discriminate against any Blacksmith who, from time to time, may serve on Committees.

RULE 7.

Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the full force of Blacksmiths will be retained, and reduction made in working hours until the hours have been reduced to forty-eight per week; should any further reduction become necessary, the force shall be reduced; the last man employed shall be the first man laid off. Senior laid off men will be given preference in re-employment, provided they apply for same, and are available. Vacancies occurring after reduction in working hours to forty-eight per week may be filled from the list of available men laid off.

The reduction of bulletin hours in roundhouses and outlying running repair points shall be optional with the Company.

No increase of forces will take place while shops are working reduced hours.

RULE 8.

Men who have given continuous long and faithful service in the employ of the Company and have become unable to handle heavy work to advantage, will be given preference of such light work as they are competent to handle, and shall be paid same rates, and will not be discriminated against. Such Blacksmiths will be expected to continue to perform faithful and loyal service to the extent of their ability.

RULE 9.

When it becomes necessary for Blacksmiths to work overtime they shall not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize the time; overtime will be equally distributed as nearly as practicable. Blacksmiths sent to relieve Blacksmiths regularly assigned to outside points will receive overtime at road rates for the first three days, after three days regular shop rates to apply; overtime to commence from time of leaving home station.

RULE 10.

Five days' notice will be posted in the shops of the Company before any reduction in force is made; and when it is found necessary to reduce working hours notice to that effect will be posted before the whistle blows on the day previous to the reduction becoming effective.

RULE 11.

When vacancies occur Blacksmiths will be given consideration for promotion, proficiency, character and seniority to prevail.

RULE 12.

Night men will be given preference for

day work when vacancies occur, if they desire the position.

RULE 13.

When a Blacksmith has a grievance he shall make personal effort to adjust same with his Foreman; if not settled in this manner he may then place it in the hands of the Shop Committee, who shall try to settle it with the General Foreman and Master Mechanic; failing to reach a satisfactory adjustment, the grievance shall be turned over to the District Committee for adjustment with the Superintendent of Motive Power; should an adjustment not be reached at the conference with the Superintendent of Motive Power the matter will be turned over to the President of the Federation and Executive Board for adjustment with the General Superintendent of Motive Power, and, if necessary, with the General Manager.

If a Blacksmith considers he has been unjustly discharged he may appeal to the General Foreman and Master Mechanic within three days after his dismissal; if the matter is not satisfactorily adjusted he may appeal higher in accordance with the preceding paragraph; if it is decided that he has been unjustly discharged, or suspended, he will be reinstated and paid for time lost.

When a grievance arises in a shop on account of an alleged violation of the agreement the practice complained of shall be discontinued at once until the Shop Committee has taken the matter up and it has been adjusted.

Blacksmiths quitting their work on account of differences arising locally between the officials and themselves, without first endeavoring to settle the matter in accordance with the above paragraph, will be considered as having resigned from the service. There will be no objection to the Chairman or General Chairman of the Shop Committee conversing with the General Foreman or Master Mechanic during working hours relative to shop management or shop grievances.

RULE 14.

All work shall be wiped free of grease, when practicable, before being taken to the Blacksmith Shop for repairs.

RULE 15.

When Blacksmiths are changed to higher rate fire one day or more he shall receive the rates paid on such fire.

RULE 16.

All forging, welding and shaping of iron or steel, making, tempering and

dressings of tools, to be considered Blacksmiths' work; Helpers or Apprentices to be used in operating bulldozers, forging and bolt machines.

RULE 17.

There will be one Apprentice for each shop, and in addition not more than one Apprentice for every five mechanics. The Apprentices at large will be confined to the district in which the shops to which they are assigned are located. Apprentices will not be employed under sixteen years of age nor over twenty-one years of age; they will serve a period of four years of 300 days each, bulletin shop hours, and at the expiration of the apprenticeship, if retained, shall be paid the minimum rate of their respective shops. If within six months an Apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade, he shall be dismissed. Apprentices will not be used on road work except when accompanied by a mechanic, unless mechanics are not available. No Apprentice will be employed at an outlying point where no machine tools are installed. No Apprentice shall be allowed to work overtime, or on night shifts for the first three years of his apprenticeship, unless to complete a job he started during the day, or in cases of emergency. When Blacksmiths' force is reduced, Apprentices shall be reduced to maintain the established ratio; seniority to govern in reduction of force, and in re-employment.

These rules, rates and regulations in effect June 1st, 1911, and shall remain in force until revised; should any change be desired by either the Management or the Blacksmiths, thirty days' written notice to be given.

R. E. SMITH,
Gen. Supt. Motive Power.

Approved:
W. N. ROYALL,
General Manager.

J. F. AYLWARD,
Pres. Federation Shop Employees
W. T. ARRINGTON,
Chairman Blacksmiths' Committee.

Agreement Between the Blacksmiths and Helpers of Local No. 162, and the American Mining Tool Company.

We herewith submit a statement of conditions under which the members of Local No. 162 of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers desire to govern their employment on and after the first day of June, 1911.

ARTICLE 1.

It is agreed upon the part of the Amer-

ican Mining Tool Company and Local No. 162 that nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work; work to commence at such an hour as may be mutually agreed upon.

ARTICLE 2.

Section 1. It is agreed upon the part of the American Mining Tool Company that they will not employ any one as workmen in said factory who does not become a member of his representative craft within two (2) weeks from the date of his employment, or who does not pay his dues, or who is found guilty of any offense against the Union.

Sec. 2. The Company agrees to check off an initiation fee of \$3 from each new Blacksmith or Helper hired and turn same over to the Shop Committee: this fee to be taken from their first two weeks' pay, provided only that a written order to the Company is signed by the said employee.

ARTICLE 3.

No employee shall be discharged without a reasonable and just cause.

ARTICLE 4.

The labels must be applied to the goods before leaving the shop only, and shall at no time or under any circumstances be supplied to agents, either directly or indirectly. Upon violation of this section the labels will be immediately stopped without further notice.

ARTICLE 5.

Furnaces upon which piece-work is done are to be rebuilt by the Company.

ARTICLE 6.

Any matter pertaining to the Union or the Company must be brought before the Shop Committee; and no individual shall discuss any union matters with the Company. It is also understood that no employee shall discuss matters pertaining to the Union during working hours, and any violation of this section shall make him liable to discharge.

ARTICLE 7.

Any difference that may arise between the Company and their employees shall, if possible, be adjusted between the Company and the Shop Committee; on their failure to agree the company shall choose one man, the Union one man, and the two chosen shall pick the third man, their decision to be final and binding on both parties. It is also agreed that the employees are to remain at work during the time consumed by such arbitration, and all final decisions on the matters of dispute shall be returned within ten days

after being placed in the hands of the Committee.

ARTICLE 8.

It is agreed upon the part of the American Mining Tool Company that all men working above the minimum scale of wages agreed to at the signing of this agreement shall not be reduced.

ARTICLE 9.

One Apprentice shall be allowed in the blacksmith shop and one for every five Blacksmiths thereafter.

ARTICLE 10.

Labor Day shall be observed as a legal holiday, according to the Laws of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

ARTICLE 11.

The Company shall keep the different departments of the shop in as clean and healthy condition as possible, and as far as possible free from all gas and steam from acids as the nature of the work will permit.

ARTICLE 12.

Time and one-half shall be paid for all overtime, work on Sundays and legal holidays. If it is found necessary to work a night force, all time over nine (9) hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

ARTICLE 13.

It is agreed that the Company has the right to use any of the employees in any capacity that the work may require, provided Blacksmiths and Helpers receive their minimum scale. It is also agreed that a Helper promoted to a continuous fire shall within a period of three months receive the minimum Blacksmith scale.

ARTICLE 14.

It is agreed by the Company that the men will be exempt from working overtime on the meeting nights of their Union.

ARTICLE 15.

The following days shall be observed as legal holidays: Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

ARTICLE 16.

If reduction in force is necessary, it shall be in the following manner: All Helpers promoted to fires shall be reduced to helping in the order in which they were promoted, provided their merits are equal. If further reduction is necessary, senior Blacksmiths and Help-

ers shall be given the preference, provided their merits are equal.

This agreement to take effect the first day of June, 1911, and remain in force for one year from date and thereafter until one party gives the other thirty (30) days' written notice of a change.

AMERICAN MINING TOOL CO.,

Geo. G. Simmons, Sec'y.

C. V. DARRELL,

H. J. FARRELL.

Agreement Between the Members of Local No. 162 of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and the Hardsocg Mfg. Co., to Govern Their Employment, to Be Effective June 1st, 1911.

ARTICLE 1.

It is agreed upon the part of the Hardsocg Manufacturing Company and Local No. 162 that nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work; work to commence at such an hour as may mutually be agreed upon.

ARTICLE 2.

It is agreed upon the part of the Hardsocg Manufacturing Company that they will not employ any one as workman in said factory who does not become a member of his representative craft in two (2) weeks from date of his employment, or who does not pay his dues, or who is found guilty of any offense against the Union.

The Company agrees to check off an initiation fee of \$3 from each new Blacksmith or helper hired, and turn the same to the Shop Committee; this fee to be taken from their first two weeks' pay on written order from such new employee.

ARTICLE 3.

No employee shall be discharged without a reasonable and just cause.

ARTICLE 4.

The labels must be applied to goods before leaving the shop only, and shall at no time or under any circumstances be supplied to agents, either directly or indirectly. Upon violation of this section, the labels will be immediately stopped without further notice.

ARTICLE 5.

Furnaces upon which piece-work is done are to be rebuilt by the firm.

ARTICLE 6.

Any matter pertaining to the Union or

Company must be brought before the Shop Committee; and no individual shall discuss any Union matters with the Company. It is also understood that no employee shall discuss matters pertaining to the Union during working hours, and any violation of this section shall make him liable to discharge.

ARTICLE 7.

Any difference that may arise between the firm and their employees shall, if possible, be adjusted between the firm and the Shop Committee; on their failing to agree, the Company shall choose one man and the Union one man, and the two chosen shall pick the third man, and their decision to be final and binding on both parties. It is also agreed that the employees are to remain at work during the time consumed by such arbitration; and all final decisions on matters of dispute shall be returned within ten (10) days after being placed in the hands of the Committee.

ARTICLE 8.

It is agreed upon the part of the Hardsocg Manufacturing Company that all men working above minimum scale of wages agreed to at the signing of this agreement shall not be reduced.

ARTICLE 9.

One Apprentice shall be allowed in the blacksmith shop and one for every five Blacksmiths thereafter.

ARTICLE 10.

Labor Day shall be observed as a legal holiday, according to the laws of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

ARTICLE 11.

The Company shall keep the different departments of the shop in as clean and healthy condition as possible, and as far as possible free from all gas and steam from acids as the nature of the work will permit.

ARTICLE 12.

Time and one-half shall be paid for all overtime, work on Sundays and legal holidays. If it is found necessary to work a night force, all time over nine (9) hours will be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

ARTICLE 13.

It is agreed that the Company has the right to use any of the employees in any capacity that the work may require, provided Blacksmiths and Helpers receive

their minimum scale. It is also agreed that a Helper promoted to a fire shall, after a period of three (3) months' service there, receive the minimum Blacksmith scale.

ARTICLE 14.

It is agreed by the Company that the men will be exempt from working overtime on the meeting nights of their Union.

ARTICLE 15.

The following days shall be observed as legal holidays: Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

ARTICLE 16.

If reduction is necessary, the force to be reduced in the following manner: All Helpers promoted to fires shall be reduced to helping in the order in which they were promoted, provided merits are equal. If further reduction is necessary, senior Blacksmiths and Helpers shall be given preference, provided their merits are equal.

This agreement to take effect the first day of June, 1911, and remain in force for one year from date and thereafter until one party gives the other party thirty (30) days' written notice of a change.

For the Hardsocg Mfg. Co.,

By M. P. DUFFIELD, Sec'y.

For Local No. 162, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers,

P. G. DRUMMOND,

W. KNIGHT,

J. H. BEADLEY.

Numerous communications have been received by Secretary Tracy, of the Union Label Trades Department, relative to a spurious hatters' label. One label has been sent in printed on a light brown paper, oblong in shape, with the words "W. H. F. A. of N. A. Union Made." This label does not bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades or any other label, and if an organization at all issues it that organization is of no standing in the labor movement. It will be well for every one purchasing hats to be extremely careful in their scrutiny of the label which the hat bears. The United Hatters' label is generally known and is the only genuine label to be found in hats.



EDITORIALS



Convention Problems.

Our next convention takes place in Atlanta on October 2. Each convention has its own important work. Possibly a number of delegates will be there that never attended a convention before, and no doubt, we will have a number whose faces are very familiar on these occasions. Delegates come there whose sole purpose is to benefit the organization by wise legislation, and as is usually the case, we will have those there whose croakings have been heard before.

It matters not whether a General Officer has been successful or not, they are on the job with a hammer. If a General Officer has made a mistake, it is magnified by them, while of the good work they have but little to say. Labor organizations, as well as all other kind of organizations, are troubled with these kind of members. This is to be expected, but we call the attention of the delegates who wish to come to the convention in the interest of good unionism to the fact that we are looking for wise counsel, for intelligent action, decent trades unionism and laws that will make it hard for a rowdy to remain in our ranks.

Our constitution needs some amendments, and it is well that our delegates be well advised before being swept off their feet, as is sometimes the case, by some fool argument that will prove later to be very unwise.

We presume that all have received a circular from No. 457, Denver, Colo. We do not intend to comment on the amendments suggested, but we wish to correct what has been stated in the greeting. It says: "We believe there is a large amount of dissatisfaction throughout the membership of our Brotherhood with the existing system of electing officers and amending the General Constitution."

The writer has been throughout the length and breadth of the Brotherhood, and we have yet to learn of "a large amount of dissatisfaction." There is no doubt room for argument as to the best way of electing officers, but we cannot understand why all the dissatisfaction should be expressed to the Denver Local. We believe that the General Officers would hear something of it if there was so very much of it floating around.

In accordance with the convention call, amendments to the constitution are to be furnished to the General Secretary-Treasurer to be given to the Law Committee, and Denver has a perfect right to submit such amendments the same as others do, but I don't believe they are justified in sending circulars to the various locals inferring that "there is a large amount of dissatisfaction."

Some people get the idea that the sphere in which they move is about all there is to it.

The Alleged Trouble on the Harriman Lines.

Some time ago our committees of the various crafts in the mechanical department met in Salt Lake City for the purpose of forming a federation on the Harriman Lines, the same as we have on the Finley Lines, the Rock Island Lines, the Hawley Lines, the Wabash and others. The convention was a very

successful one. The constitution and by-laws were drawn up to govern the federation, and special craft rules to govern the various crafts.

We have had contracts with the Harriman Lines for ten years, and no radical changes were made in these contracts. The only new feature is that instead of one craft meeting the management and then another, and so on, all crafts would meet the various managements, and the same business would be transacted for all, with a great saving of time and expense.

After the work was completed, the committees returned home and following instructions requested the various managements in writing that they set a date to meet the joint committees. These requests were immediately refused, and to show that the Harriman interests were not going to meet the committees in that manner, they sent about the same reply to all the committees, that they would meet the various crafts as heretofore, but would not meet the joint committees; notwithstanding the fact that the other railroads above mentioned had granted these requests, and we have been holding joint conferences for three or four years.

More than this, the management started on a campaign of intimidation by posting statements in the shops ridiculing the idea of an advance in wages, reducing the forces, etc. A labor agency was opened in St. Louis and men hired of the various crafts who were told that shipments were to be made to Houston, Tex., and we take it that is was for the Southern Pacific. They are putting up high fences around their properties, which is usually done where a strike is anticipated.

Furthermore, Mr. Kruttschnitt, the Vice President and Manager of the Maintenance of Way, gives an interview to the papers that it meant Fifty Million Dollars annual increase in wages. In all of our experience in the labor movement, this is the first time a great railroad management has burst into the public press in scare headlines on account of an imaginary strike. As a rule the railroad companies try to belittle these reports, and ignore them, but whether this is a stock jobbers scheme, we are unable to say, but it looks peculiar, and for what—just because the employees of the Harriman Lines have requested a conference with the Harriman Management.

Surely there is nothing to fear in a conference. If an agreement could not be reached, then there was time to talk strike; but why does Mr. Kruttschnitt get so wrought up before any one knew whether an agreement was possible? Possibly Mr. Kruttschnitt is inviting a strike. If so, he cares but little for public opinion, for we are sure that public opinion would demand that committees be given a conference at least before negotiations be broken off.

The mechanical department of the Harriman Line's is well organized, and has been for years, and has been getting along harmoniously ever since the Union Pacific strike, nearly ten years ago. This being the case, we think that this campaign of intimidation is uncalled for, and that it is only making the men more determined to stand by the organization and resent the un-American action of the company.

Something For Nothing.

An article has just been published in the American Magazine under the caption as given above. It deals with convict labor, and is full of interesting facts. It may seem rather singular, but it is recounted that in the county jail at New Haven, Conn., a company has a contract whereby 200 men in the county jail are employed at an average price of 8 cents per day. Other interesting matter is included, together with a table showing the general loss sustained by penal institutions in the contracts with private concerns.

While the statement consisted in the main of a general resume of the subject matter, it left much to the imagination of the reader and was, in all probability, skimmed over by many minds as scarcely worthy of serious thought and consideration; still if the activities of organized labor in seeking remedial legislation that would eliminate convict labor as a competitive factor in the industrial field required any justification what so ever, the article above referred to, would furnish ample reasons why trades unionists were warranted not only in their past and present efforts to obtain relief from the pernicious system of contract convict labor, but why they ought to logically receive, at least, the moral if not financial aid and support of every intelligent citizen of this country who honestly believes in justice and fair play. At the present prices of food even when purchased in wholesale quantities, the most skilled scientist must ingloriously fail in the attempt to solve the problem of how to keep a man alive and breathing on 8 cents per day, forgetting the conceded necessities of clothing, shelter and medical attendance, and whatever sum is actually required comes from whom? Why, the tax payer, the humble citizen who is not requested but compelled to come across with his proportionate share of what it cost to run the government and incidentally its penal institutions, and what is his reward for cheerful compliance with this enforced civic duty? Why, he is turned out of a job, because some favored rich man is able to secure the services of convicts under contract at a sum far less than the actual cost of maintenance. What follows? The resultant production of convict labor can be placed on the market at so low a rate, that as compared to articles produced by free labor, virtually destroys the possibility of successful competition, by the creation of a monopoly, that injures, first the citizen directly affected by such convict labor, next all citizens who are literally robbed through selling of services of state wards at less than actual cost of their keep, next the merchant who suffers through lessening of the buying capacity of workless citizens, and last but not least, the government itself that in robbing Peter to pay Paul is in the end, itself the real victim.

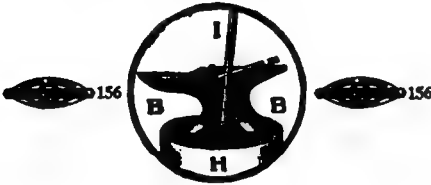
Penal institutions should be at least self-sustaining. There are numerous avenues of human activity open for the employment of convict labor that would not in the slightest degree infringe upon the rights of free labor and would have a tendency to lower instead of increase the burden of the taxpayer as the present system is doing.

The state or federal government in its generosity to the wealthy contractor, who contracts for the services of its wards for the purpose of further enriching himself while pauperizing those whom the government compels to make up the deficiency so created, may be going according to law, but such law is a travesty on the name of justice and offers a reason for the remark so often heard in this pessimistic age, "that closer acquaintance with modern law, lessens the respect formerly accorded it."

Human nature must be regenerated and born again before it can hope to arrive at that stage where it can and will kiss the hand that strikes it; circumstances may compel the momentary silencing of the natural resentment felt toward the perpetrator of an apparent injury, but the wrong is neither forgotten or forgiven. Even the good book says the way of the transgressor is hard. This statement is as true today as the day it was coined. Class legislation is termed both undemocratic and un-American. Then by what system of reasoning can state or governmental officials reconcile the enrichment of one or a few at the expense of many, when all are entitled to equal consideration. University-tutored sociologists and economists, in the egotism born of claimed superiority of intellect, deride the efforts of organized labor to solve the problem, but up to the present time have given no evidence of greater ability, except in academic discussion of a subject about which they say much but do little. Competition between free and convict labor being an industrial impossibility, the energy and service of the inmates of penal institutions should and must be used for the advancement of the material interests of the state and nation without detriment to the free labor of its citizens.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



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International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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BY THE WAY

It is a boy! It is Grandpa Kramer.
Who is Grandpa? W'y, Secretary-Treas-
urer Kramer.

Teddy Roosevelt is a Grandpa. Is
that all? We should say not. Secre-
tary-Treasurer Kramer is a Grandpa,
too!

The 1911 Day's Pay assessment must
be paid up this month. Remember, Sep-
tember 30, is the last day of grace. Pay
it now and avoid the rush!

Stay away from Fresno, Cal.

No man ever became great or good
except through many great mistakes.

Send in your suggestions as to changes
in the constitution and by-laws and as-
sist the Law Committee in their work.

President Kline is going to speak
Laboy Day at Fort Wayne, Ind., and
Secretary-Treasurer Kramer at Peoria,
Ill.

Since our last issue locals have been
established and charters granted at
Moose Jaw, Sask., Falls City, Neb., New
York, N. Y., Middleport, Ohio, Paris,
Texas, and Turlock, Cal. Let the good
work go on.

The man that attacks the character of
another man because he differs with him
on any particular subject, at once places
upon himself the dishonor and blot he
sought to place upon the character of
his fellow-man.

We are requested to announce that
Blacksmiths and Helpers carrying good,
clean, paid-up cards can find employ-
ment at Las Vegas, Nevada. Bear in
mind, however, that their motto is: "No
card, no work."

As we go to Press President Kline
reports that he has given the obliga-
tion to the New York Blacksmiths, and
they are now a part of our International
Brotherhood, since August 1st. They
are reported to be a very enthusiastic
bunch of men.

We are glad to know that the brother
secretaries appreciate our effort along or-
ganizing lines and have co-operated with
the general office so nobly in getting
out the advertising matter recently sent
to each local secretary. That is right,
brothers! Get every piece of it out. Cir-
culate it thoroughly among the unorgan-
ized and then do not forget to follow it
up by personal solicitation.

We were favored with a visit from
Brother Edwin Peake, the popular sec-
retary of Local 299, Ogden, Utah, who is
on a return trip from abroad. Although
weary and worn by the long, tedious
journey, he was ever ready to tell of
the progress being made in the West,
and if Brother Peake is an example of
the grade of men in Local 299, it is a
sorry place for a fellow to alight with-
out a clean, paid-up card.

The joint federated committee of the Rock Island Railroad is now in conference in this city. The Blacksmiths and Helpers are represented by Brothers J. W. Duff, of Local 466; D. E. Burt, Local 413, and George Ganzer, Local 461.

Brother Charles Chumley, President D. C. No. 7, is meeting with success on his trip over the Frisco System, having organized a local at Paris, Texas, with twenty-four names on the application. Nice work, Charley. Do it some more.

STATEMENT FROM ROY HORN, FIFTH VICE PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia, July 19, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

I have learned that Mr. A. E. Ireland took exceptions to that part of my report in the June issue of the Journal where I refer to him as urging the men at a mass meeting to strike. I am willing to withdraw the statement, and my reasons for doing so are that Mr. Ireland seems to consider it as a personal attack on him, which is not the case.

It was in a personal and friendly conversation with Mr. Ireland that I received the information that is contained in my report, and I had no thought whatever that he would object to the statement. However, as Mr. Ireland claims that he did not urge them, and has objected to it, I take it for granted that he intended to say that he urged them not to strike. I hope that this statement will clear up the matter.

Faternally yours,

ROY HORN.

ESSENCE FROM A MEETING IN A "SHOW ME" TOWN.

(For the Blacksmith's Journal.)

While traveling around I met in my path an old time union man whose name is McGrath. When he approached me I said who are you? Why, I am the President of District number two. He says "You look funny, now what in the world ails you? Come and I will fix you up if you come to Sedalia." So we boarded a train that was standing close by for that great "Show me" town and away we did fly. We landed next morning about the hour of five, then for a beanery we both made a dive. After loading ourselves with some good things to eat, down to the shop we both made a hasty retreat. The first man I met there was our old friend Dave, who had a big grouch on; O how he did rave.

He told me some queer stories about the boys in the shop and wanted me to investigate from bottom to top. After listening to his troubles, which was a very queer greeting, I then thought it best to call a special meeting. It was at the Labor Temple where we all assembled, and I'm proud to say it was well attended. The trouble was about the convention delegates, who had been elected, as some said, through fake. After listening to the stories of Johnston and Hart, I called Dunn, Kerns, and Brill to explain from the start how this trouble arose and cause all this gaff about the delegates elected, Brothers Hays and McGrath. Then Abney and others whose names I can't tell led me to believe old Dave caused it all. Then after hearing Dave's side of the case, said he was satisfied that he did lose the race. The investigation closed to the satisfaction of all, we adjourned to meet later in the K. O. T. A. hall. After meeting the high kickers, who are Clifford and Snow, then old curiosity shop to me they did show. With my short acquaintance I soon found it out that Clifford, the President, is one good old scout. If I ever get near there you can bet I will call on President Clifford at the K. O. T. A. hall. It's a jolly good bunch, and that I'll assure you, that's in old 54, of Sedalia, Missouri.

—From the Man Behind.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

Washington, Aug. 12.—What is commonly known as the Hughes Eight-Hour Bill, limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, has been considered by the House Committee on Labor, of which Congressman Wilson (coal miner) is chairman. The chairman has been instructed by the committee to draft a favorable report on the bill and report it to the House of Representatives prior to its adjournment. This will place the Eight-Hour Bill endorsed by the American Federation of Labor in a strategic position on the calendar of the House, and no doubt will be reached early in the regular session which convenes in December. This bill has been before numerous sessions of Congress, but has always been kept in committee 'until Congress died. Some amendments were made to the present bill by the committee which strengthened it.

Reports
of Officers.

Anvil Echoes

Official
Notices.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.:

Dear Sir: My last report left me in Chicago, where I remained a few days and was instructed by our general president to go to Milwaukee and to get in touch with the machinists' representative and see what could be done in the way of organization in the city of Milwaukee, which, I am sorry to say, needs it very badly.

Arriving there, I immediately set out to find Brother Buckalew, of the machinists, but was informed that he had left for Philadelphia the day before I arrived in Milwaukee.

I started out and visited a few of the shops in Milwaukee and South Milwaukee and met quite a number of Blacksmiths and Helpers, but their minds are a long way from being organized. Realizing that my time was limited in the city of Milwaukee, I did not deem it advisable to bother with the other shops at that time, so I wired to Fond du Lac, Wis., that I would arrive there Thursday evening and for them to hold a meeting. Nothing particular to do in that city, and very fortunately there were no grievances at that time to take care of, therefore it was nothing more or less than a social call on the members in Fond du Lac. Arriving there and meeting the good, earnest workers of our local there who had arranged for the meeting in the new labor hall, I congratulated the members of 415 for the manner in which they turned out at that meeting. I believe they were all there with the exception of about two. It showed me that they appreciated a visit from a grand lodge officer very much.

After the meeting was called to order by the worthy president, there being no other business to transact any more than to hear what I had to say, they then called upon me for a few remarks, which I responded to as best I could, possibly occupying the floor for about one hour, members listening very attentively to what I had to say. There being no further business to transact, the meeting was turned over to a jollification affair, which was arranged by a committee for my benefit. We then partook of some

refreshments and had also a few remarks from the different brothers for the good of the organization, and to wind the very pleasant affair up, I was compelled to exercise my vocal chords, which I did in my own humble way. I hope that whenever an international officer gets into that locality that he will not fail to stop off and give the brothers of 415 a visit, as he will never regret it.

I returned to Milwaukee the following morning and made preparations to go back to Chicago, where I was ordered. Before leaving Milwaukee, I visited the Milwaukee shops and met the old war horses of '77, and after a few minutes' talk with them I then departed for Chicago, receiving instructions from President Kline to go to Washington, Ind., and see what could be done in the way of reorganizing our local in that city. I arrived there on Monday afternoon. I went immediately to the shop before going to a hotel. There I met every Blacksmith and Helper employed in the B. & O. S. W. shops, and they informed me that Business Agent Forney, of the Machinists of the B. & O. system, had been in town since Saturday, and that he had arranged for a general shop meeting for Monday evening. I then requested every Blacksmith and Helper to attend that meeting. Leaving the shop and going direct to the hotel and meeting Brother Forney, we talked over conditions in general and then waited for the evening meeting, which was attended by nearly every employee in the shops. Brother Forney opened up the meeting and spoke of the object of becoming organized and the good and welfare of the organization, especially shop federation, and his remarks, I must say, were appreciated by all present. It was then up to me to say what I had to say, and which did not take me very long, as I spoke along the same line as Brother Forney. The meeting then adjourned with the exception of the Blacksmiths and Helpers, whom I had requested to stay in the hall, as I wanted to talk to them personally. I called the meeting to order immediately upon the adjournment of the general meeting and wrote out thirty-one names for a charter. I then arranged for a meeting on Thursday evening, when the charter and outfit would arrive, and requested them to be there and have the balance of the men in the shops at that meeting. Thursday

evening I initiated eleven more, which included every man in the shops, all of which are now in Local 223 of Washington, Ind. The enthusiasm that was instilled into the body of Blacksmiths and Helpers at this time was something to be proud of. They are now one of the main organizations of the city. After installing our organization on Wednesday evening and electing officers, we adjourned to meet a committee from the machinists, boilermakers, pipemen and Blacksmiths and Helpers, and there I formed a local shop federation, electing officers and starting them in on the proper road. Between our Monday night meeting and our Thursday meeting I got busy and got the carmen interested and got them together on Thursday evening also, but was very sorry I could not attend their meeting, because if I had I certainly would have organized them then and there, but I explained it to the committee just the way I was fixed for that evening with three meetings to attend, which I was unable to carry out. I had all I could do to install our own local and install the shop federation. The hour got too late for me to attend the carmen, but I had wired two days previous to a representative of the carmen to be in Washington on that night. Had I known he was not coming I would have made other arrangements whereby I could have assisted the carmen more than I had at that time.

I then returned to Chicago as I was ordered to do, because I was wanted in Omaha to take care of the Union Pacific line of the Harriman lines proposition for our craft on that line.

Arriving in Chicago, President Kline instructed me to be in St. Louis on the morning of the 31st and meet President McGrath, of District Council No. 2, of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad, who had a grievance in adjustment of rates at Hoisington, Kas., Falls City, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo., to be taken up with Mr. Sullivan, the general manager of that system. Meeting Brother McGrath at 8:30 in the morning, we then called up Mr. Sullivan and met him at 11 o'clock in his office. Arriving at his office, we were made acquainted with Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Small, the new superintendent of motor power cars, and Mr. Tracy, the assistant superintendent. After one hour and a half of conversation with Mr. Sullivan, he referred the whole matter to Mr. Small and Mr. Tracy. We then arranged to meet these gentlemen at 3 o'clock that evening, and after two hours and a half conversation with these gentlemen we adjusted the

question involved satisfactorily to all concerned.

I left that evening with Brother McGrath for Sedalia, Mo., visited the shops that day and arranged for a meeting that evening, which was well attended by the members of No. 54, and I am sorry that I had not had an opportunity of meeting the members of that local before this time, and I will say if I ever get near that city at any time I will certainly drop off and call on the members of No. 54, as I found them a good, live bunch and true to the core at all times.

I then went on my way to Omaha, where I met Brother Ryan, vice-president of the boilermakers; Brother Grace, business agent for the Union Pacific machinists; also a committee of the Blacksmiths and Helpers, sheet metal workers and machinists. It was then I was informed that three of the Harriman roads had refused the different crafts on these three roads to meet them jointly, but they were willing to meet them separately. That we will not do at this time.

I then got busy with Secretary Baker, of District No. 12, and had him wire me what the result was on the other Harriman roads. In the meantime we found out that all the superintendents of the Harriman lines issued identically the same letter to the different crafts of their system, refusing a joint meeting. We also received information that the men of the Harriman lines were getting very anxious and didn't like to have this matter delayed. We then got busy and sent a circular letter to the international presidents of the organizations affiliated with the Harriman lines, requesting them to take the matter up with Mr. Kruttschmitt, the general manager of the Harriman system. We also sent a circular letter to all the locals on the different roads of the Harriman lines, telling them what we had done and also advising them not to be too hasty, but give the general presidents an opportunity of meeting with this man. Realizing that it is very hard to get all the general presidents together on short notice, also realizing that railroad officials are taking vacations or out of town on business very much when a difficulty of this kind is confronting them, so with a little patience I believe that the matter will come out satisfactorily.

I then returned to Chicago. President Kline being away, I met President Franklin of the boilermakers, Vice-President Buckalew of the machinist and Vice-President Paquin of the carmen. We together drew up a letter to send out to Mr. Kruttschmitt, requesting him to meet us as international officers by

the 15th or as soon thereafter as possible. We then received a reply to that letter from (I presume) his chief clerk, stating that he is out of town for an indefinite period and did not know when he would return. We then wrote another letter to get a more definite reply than the one we received, but at this writing we are awaiting a reply to our second letter.

I am sorry I cannot give you more definite information on this proposition than what I have already given you, but hope in my next report that I will be in a position to give you some good, encouraging news relative to the Harriman lines proposition.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 14, 1911.

Mr. J. W. Kline, General President:

During the past month my time has been divided between Montreal and Toronto, with the exception of a few days at North Bay and Carleton Place, and find a great deal to be done at the two first mentioned places especially, and am able to report that even though the work of organizing is slow and tedious, still there is a steady and healthy growth of our organization going on at all these places.

Toronto local is now in more prosperous condition than it has been since it was organized, and while the obstacles are varied and difficult to overcome, still we have succeeded in more than doubling our membership during the past few weeks, with prospects of several additions at the coming meetings.

We are fortunate in having a set of enthusiastic and aggressive officers, which is at least half the battle, and to them I give all the assistance possible to make it a success. The local has just become affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council, and is represented by three delegates who take much interest in their duties; they have also been waited upon by a delegation from the Metal Trades Council, who have requested them to affiliate with that body. This matter is now under consideration.

When coming here from Toronto I came by way of North Bay and Carleton Place, holding meetings at both points; our local at North Bay, No. 474, is one of our new locals, and I am glad to be able to report that it is a very

progressive one, even though it is a very small one, of not much over a dozen. The members are employed in two small railroad shops, the C. P. R. and the T. & N. O.; the latter road is the property of the provincial government of Toronto, and runs up through the famous Porcupine and Cobalt goldfields. At the meeting with these brothers I framed up a schedule and advised them in presenting it to the company, and I hope before long to be able to report that they have been successful. The C. P. R. men at this point, as well as at all others, are, of course, anxiously awaiting payday, when they will get the tangible results of our recent negotiations with that company on its eastern lines.

At Carleton Place the local is also a small one, and is also composed of the right material to make the union a successful one, and the meeting held there was appreciated by all.

During my stay here in Montreal I have held numerous meetings with Local 412, of which I will have more to say in my next report, as I do not consider it advisable to say much at this time, except that things are coming our way.

Also held some open meetings to organize the Smiths and Helpers employed in the car manufacturing plants of this city, where the men came out on strike recently to better their conditions. I hope to be able to report success later on.

Recent information from Winnipeg is to the effect that negotiations for the western lines schedule of the C. P. R. are still going on, so that at this time we can only report progress, but the probabilities are that we will be able to report a satisfactory conclusion of this long-drawn-out tug-of-war before long.

Am able to report another local added this month to our organization in Canada. This one is located in Moose Jaw, a divisional point on the C. P. R. in western Canada. I met the brothers there last spring on my return journey from the Pacific coast, and advised them at that time that I believed it would be to their interest to get a charter and establish a local of their own, which would be more satisfactory than corresponding with Calgary, so they have finally decided to do so. I think this will be the means of keeping them in a much better condition than they were when I met them. I think that before long the brothers at Cranbrook will do the same thing, for they are in the same condition. Am now corresponding with them for this purpose through Brother W. H. Goss, recently from Spokane.

We have them on the mailing list at headquarters for the Journals each month, which the brothers appreciate very much, as their station is a very isolated one, and in this way we help to keep them in touch with the brotherhood.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

Washington, Ind., Aug. 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.:

I wrote my last report in Philadelphia, Pa., where I was assisting in the Baldwin strike, which has now become a test of endurance. I believe everything possible has been done by the I. B. of B. & H. that could be done in that strike, and also by the other organizations involved. A good many men have returned to work in all departments and the number involved has made it a hard proposition to raise funds to take care of the men who are badly in need of it. The general officers of all organizations have done all they could to hold these men out long enough to force the company to make a settlement, and numerous conferences have been held to try to devise means of conducting the strike, but the main issue is to raise funds, and as all has been done along that line, it is now a question of how fast the contributions come in and whether the men will be able to hold out long enough or not.

Receiving instructions to go to Baltimore and see if I could reorganize the local we formerly had in that city, I proceeded there with Mr. H. L. Eichelberger, general organizer of the A. F. of L., who is also instructed to give all the assistance possible, which he did in every way. In Baltimore I met our fourth vice-president, Thomas Flannigan, who had come over from Richmond, Va., to assist in the work. We sent out notices to the number of 180 to men employed in the B. & O. and shops around the city, and Brother Wherley, who was formerly secretary of the local there, assisted us all he could. At the first meeting we had a few men present from the contract shops around the city, but none from the B. & O., and arranged to hold another meeting the following week. In the meantime I went to Hagerstown, Md., to try and organize the men in the Western Maryland shop at that place. I found a good many of the men laid off and the others working short time and

conditions were such that there was no chance for organization there at present, but there may be in the future. Returning to Baltimore, I spent the intervening time in trying to work up organization sentiment for the next meeting and had the assistance of Mr. Henderson, business agent for the machinists. In the meantime Brother Flannigan returned from Philadelphia, where he had gone for a few days, and got on the job with myself and Brother Eichelberger, and while we got numerous promises, the results of the meetings were so poor that we decided it was useless to spend any more time there at present.

Receiving instructions to work by way West, and that Brother Flannigan would look after Philadelphia for a while, my first stop was Cumberland, Md., where I found that at present there are only nine men employed in the blacksmith shop of the B. & O. I succeeded in getting five of them together, and they realized their hopeless condition since they have allowed themselves to become suspended, and they also realize that they must organize and have the assistance of the other crafts if they ever hope to better their condition. I found Brother Duffy of the machinists' organization willing to do all in his power to assist in reorganizing the Blacksmiths and Helpers, and they have promised to do so in the near future.

My next stop was Grafton, W. Va., also on the B. & O., where I found the same conditions practically as I found in Cumberland, but there are a few more men employed there at present. Arriving in the city on Friday night, I met Brother Summers of the Machinists' organization, to whom I had previously written, and he took me to the home of Mr. A. L. Blue, who was formerly secretary of the local we had in Grafton. I found Mr. Blue was anxious for the men to be reorganized, but he informed me that none of them would work on Saturday, and as the men were scattered it would be hard to get them together earlier than Tuesday evening, so I gave him instructions what to do and told him what the cost would be to reorganize, and he assured me that with the assistance of Brother Summers of the machinists he was certain the men would get together.

My next stop was Chillicothe, Ohio, also on the B. & O., where I was met by President Chandler of Local 169, whom I had wired to meet me, and was informed they had arranged for a special meeting for that night. I found this local, which I had reorganized last Janu-

ary, in good condition, and a good, live set of members, who thoroughly realize what organization has done for them in the past and also what they missed by allowing themselves to become suspended the time they did, and who are doing all in their power to assist in reorganizing other points on the B. & O. I explained the conditions to them, which I had met in the East, in regard to members of our craft who are unorganized, and also that we were doing all we could to induce the men at all points on the B. & O. to reorganize. I found much satisfaction existed in Chillicothe, over the fact that Washington, Ind., has recently reorganized and will go a long ways toward bettering the conditions of the men on the western end of the B. & O. lines.

I explained to them what system federation has done for the men on other roads, and that it will do the same for them as soon as the crafts become thoroughly organized and get in a position so they can form a federation.

Arriving in Washington, Ind., which place, I wish to state, I had been in communication with since last January, and had also paid them a visit in May, and a short time ago received word that the Blacksmiths and Helpers were ready to reorganize, and for me to come on. At that time it was impossible for me to leave Philadelphia, so I wired the general office, and Brother C. N. Glover, our second vice-president, was sent to Washington to reorganize them. I found that he had done an excellent job, and had got practically every man in the shop, and had also assisted them in forming a shop federation, which I had the pleasure of attending at a meeting that night—after I had left the Blacksmith's meeting. The meeting of our men was well attended, and it shows there was great interest being taken, now that they are reorganized. I talked to them along constitutional lines, and advised them to do all they could to assist us in the work at other points along the line—and also that it was not wise to expect too much from the organization at once—as they had more to gain by being patient until the organization was in a position to ask for something, with a reasonable chance of getting it.

It appeared that my remarks were well received, and I received the assurance that they would do all they could to assist us.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN,
Fifth Vice-President.

REPORT OF SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. EVANS.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 12, 1911

I beg leave to report, although it may seem a long time since I had a report in the Journal, I have been very busy looking after the interests of our brotherhood, most of my time being spent settling jurisdictional disputes and organizing. The long-drawn-out dispute with the horseshoers and carriage and wagon Blacksmiths was finally decided in our favor by the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council.

We have now another dispute in the nature of jurisdiction with the Blacksmiths and boilermakers. The boilermakers claim all work with sheet above one-eighth of an inch thick. We have been doing a class of work for years, such as building and repairing mining cars, putting sheet iron on cages, such as safety doors and sides. Our committee has had meetings with the like committee of the boilermakers to try and arbitrate, but it looks as though we may lose out.

The latter part of July I was busy watching the proceedings of the Western Federation of Miners convention, and kept our general president posted as to all that happened, as you must remember last year the American Federation of Labor granted them a charter with jurisdiction over all men working in and around mines, mills and smelters, which takes in all electricians, carpenters, Blacksmiths and Helpers, all but machinists, and how they escaped them it is hard for me to say. People out in Montana cannot understand how it happened.

The W. F. M., in their convention, passed some sweeping resolutions. One was that all members of the international unions deposit their cards into their union and take out membership cards of the miners' union, but we have protested against this, and will fight it out to a finish.

Work in the railroad shops is fairly good, but in contract shops it is very dull. I am sorry to say I have not done much work since I was taken off the road. I am pleased to let the brothers know I am working now.

Brother Robert Donovan called on me in Butte and reported things in general as being good in Miles City, and I hear the conditions are the same in Deer Lodge City; on the Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad and also in Anaconda.

I have had many calls from locals, but

I had to decline. Sorry Brother Secretary Davies had no time to call at the general offices when in Chicago. Best wishes to all. I remain, yours fraternally,

WM. J. EVANS,
Seventh Vice-President.

REPORT OF EIGHTH VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. W. KOENIG.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 13, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. & H.:

On July 22nd I received a message from General President Kline to go in conference with the W. & L. E. officials at 9 A. M. Monday, so I left on Sunday, and after waiting all morning and not being called in, I instructed the committee to ask for a conference at 2 P. M., which they did. Instead, Mr. Morris, master car builder, called in the committee at 12:30, and when asked by the committee to postpone the meeting until 2 P. M. so that I could be there, he refused to allow me to sit in the conference, and when I returned after dinner and was told about the way Mr. Morris had done I made an effort to see him, but did not see him until Tuesday morning. After a lengthy talk with him I came to the conclusion that he had no power to sign an agreement, but was simply feeling out the men.

I then called together all committees, and after giving them instructions how to proceed I left for home.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. W. KOENIG,
Eighth Vice-President.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER EDW. TEGTMEYER

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.:

In my last report I had a case of grievance up to the man in charge of the shop of the C. & W. I., but could not get satisfactory results from him and was taking it up with the superintendent. I found the superintendent a nice business man. He received me as a gentleman and treated me as such, and assured me that he wanted to be fair and also wanted the men in charge under him to be fair; that he would investigate my grievance and have it rectified. This shop has always dealt with a committee of their employees on wages or any other matter, but would not sign up with the union officials, but as I stated above, he re-

ceived me and talked business with me. After we got through he said this was a much better way to take up any grievance, and he did not approve of an entire committee dropping their tools and storming the office; to come to him any time in the future we had a grievance.

After working around the city for about a week another case of grievance came up. When it was reported the local asked me to investigate the case and have it straightened out. It was claimed that the foreman had asked the bolt maker to make one thousand bolts per day more than he had been making in the past. The bolt maker was a day worker and that amount of bolts would bring it up to the pieceworkers' amount, for which they would receive more pay than the day worker. This man was laying off till meeting night and was not reporting or getting permission for the same. The foreman thought he had quit and hired another man. When I went out there was a new man at work, but he was a clean union man. I took the case up with the foreman and he informed me in the presence of the bolt maker that he had not asked him to make a thousand bolts more, but merely showed him a list he claimed had been made in other shops and also what this man had made, and that he only wanted him to make what he had made for the other foreman. The new man came into the office and said if he was taking another man's job he was done right there and then. I told him to return to his work; that he was not doing anything wrong. Then the first bolt maker said he did not want it again, and the foreman said they were going to start up the second machine soon, and that he could have that one if he wanted it. So he agreed to take that machine, and the new man will keep to work on the first one. Every one concerned seemed well satisfied to end the case that way.

I went back on the job pounding away at the Smiths and Helpers, also the welders and bolt makers, trying to induce them to join us, and of course eventually got some to look at it in the same light that we do. While working among the shops I heard of a case where one of our acetylene welders was sent out on a job to do cutting on an old bridge, but the structural iron workers, claiming he was doing their work, would not allow him to work among them. I went to investigate and found our man at work among them all right, but also found one of the iron workers using the cutting torch. I told our man that he was the only man to handle the torch.

I took it up with the steward of the job and found he had no objections to our man; had heard no complaint from the men, and was not looking for jurisdictional squabbles. I was also called out on a job where the railroad company had started to weld by the thermite process and were welding up engine frames, but had taken a machinist to do the work. The Shop Committee had registered a protest, but to no avail. I found the officials of the same mind when I was called in as they were when the Committee waited on them. They wanted this man to do this welding; it mattered not what trade he followed. So after I saw that it was a case that would have to be pushed to make the company give it to us, I decided to see the machinist first before I took any further action. The superintendent told me that they were going to make a weld in the afternoon and asked me to come back and see them make it as the method had advanced ideas since the last few years, and it was a success now where it failed before. I accepted his invitation and saw the machinist and had a talk with him and found him to be a fair sort of a chap. He did not wish to hurt us, and

The superintendent said any time I came out there for me to drop into the office and see him, which I shall do.

I feel that we must keep right after this welding and demand it to be under our jurisdiction, for I believe they will make great inroads on welding in the near future; in fact, it has already done so in some places. Too much work is done now by other crafts that belong to us. We must not let any more slip away from us if it can be helped.

Respectfully submitted.

EDW. TEGTMEYER.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER ADAM LANGE.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—My last report left me on the 12th of July and was somewhat brief, having only a short time in getting it out on schedule time, and as it is going to be two hard weeks for all who are called upon to take an active part in the campaign of the metal trades in this vicinity as it was mapped out for the two weeks to follow, on July 12, I having arranged previously to meet Brother F. Forney, business agent of the machinists on the B. & O. R. R. system. We then arranged for an open meeting of all crafts with the view to organizing a district federation at the Glenwood shops on July 14th.

On the 13th the metal trades arranged for an open meeting at Braddock, Pa. This was well attended by several of the crafts. The chairman selected for the meeting was Brother William Shaw, business agent of the machinists of District No. 6, who, after stating the objects of the meeting, introduced the following speakers: L. J. Conley, business agent of the boilermakers; Adam Lange, Blacksmiths; A. P. Johnstone, of the firemen; C. E. Dawd, special organizer of the machinists. Several applications were received by the different trades.

On the 14th the meeting was held at Hazelwood under the auspices of District Federation of B. & O. R. R., of the Glenwood shops. J. F. Schmidt, general vice-president of the boilermakers; Adam Lange, of Blacksmiths; Ed. Maginn, business agent of steamfitters; William Burke, organizer of the A. F. of L.; F. Forney, business agent of B. & O. R. R. machinists; Brother William F. Kramer, our general secretary-treasurer, and Thomas Wilson, fourth vice-president of machinists, were present, the last two named having previously that evening addressed the mass meeting of the metal trades at the Union Labor Temple. It is a rule here at all meetings when a general officer attends he has to address the meeting.

I received five applications at the meeting July 15. It was held at Wheeling under the auspices of the metal trades, which I attended with Brother William Shaw, acting chairman at this meeting, who introduced the following speakers: A. Lange, Blacksmiths; H. A. Ashton, engineers; Robert McGrath, patternmaker, and L. J. Conley, boilermakers. I expect at the next meeting to be held on August 19th that a local will be started there.

July 17th the meeting was held at McKees Rocks and was well attended under the circumstances, as we found we had a carnival to contend with. Several of the crafts received applications. Brother Shaw introduced the speakers as follows: Lange, McGrath, Barry and Dowd.

July 18th the meeting was held at New Brighton, Pa., and was well attended by the different crafts. Brother Shaw acted as chairman. At this meeting we had a delegation from the U. S. Sanitary Company, of Monaca, Pa.

On July 21st I was called to Monaca, Pa., with Brother Barry, business agent of the molders, as a strike was on at the plant of the U. S. Sanitary Company, and we found all the men out, it being a complete tieup, there being about 500 men

involved. This included apprentices, boilermakers, Blacksmiths, boxmakers, enamellers, engineers, firemen, laborers, machinists, patternmakers, packers, ship-pers and cranemen. They were organized on the principle of the metal trades and formed a federal labor union just a few days previous to their going out. It has been a custom of the company to reward older employees when vacancies occur by promoting them to the positions paying higher wages. It was part of this system that men making \$1.71 a day were given places paying \$2.25 per day when vacancies occurred. After the formation of the Federal Labor Union several such vacancies were filled by outsiders, who were given the higher pay to start with. Feeling they were being discriminated against for having joined the union, the boxmakers declared a strike, and all the rest followed. After advising them and encouraging them at the end of five days the company decided to do business with them, and the men went back to work pending a settlement.

On August 1 a committee called there again, as a strike had broken out again. It being a Federal Labor Union and coming under the direct jurisdiction of the A. F. of L., Brother T. H. Flynn and William Burke, organizers of the A. F. of L., were detailed to this case. The second strike lasted eight days until a final agreement was reached. No employee is to be discriminated against for activity in unionism; seniority in promotions is to prevail, everything else being equal; men on piecework are to be permitted to go home when their work is finished instead of being obliged to remain all day, and in the future disputes are to be taken up with the company officials by a committee of employees in the department making the complaint.

August 1st, after finishing up with the men at Monaca, I went to New Brighton for an open meeting that was scheduled for that night of the metal trades and endeavored to enthuse the men to get organized. This strike was one of the best ever handled, and the first under metal trades organization.

August 2nd I was requested to go to Warren, Ohio, as prospects look good to get a local in that vicinity, also in Youngstown, Ohio, in the near future.

August 11th a meeting was called for New Kensington by the metal trades, it being well advertised. The prospects look good at that point for to arouse some of the old members of Local 195 and some in Breckenridge, Pa. These meetings, as they are being conducted,

are taking root, and I believe will mean all crafts will be thoroughly organized in this district. I wish to state that Wagon and Carriage Local 268 is doing fine. No. 241 is doing good, and No. 262 just holding their own, as well as No. 484.

Respectfully submitted,
 'ADAM LANGE,
 Special Organizer District 39.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER A. O. ANDERSON.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.:

I hereby submit my report for the last part of July. I started to work as special organizer for the Northwest District on July 17, and on that date I visited the Gladstone shop of the U. P., which is a few miles out of St. Paul. This shop is running only three fires, and I found there was only one Helper who did not belong to the union. I secured his application and this leaves the Gladstone shop an organized shop to a man. On the same date I visited the Great Northern Jackson street shop, but as I did not get there till after 1 o'clock, and as they are very strict in regards to outsiders talking to men, I did not do much unionizing work on that day, but arranged to be there on the following noon hour.

On the 18th I again went there, getting there at 12 o'clock. Worked among the Helpers mostly, secured three applications from new members; a whole lot of promises from delinquent members to straighten themselves up with Local 300; also promises from Blacksmiths who are in arrears to Local No. 43 for dues. In the afternoon of the same day I visited the St. Paul Foundry Company's shop. The company superintendents are very hostile toward labor organizations, since the iron molders' strike some years ago. This strike was never settled in that shop. We have in that shop one Blacksmith belonging to No. 43. I did not spend much time there at that time, for I wanted to get out before I was put out, giving me a better chance some other day.

We have in St. Paul a committee known as an organization committee. This committee consists of four members from Local No. 43 and a like number from Local No. 300, and their aim is to work up some enthusiasm among our members, and is headed by Brother P. H. Hanrahan, chairman, and Brother

Charles Bauer, secretary. This committee met in the evening of the 20th and arranged for an open meeting to be held on Friday evening, the 28th, and after this arrangement was made it kept me busy writing out cards and advertising same to the fullest extent. While I was doing this advertising I secured three applications at the Como shops of the N. P. for Local No. 300, and one for Local No. 43, and also promises from delinquent members in that shop to pay up. On July 22 the regular meeting of Local No. 43 was better attended than it has been for some time. A real lively meeting was held and a whole lot of business transacted.

On July 24th I visited the Soo shops at Minneapolis. This shop is in very bad condition, and lots of work and patience is required to get that shop where it belongs. We have in that shop a lot of good and loyal members among both Blacksmiths and Helpers, but the opposition is very strong, and it is very discouraging to see a shop which has been affiliated by trade organization to the extent that they have in such shape.

On the 25th I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 300. They had a very well-attended meeting, initiated three new members and reinstated two members, with six or seven more applications on hand which will be taken in after August payday. They also elected a good set of delegates to attend to the district convention, which will be held in St. Paul September 6.

On the 26th I visited the Milwaukee shops in Minneapolis. I found that the Blacksmiths, all but one, belong to the union, and this one is an old man who talks about resigning from actual duty, but, however, he promised that if he decided to put in this coming winter in the shop he would become a member. The Helpers are practically disorganized. Very few belong to the organization at this time, but I hope we may be able to convince them of the necessity of organizing, for they are now receiving less money for their work than any other railroad shop in the Twin Cities. In behalf of the Milwaukee shop boys, will say that I was well entertained while in the shop. Will get the assistance from all union men to line up those who do not belong. I was also introduced to the Master Blacksmith, Mr. Erickson, and found him to be a perfect gentleman.

In the evening of the 26th I was invited by Brother Hanrahan, who is delegate to the Twin City Metal Trades Council, of which Local No. 43 is a part,

to attend to their meeting at Midway, and arriving there, I also found Brother Tretheway from Local No. 43 in attendance. I was introduced there as a special organizer for the Blacksmiths and Helpers and was received like a prince. Resolutions were passed that the different trades represented at this council assist me in the work to the fullest extent.

On the 27th I spent most of my time advertising the open meeting for the following night. Went in St. Paul foundry; handed out cards to every Blacksmith and Helper in the shop, urging them to come to the meeting; also in other places.

On the 28th an open meeting was held at the Federation Hall, and I am pleased to say that this meeting was the largest gathering of Blacksmiths and Helpers which I have seen for some years. Members from Locals Nos. 43 and 300 turned out well, also a large number of men who are not members, but, to the best of my belief, will be before very long. The meeting was presided over by Brother Hanrahan, who opened up same with a well-chosen speech for this occasion. After the opening I was called on and gave a brief outline of the work accomplished since our organization in 1902 up to the present time, also trying to show the necessity of still greater strength in our ranks to hold on to what we already have accomplished and to receive still further concessions. After my talk Brother Frank Hoffman, a member of the Cigar Makers' Union and now in the labor department of this state, was called in to address our meeting. He gave a very interesting speech, showing what organized labor has accomplished in the state of Minnesota.

Apparently every man went home well satisfied after this gathering, and I think a few more meetings of this kind will benefit St. Paul greatly.

I have also made arrangements to hold an open meeting in Minneapolis on August the 4th, and hope also we may be able to get a gathering like this one in St. Paul.

I am also working among wagon shops and trying to get a local organized among them. This work is slow, but it seems as if I have got some of them very much interested. Am trying to interest more of them so as to get a local started, and it looks favorable to me at this time.

I hope I will be able in my next report to show up a new local in St. Paul.

Respectfully submitted,

A. O. ANDERSON,

Special Organizer.

STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT.

Strike while the iron is hot, brother!
 Accomplish each task today,
 While the sun in its glory is shining,
 And the weather is now your way.
 For tomorrow the sky may darken,
 And the earth be sodden with rain,
 And the work you planned but neglected,
 May prove to be all in vain.

Speak while the heart is right, brother!
 God knows that you love some soul
 That is trying to climb life's mountain—
 Then help him to reach the goal.
 Just a word from your lips of kindness,
 Perhaps is the thing he needs—
 How easy it is to be doing
 These bright little golden deeds!

Strike while the iron is hot, brother!
 Tomorrow may be too late,
 For the soul that you love may perish
 And die by the hand of Fate.
 The work that you planned and neglected
 May pass from your hands for aye;
 Then strike while the iron is hot, brother!
 Make somebody happy today.

A GOLDEN RULE.

Did you ever notice how some men hide
 all their tools away,
 And when you go to borrow one they
 will always answer "Nay"?
 A few such men you'll always find in
 every blacksmith shop,
 And to the I. B. of B. & H. they are
 quite a stumbling block.

I like to hear a brother say: "What can
 I do for you?"
 Just help yourself to what you need,
 there are plenty here for two."
 That's the good old union spirit, and
 fraternal brother love,
 Which is taught to us poor mortals by
 Him who rules all from above.

Lend your tools to one another, take
 them back when you are through.
 Just do unto every brother what you'd
 have him do to you.
 Practice in the daily workshop what you
 at the meetings preach,
 And you'll be known among your brothers
 as one who the Golden Rule
 doth teach.

Let us band ourselves together in this
 grand and glorious fight,
 The advancement of the union, and do
 good with all our might.
 Success will surely crown our efforts,
 more new triumphs will reveal—
 So now, brothers—all together—put your
 shoulders to the wheel!

Local 400. WILLIAM FLEMING.

WHAT'S WRONG?

Why in the world are you growling?
 Faces like yours are a blot in the throng;
 Grouch is spelt as plain as day on your
 brow;

You look like you can't, and never knew
 how.

Cheer up! don't proclaim, to the world
 you are down,

No use telling everybody in town;

Whining and pining won't alter your
 luck,

We achieve and receive according to
 pluck.

Square your shoulders and walk with
 your head in the air,

Fortune can't catch your eye if it's cloud-
 ed with care.

Give a hitch to your trousers and carry a
 smile,

Success will be yours in a very short
 while.

FORT WAYNE CHARLEY.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

I'll tell you a tale of Soapy Smith—

He says that it is true—

And what he found in an ancient mound
 Near the town of Kalamazoo.

A Bull and a Rope and a tree he found—
 Engraved on a powder horn—

Put in the place by an ancient race
 In a language cuneiform.

He went to the wise man of the East—
 He shook his hoary head—

Till he came to the sage of Battle Creek
 And this is what he said:

Thus saith the sage of Battle Creek—
 As he sat in all his pride—

"Does not the Bull, the Rope and Tree
 Mean tie the bull outside?"

OLD ZICKETTY.

The attorneys for the McNamaras have made strong allegations against the members of the grand jury before Judge Bordwell. Clarence Darrow stated before the court that "this matter (referring to the McNarama case) is before this court and not before the grand jury. The grand jury is trying no case. It is in session to intimidate, harass and browbeat every person we bring to Los Angeles to assist our cause. Every one familiar with this grand jury knows its persecutions of other people." The basis for this charge by Darrow was the fact that George Behm, uncle of Ortie McManigal, was arrested on a bench warrant on a citation to show why he should not answer certain questions put to him by the grand jury or be adjudged guilty of contempt of court.

News from
our Local
Unions.

Correspondence

Let's hear
from all.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 300.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5, 1911.

Editor Journal: Just a few words in regard to the organization committee. This committee is still alive, and is working with our special organizer, Brother Anderson, to the best of our ability. This committee, with the aid of Brother A. O. Anderson, arranged a special open meeting which was held on Friday evening, July 28, at Federation Hall. This meeting turned out to be a great success. Our hall was well filled and no doubt those who were there will not forget it very soon. Brother Hanrahan opened the meeting and the first he called on was Brother Anderson. I want to say I always knew Brother Anderson was a pretty good speaker, but that evening he was very good; where he kept it all I don't know. He spoke nearly an hour, and some of those non-union men certainly learned what benefit a union is. We had several more good speakers there and Brother Hanrahan also called on different brothers and others that were there. No doubt good results will follow.

I want to state in regard to our special organizer, Brother A. O. Anderson, he is all right, and we all ought to thank Brother Kline and the board of managers for his appointment. This northwest was very much in need of an organizer and Brother Anderson is certainly doing great work. At our last meeting I noticed he turned over about ten new applications and also made inquiries about a number of expelled members. There is no doubt in my mind but that if Brother Anderson gets time enough he will put this much needed northwest in first-class condition, the way it ought to be.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. BAUER.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 411.

Editor Journal: Local No. 411 did a thriving business at their last meeting. Took in four new members, one more than was expected, but the "goat" was in fine shape, so that did not make any difference. After the meeting was closed the blacksmiths entertained the helpers with a 6 o'clock supper. Refreshments were served in the evening, and

one and all pronounced it the banner blowout ever given by Local No. 411. Brothers Whorley, Zipp, Klippel and Behler made a great hit with their quartette. Brother Weiler acted as director and the way he beat time was a fright. Several of the Musicians' Union who were invited guests said that he would make a fine band master, and that his talent was only known to the musical world he would be in great demand.

Brother Fulks was late, but in time to put on his favorite dance, which made quite a hit with the boys. Brother Tyler, who traces his ancestors back to John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, recited a patriotic poem which kept the boys all guessing. About the close of the entertainment who should put in his appearance but our ex-President, Martin Bart, who was forced to quit blacksmithing on account of his health, and to seek employment on the farm. I must say that he has all the earmarks of a thoroughbred. It would have done you good to have seen the welcome extended to him. All joined in singing "America," thus closing one of the most successful social events ever given by Local No. 411.

Brother Geo. Nolte, organizer of the Car Workers' Union, attended our last Federation meeting, and told of the benefits of the Federation of the Crafts, and I think that the brothers that heard him are somewhat wiser. He put them next to some things that are going on around different parts of the country that they had not heard of before. Brother Nolte knows all the general officers of the blacksmiths, machinists and boilermakers, and where he can do a turn for any of those organizations he gladly does it. Brother Nolte organized the Monon Federation and he is always a welcome visitor, as are any of the general officers of the different crafts.

Don't forget your day pay, boys! Success to all.

Yours truly,
R. R. CRAFTS.

FROM LOCAL NO. 455.

Evansville, Ind., July 15, 1911.

Dear Sir: I thought a few lines in our Journal on the subject of out of work benefit would not be out of place, as unions should have in view a trade

purpose, as well as insurance. To a considerable extent unions should be as strong as their needs in lines for benefit require. This is especially true of the out of work feature, established as a form of relief, but perhaps to an equal extent, based upon the idea of removing the surplus labor from the market and putting the unemployed man above the necessity of underbidding.

Even in the present time the out of work benefit (strike benefit) accomplishes this purpose of maintaining wages at a higher rate. Sick and accident benefit have less of a trade purpose than the out of work benefit. Of course, to permit a worthy brother or his family to be on the verge of starving during sickness or distress and not help him would not be friendly or brotherly, nor in line to help him from accepting lower wages when being able to go to his usual vocation. The same may be said of other benefits. The out of work benefit does for the workman what the capitalist will do for him when society is better organized, secure for him a steady income.

You will notice that those most bitterly opposed to unions are strong in denouncing this benefit, for the out of work benefit (strike benefit) is a strike in detail. The action of a man taking support of a union, rather than accept work at a lower rate of pay, is similar to a whole body of men striking or refusing to accept conditions. The out of work benefit also has the effect of making the union man an employment agency. It should be the business of the secretary of each and every local to know if any work is to be had in the neighborhood. Members ought to know of any vacancy, and if members do not notify union brothers of such vacancies they should be fined.

In order to keep down the out of work benefit, the unions endeavor as far as possible to secure suitable positions for men, instead of paying the benefit.

All members that aim to change their positions should notify the secretary, so that a union brother could be secured to fill the vacancy. And any out of work benefit member receiving such, and using it for intoxicants, should be exempted from any benefit, be it out of work, sick or other features.

Yours truly,

JOHN F. MUELLER.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 409.

Parsons, Kans.

Editor Journal: No. 409 is still alive

and will say to the brotherhood all over the country that this local has the interest of all the brotherhood at heart. Local No. 409 is located at Parsons, Kans., one of the most beautiful cities in Kansas, or even in the middle west. It is the central division point on the M., K. & T. We have the best school buildings and churches of any city in the State.

This local has a membership of eighty-five good, loyal union men, ever ready to do all in their power to promote the interests of the I. B. of B. and H. We are grieved to mention the sad misfortune that overtook our dear Brother Geo. C. Snell on July 26th. Charley, beloved son of Brother Geo. C. Snell, was run over and crushed by a coal car. He lived only a few hours. Local No. 409 attended in a body and escorted the remains to their last resting place, July 29th.

Now a word to our Brotherhood at large in regard to assisting our General Officers in performing their duties. First, let us all do our duty, supporting them in all they do, give them your moral support and don't forget the financial part, either, for it takes money as well as moral courage to conduct the business of our order. Now, all we have to do is to pay what we owe the General Office. I know our General President is one of the best men today at the head of any labor organization, and I have all reason to believe all of our General Officers are the very best men. Our General Secretary-Treasurer is prompt and efficient; our General Executive Board are all good, faithful men; our Vice Presidents are all good men, as you can see by their reports they send to the General President every month and by what they are doing all over this country of ours for the brotherhood. So let us help them all we can by sending in a report once in a while. Yours fraternally,

D. A. M'CORMICK.

FROM LOCAL NO. 442.

Editor Journal: As the boys have not heard from No. 442 for a long time, I will say we are all alive in the shop but dead at the meetings, and when we do get ten or twelve there the business is rushed through and left for the business agent to back up the hill, as the moving pictures have more attraction than the union.

May I take a little space in the Journal to give my views in regard to the serious questions that arise a great many

times as to whether our business agents are doing their duty, so that the maximum results may be obtained and the profits of the results proportionately and considerably added to the compensation of the employee? It is right here, I believe, and think all union men will agree with me, is the weak point in the management of all large businesses, that a man who cannot take honest criticism and profit by the same is not only unworthy of his employment but will be one of the crying malefactors at the foot of the ladder. But the man who can stand criticism and be thus guided, develops and becomes what we term the official, therefore has sacrificed and gone through evolutions of the business and has taken all the hard knocks that has come his way. Now, gentlemen, we go on looking for faults in others and excuse ourselves from our entire ambitions for better and higher things like wages and conditions in our shops, and leave all this for the few to do and then call it luck when we get any betterments, but we might better term this lack of pluck. As we rise in life and look back on things which seemed like mountains but now all are level and smooth, so in our everyday life we meet people who place obstacles in the way and discourage the one who is trying to make progress, but the things which seemed so insufferable in the beginning cleared away and were only imaginary. Make the best of all opportunities.

The further I progress the less resistance I find. When standing before a grand conflagration, witnessing the display of mighty energies there in action, and seeing the elements rushing into conflagration with which no human agency can compete, does it seem that any power could undo the work of destruction. We find if directed aright this opposing force will be overcome, not, however, as we might expect amidst the clashing of the elements, but silently, like a delicate leaf waved by the gentle breeze, if all unite and drop feelings of jealousy and work in harmony.

Should a labor body tolerate men who place all the stumbling blocks in the way that it is in their power to do when things do not go as they would like? I think we should take action on such men, and if we have any officials who do not fill the place assigned them, remove them until we find men who will fill the requirements. Now take hold and help lift up and stop knocking.

A. C. ROBINSON,
Press Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 17.

On Saturday afternoon, July 29, upwards of five hundred Blacksmiths and their Helpers with their wives and families had their annual outing at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn. The weather was all that could be desired.

A most enjoyable time was spent. The program of sport, which had been very carefully arranged by a committee of the two locals, was gone through in a most amiable manner.

The events were a 100-yard race for boys under fourteen years and 100-yard race for girls under fourteen years; then a 100-yard race for steam hammer boys, ¼-mile race for delegates; ¼-mile open handicap; ball game, Blacksmiths vs. Helpers. The Helpers won by the skin of their teeth.

Prof. John J. Nolan's orchestra, being engaged for the occasion, played some very fine selections during the afternoon. After lunch he personally directed the music for dancing, which every one appreciated.

Almost all the Blacksmiths and their Helpers, with their wives and sweethearts, joined in the grand march, concluding with the "Star Spangled Banner," which every one sang very heartily. After a vote of thanks was tendered to those of the committee, and for the courtesy of the officials of the park.

The outing broke up with lots of good cheer and good wishes, and some of the older members remarked it was the best outing the Blacksmiths and Helpers have had for many a long year.

Respectfully yours,
B. MURPHY,
Corresponding Secretary.

FROM OUR NEW LOCAL NO. 17.

New York, Aug. 15, 1911.

Editor Journal: I would like to say a few words about our meeting we had on Saturday, the 12th. You know we again got back into the ranks of the I. B. of B. and H. Young and old, rich and poor, bag and baggage. Yes, Mr. Kline was there to put us through the initiation process. About 200 members showed up. President Kline gave us a good talk. He was backed up by Brother Flanagan, Fourth Vice President, and the two were in the best of trim. Brother John Boylan, our President, introduced the two visitors, and President Kline gave one of his best speeches, taking for his text "Loyalty to the Union—Loyalty to the Officers—Loyalty to One Another." His remarks

were frequently applauded as he enumerated incidents from his long experience in union affairs. He pressed home the fact that if we live up to our constitution we shall be a credit to our craft and a credit to this great country in which we live and be recognized by employers when looking for men in our business.

What Mr. Flanagan had to say was also right to the point and left the impression that he is of the right stuff. He gave us some very lively and interesting stories of his travels in the different States which created roars of laughter. He said he had been in all the big cities and he was tickled to death to come to New York city, to the small city. He had been told to look out that he did not step into the North river or into the East river, the place is so small. After giving us a very amusing description of an Italian ball game, and answering several questions concerning the union and its workings, he resumed his seat. Then President Kline answered several questions concerning the helpers' locals, and several other things he made plain so that no brother could misunderstand him.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to our two officers and a committee was appointed to entertain the two the balance of the evening.

After greetings were exchanged the meeting adjourned.

FRED GREEN.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 282.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 11, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Will you please add the following list of locals, who have donated to the support of Local 282, which is on strike here in Los Angeles: June 31, Local 286 (second donation)\$ 2.50
June 31, Local 476..... 5.00
July 3, Local 166..... 11.50
July 10, Local 483 3.25

Yours fraternally,

ARTHUR V. TYLER,
Special Organizer.

BUFFALO HAD FIRST BLACKSMITH SHOP.

David Reese came to Buffalo in 1803. He kept the first blacksmith shop in Buffalo, N. Y. This he started in 1806. He bought lot No. 176, Seneca street. He built a frame shop on the corner of Seneca and Washington streets. This shop was one of the two wooden build-

ings left standing after the burning of Buffalo in 1812.

This is from city history and correct.
F. C. BOLAM.

District Councils.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 39.

Editor Journal: I believe a few lines from the Smoky City won't go amiss, and will probably be appreciated by the brothers at large in view of the fact that we have been on the firing line in Pittsburgh for some time, as no doubt the brothers have read Brother Horn's report from time to time and are fairly well acquainted with the condition of Pittsburgh, especially regarding the strike of the Pennsylvania shopmen. I want to state that Local No. 92, which was organized a short time before the strike, is still in existence and will be, irrespective of what may turn up in the future.

The chainmakers of Local No. 244 held a boat excursion on June 26 on the steamer Sunshine, which boat no doubt several of the brothers remember who attended the Pittsburgh convention in 1909. To make the excursion a success every brother of Braddock local was there to do his share, and everyone that attended had a pleasant time. With the proceeds the local is going to pay the day's pay assessment for each member for the year of 1911. Pretty nice business—beats digging down into your jeans for that special stamp.

The brothers of the Carriage and Wagon Blacksmith Local No. 268 are enjoying a prosperous year, after their strike, everyone working with Saturday half holiday. I may state that only blacksmiths and helpers carrying union cards have half holiday on Saturday for four months with full pay, and not the non-union men. The firms that refused to sign our scale this year, of whom there are only a few left in Pittsburgh, are compelling their men to work until 4 and 5 o'clock Saturdays for straight time.

It is amusing to our boys, watching these fellows working Saturday afternoon, and the management of these non-union shops give as an excuse that an automobile may break down and they are compelled to keep open on that account. Boys, it's on a very rare occasion that an automobile is seen in their neighborhood, let alone repairing one. It's time that their smiths and helpers

were waking up and getting into the organization which alone brings about better conditions.

The boys of Local No. 484 have had a vacation for a long time, as the locomotive works has been shut down entirely for nearly two months. Some were fortunate in securing employment in other industries, while others are watching (Uhlán) trying to break the track record.

Brother Lange is looking after Local No. 262 and I look for an increase of membership in the very near future, as he is on the job every minute.

I also want to make mention of our Metal Trades Council, which I believe was the best movement ever started in Pittsburgh, and in which every craft working at the metal trades is interested at present. We have twelve trades affiliated and each and every one of these crafts is doing their best to make the Council a success.

At the last meeting of the Metal Trades Council, resolutions were presented by Brother Doud, of the machinist organization, to the effect that the Metal Trades Council arrange to hold a convention in the month of September, and all locals within a radius of one hundred and twenty-five miles be notified to send ten delegates to this convention: The idea being that the rank and file will thus be made acquainted with what the Metal Trades really means; explaining to them that we stand one for all and all for one, that being the slogan; and furthermore that each delegate attending the convention go back to his local union and work as an organizer until we have a complete organization, the same being approved by the Council and committees appointed.

In conclusion I may state that organized labor of Pittsburgh is going to have a parade on Labor day and the Metal Trades Council is going to lead the parade.

J. H. TAPKEN,

Business Agent D. C. No. 39.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 38.

Buffalo, N. Y., August 12, 1911.

District Council 38 held its fifth annual picnic Sunday, July 30, at Columbia Park, which proved a grand success owing to the fact that the authorities intended to stop all Sunday picnics. Nevertheless, we were allowed to have our picnic as planned. The committees worked like beavers to make everything enjoyable for all that attended. The Blacksmiths and Helpers are noted for having

good picnics and smokers. We are sorry to announce that all the general officers were so busy in different parts of the country that none could attend, and we will excuse them this time.

Music was furnished by the Seventy-fourth Regiment Band.

The Crosby Sheet Metal Works baseball team beat the St. Columbos. The game was one of the best that has been played for some time, as both teams are the crack amateur teams of Buffalo.

After the ball game Brother Captain Funk acted as starter for the races. Brother Frank Beacherer and your humble servant, F. C. Bolam, as referees at finish. Girls' race, from nine to twelve years, won by Irene Murphy, silk handbag; second prize won by Anna Horn, box of handkerchiefs. Boys' race, from nine to twelve years, first prize won by John Pierce, baseball outfit; second prize won by Michael Dowdell, pocket knife. Three-legged race for boys won by John Ryan and Leo Hannigan, each receiving a watch; second prize won by Harold Nixon and Lester Bolam, each receiving a pocket knife. Fat men's race, over 200 pounds, was won by John Curtin, he being the only one that finished, and was awarded a box of fifty good cigars. The big boilermaker is some runner. Fat ladies' race, over 200 pounds, won by Mrs. Christ Schultz, hand-painted salad bowl; second prize won by Mrs. Charles Chandler, parasol. One hundred-yard dash won by Brother W. E. Larquemain, of Local 128, box of cigars; second prize won by Brother Charles Kolz, of Local 333, a baseball glove, donated by Mr. McGarity. One hundred-yard dash for ladies, open to all, won by Miss Theodor Schamp, hand-painted cake plate; second prize won by Miss Noonan, cut-glass pepper and salt shakers. Married women's race, sixty yards, won by Mrs. Frank Hammerline, hand-painted salad bowl; second prize won by Mrs. Michael Moroney, parasol. Single ladies' race won by Miss Theodor Schamp, parasol; second prize won by Miss Stella Voght, umbrella. Three-legged race, open to all, first prize won by John J. Miller and J. J. Baron, each receiving box of cigars; second prize won by Henry Lentz and George Lentz, each receiving a silver match safe. The last but not least of the races was fat men's race, over 200 pounds, for members only, won by Brother Edward Grine, of Local 128, solid gold button; second prize won by Brother Patrick Casey, of Local 333, box of good cigars.

The races were very attractive. If you

will notice, we had plenty of races for the ladies and they all enjoyed themselves. Brother Funk had his troubles to get them started, as they were eager to start on the first call.

I am sorry that Brother Weber was not on the job. He beat all records at our previous picnics in selling refreshment checks. Brother John Coughlin, Brother F. Beacherer, Brother Michael Murray, Brother J. J. Connors, Brother Mandell, Brother John Hacket, Brother Boatch and Brother Meyers, with dozens of others too numerous to mention, deserve great credit for the way they worked. Our program was a big success. The feature of the front page was Brother Joseph Weber, of Local 128, and Brother John Crowley, Local 333. They take good pictures while working at the anvil.

List of friends who made donations: Frank McCarthy, 599 Waldon avenue; Charles Deister, 634 Waldon avenue; John Hapka, 1281 Sycamore street; J. W. Evenden, 18 Seneca; McGarrity's, 1534 Genesee street; Samuel Koch, 615 Waldon avenue; John Connors, 612 Waldon avenue; T. Weideman, 962 Fillmore avenue; Frank Lang, 149 Genesee street; Lewis Boltz, 631 Waldon avenue.

District Council No. 38 expects to clear over \$300 on the picnic. They cleared over \$250 on their last smoker. We are going to rent the convention hall for our next smoker in February, 1912. After we get through with the picnic we start to make dates for our smoker. This is what the other locals and district councils should do to keep their treasurer supplied with money. Let the other fellows pay. Don't take it out of your local treasury to keep a district council going. Sell tickets to the people outside of your organization and you will have success.

Brother John C. Bilkey and Brother Edward Horn were with us from Welland, Ontario. They had the time of their lives. President Joseph Roberts, of Local 425, and its entire membership journeyed from Niagara Falls to Buffalo. They seemed to enjoy themselves. Brother Thomas Brennan, of Local 425, brought the wonder of the age with him to our picnic, a calf with two heads, eight legs, two tails, four ears, four eyes, one body. This is some calf. Brother George D. Galloway, one of Local 128's charter members, was with us. He has been in New York City for the past few years, but back to Buffalo once more and on the job at all times.

I wish to say that the locals of our district are in good shape and in a flourishing condition.

Our general president, J. W. Kline, paid us a visit August 3, and attended Local 128 meeting. We had a fair amount of members at the meeting, owing to the fact that we had a very heavy rainstorm for a few hours. Our general president gave us a good talk on the conditions of the country and our craft in general, which was appreciated by all. We were pleased to see our general president, as it has been two years since he was with us. After our meeting President Kline journeyed for the East.

The matter of affiliation with the State Federation was a matter of much importance at our meeting. After hearing arguments pro and con, President Kline spoke on the affiliation with the State Federation. Our general president impressed it on the members that it was necessary for all our locals to affiliate with the State Federations. District Council No. 38 is acting on the proposition and will make it special order of business for August 26. Also the election of delegate to our next convention. We are getting prepared for our parade Labor Day.

Your humble servant has been kept busy making arrangements for the Labor Day parade and picnic, as he is chairman of the Labor Day Committee. We expect to have a large parade. Carnival Court has been selected for the picnic. This will be a busy day, and hope to hear good reports from all over our grand domain.

Our convention will soon be here, and hope every local and district will try and have delegates to Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1911. It is the duty of every delegate that goes there to have something to offer for the benefit of our organization.

Wishing the members of our brotherhood success, I remain, yours fraternally,

F. C. BOLAM,

Business Manager D. C. No. 38.

The suit of "Grape Nuts" Post, instituted against the American Federation of Labor for \$750,000, was decided, as heretofore reported, against the Battle Creek "union buster." "Grape Nuts" has now appealed the case.

The Metal Trades Council has just emerged from a strike on the U. S. Sanitary Manufacturing Company a winner. A dispute arose over a question of promotions and wages. The strike was five days in duration and then an amicable adjustment was reached with the company and all returned to work.

A FEW POINTERS FOR THE GOOD OF THE UNION.

Editor Journal: The time is drawing near when our biennial convention will again assemble to discuss new policies, and legislate new laws for the betterment of our organization in the future; and I am sure that every loyal member will watch the outcome and ardently hope that much good will come as a result of the deliberations of the delegates who will compose this most important body.

As every member is entitled to express his own opinions within reasonable bounds, I desire to take this opportunity to express a few of mine at this time, so that they can be discussed by the members in their local meetings, and instruct their delegates according to the opinion they have on the subject, as undoubtedly some of the matter referred to in this article will crop up on the floor of the convention.

To get to the subject matter of this article as quick as possible, and put it in a few words, I wish to say that I believe it will be to the best interests of the organization as a whole that we abolish the day's pay assessment and increase the per capita tax to 50 cents, with the understanding that the 1910 and 1911 assessments must be paid, but that all new members making application on and after September 1, 1911, will be exempt from the day's pay assessment, and the increased per capita tax take effect from January 1, 1912.

By increasing the per capita tax to 50 cents we will at the end of a year receive as much revenue, according to our financial reports, as we do at the present time with the day's pay assessment included, and by collecting our revenue in this way it will also eliminate a great deal of friction in our organization, and loss of membership; another advantage will be that the increased per capita tax will be permanent, while the assessment is only temporary, and the per capita tax could be collected much easier than the assessments, especially as a large number of our locals already have their local dues up to \$1.00 per month, and those that have not are seriously considering doing so.

This additional 10 cents to the per capita tax, if such is decided upon, should be put into the special emergency fund, and as stated above, we will undoubtedly find at the end of a year that we have not lost any revenue by doing so, but have gained as much from a financial standpoint, and re-

gained much of our lost membership, also eliminated a great deal of friction and misunderstanding at present existing between the local members and their officers, and the local officers and the General Office, which, I am sure, everyone is anxious to avoid.

We are generally considered as one of the leading metal trades, as far as our importance as a trade is concerned, but we are paying a smaller per capita tax than at least four of the other leading metal trades organizations, namely, the boilermakers, machinists, moulders and patternmakers.

The membership in these organizations pay from 50 cents to 75 cents per capita tax, and from \$1.00 to \$1.60 per month, and one of these at least pays dues for 52 weeks in the year, while we pay only 48 weeks; in other words, one of these organizations pays its dues each week, while ours pays monthly. I hope our membership will consider this matter, and instruct their delegates to the convention to vote for the abolition of the day's pay assessment, except what is due for 1910 and 1911, and increase the per capita tax to 50 cents.

I desire to again call attention to the sick and accident proposition to which I have referred in former issues of the Journal.

One argument that may be used against it is that our membership would not pay the additional cost of, say, 25 cents per month. In answer to that I will say it will be optional with a member whether they take it up or not; it will not be necessary to subscribe to this additional benefit unless a member so desires, but he must be a member in good standing in order to subscribe to it or to draw benefits from it; it is undoubtedly true that a large number of our membership already belong to some of the various fraternal societies, yet the additional benefit to be derived from such a small outlay would be so apparent that it would become popular and meet with much favor, and result in a largely increased membership to our organization, and exert a powerful influence in keeping them from becoming in arrears with their dues, and I am of the firm opinion that there are scores of smiths and helpers whom we are unable to get at the present time that we could get through this temporary disability benefit.

The subject of Brother Dougherty's article in the August Journal is also one entitled to favorable consideration, and would undoubtedly help to make our

brotherhood one in deed as well as in name, and I for one would like to see that included in the above beneficial scheme; and if my figures in the May Journal are taken as a basis, a funeral benefit as per Brother Dougherty's article could be included beginning with the second year.

In writing up this matter I have not overlooked another of the possible arguments that may be brought against it, and it is that of the probability of being imposed upon by unscrupulous individuals who would endeavor to get on the sick list whether they were legally entitled to or not. This would no doubt occur occasionally, but the cases would be so few and far between that they would be insignificant when compared with the general improved condition of the whole organization.

Safeguards will have to be thrown around the scheme by enacting a set of rules to be strictly observed, holding the executive board of each local responsible for all claims made and accompanied by an official statement signed by the President and Secretary, and bearing the seal of the local, and a reliable physician's certificate.

This is no new venture in labor organizations, for there are a large number that already have it instituted in the United States and Canada and Great Britain.

With best wishes for the continued success of our brotherhood,

I remain, yours fraternally,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

A STATEMENT.

Washington, D. C.
July 27, 1911.

To All Workers:

For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.—Faber.

From Los Angeles last October came the news that a terrible catastrophe had occurred in that city—that the Los Angeles Times building had been destroyed, with the loss of a number of lives. The first word spoken, even before the flames had completed their destruction, by the emissaries of the Times contained positive declarations that organized labor was responsible for the disaster. Qualifying statements were conspicuous by their absence. Wide publicity was given, warped and unsupported allegations against the organized workmen of the entire country

were featured, vast sums of money were dangled in the faces of unscrupulous men to fasten the crime upon some member or members of the trade unions. The National Manufacturers' Association, flanked by the Erectors' Association, Citizens' alliances, detective agencies and a hostile press, brought their every influence to bear and appropriated every available circumstance to bulwark and fix in the public mind a mental attitude that the charges made against organized labor had been proven beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

The authors of the charge, after months of intrigue and searching investigations, utterly failed to substantiate the flamboyant and positive accusations that had been made. The public mind was slowly emerging from the hypnotic spell in which it had been enveloped and mutterings of suspicion began to be heard against the originators of the indictments against labor men. The position of the hostile employers' associations became exceedingly desperate. The Times' management, with its years of relentless warfare against humanity, fearing that its Belshazzar feast of organized labor's blood was about to be denied, redoubled its efforts, and demanded that a sacrifice must be furnished that its unholy appetite might be appeased, specifying that some union workman or workmen must be supplied to assuage its unnatural and abnormal hunger.

The record of events is too well known to make it necessary to recount them in detail. That "the end justifies the means" became the slogan, is patent. With all the forces of greed compactly joined there began a campaign of vandalism the like of which has never before found lodgment on the pages of our American Republic's history. A prominent member of union labor was selected, J. J. McNamara, and one at whom the finger of suspicion had never before pointed, whose life had been characterized by an uprightness of purpose and loyalty to the cause of labor, and whose activities in every walk had drawn to him the commendation of his fellows. To give the stage the proper setting and to involve other trades than the ironworkers, J. B. McNamara, the brother, was selected for the sacrifice.

With intrigue, falsehood and an utter disregard for all forms of law, applying individual force, conniving with faithless officials, the two McNamaras were rushed in feverish haste to the scene of the alleged crime. The rights of

these two men have been trampled upon, wilfully, flagrantly and wantonly.

Every man, even the meanest, under the constitutional guarantees of our country, is entitled to a trial by a jury of his peers, and every man is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty. Thus far the proceedings have been outside the pale of those guarantees. The charge has been lodged against organized labor, and two of its members are now before the bar to answer to these charges. What is the duty of the organized labor movement? What shall be our course? What efforts shall we put forth to see to it that justice shall finally obtain?

The intellect, heart and soul of the men of labor yield to no body or class of citizens in their fidelity in obedience to the law, and their history is replete with instances of sacrifice that humanity may be protected. If within the ranks of labor there are those who commit infractions of the law, then they should be punished, but there should not be instituted a double standard of justice—one for the wealthy malefactor and another for the workman.



J. B. McNamara

The organized labor movement believes that the McNamaras are innocent. Upon that belief there devolves

upon us another duty. The accused men are workmen, without means of their own to provide a proper defense. The assault is made against organized labor equally with the McNamaras. If we are true to the obligations we have assumed, if it is hoped to forever settle this system of malicious prosecution of the men of labor, our duty is plain.

Funds must be provided to insure a fair and impartial trial. Eminent counsel has been engaged. Arrangements are proceeding that a proper defense may be made. The great need of the hour is money with which to meet the heavy drains incident to the collection of evidence and other necessary expense.

Every man who was connected with the kidnapping of the McNamaras will be prosecuted to the full limit of the law. It is proposed that the interests of organized labor shall be fully protected, and punishment meted out to detective agencies that assume to be superior to the law. The rights of the men of labor must, shall be preserved.

The men of labor, unlike the hostile organizations arrayed against us, have not vast sums of wealth to call upon, but they are imbued with the spirit of justice, and are ever ready to make sacrifice for principle.

The trial of the McNamaras is set to commence October 11. In the name of justice and humanity all members of our organizations are urgently requested to contribute as liberally as their abilities will permit. All contributions toward the legal defense of the McNamara cases and for the prosecution of the kidnappers should be transmitted as soon as collected to Frank Morrison, 801-809 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C., who will forward a receipt for every contribution received by him, and after the trials a printed copy of the contributions received, together with the expense incurred, will be mailed to each contributor.

Fraternally.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

President American Federation of Labor.

Frank Morrison,

Secretary, A. F. of L.

On account of the crowded condition of our columns, the obituaries were left out of this issue. We will endeavor next month to print sufficient pages in the Journal to accommodate all matter.

DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.

General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4274.
- WM. F. KRAMER**, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. DOUGHERTY**, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. N. GLOVER**, Second General Vice President, 6210 Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- W. G. POWLESLAND**, Third General Vice President, 250 Beatrice st., Toronto, Canada.
- THOS. FLANAGAN**, Fourth General Vice President, 2227 Brainard st., New Orleans, La.
- ROY HORN**, Fifth Vice President, 3503 Clark ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- J. J. GOLDMAN**, Sixth General Vice President, 535 W. 57th st., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. EVANS**, Seventh General Vice President, 409 N. Montana st., Butte, Mont.
- C. W. KOENIG**, Eighth General Vice President, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- GEO. PEACOCK**, Ninth General Vice President, (reserve) 318 Robin st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

Executive Board.

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- EDWARD J. RYAN**, 14-A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
- G. SANDEMAN**, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- JOHN REID**, 82 South 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.
- WM. THOMPSON**, 644 Otjen st., Milwaukee, Wis.

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N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Take Note.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

Chicago and Vicinity—Special Organizer, Ed. Tegtmeyer; office 234 North Clark st., Chicago, Ill. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. Phone Main 4345.

District Councils.

- 2 **Missouri Pacific System Council**—Pres., J. F. McGrath, 518 W. 3rd st., Sedalia, Mo.; Sec., W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 3 **Union Pacific System**—Pres., Geo. Menzies; 2725 Ames ave., Omaha, Neb.; sec., A. G. Kinney, 1518 Fremont st., Kansas City, Mo.
- 7 **Frisco System**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 South Campbell street, Springfield, Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 3 **New York, New Haven & Hartford System**—Pres., Geo. Schaubel, 24 Seyms St., Hartford, Conn.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **Illinois Central System**—Pres., S. J. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave., Chicago, Ill.; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 W. 13th St., Paducah, Ky. B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson st., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **New York Central System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 12 **Intermountain System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 12 **Pacific System**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 13 **Meets at Odd Fellows Hall**, Cherry st.
- 14 **Northwestern**—Pres., B. L. Burris, Windsor Hotel, Clinton, Iowa; secretary, Henry Coelin, 414 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **Rock Island System**—Pres., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Oklahoma; sec., D. E. Burt, 511 Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.

- 16 **Chesapeake & Ohio**—Pres., D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant st., Richmond, Va.; sec., J. P. Barr, 1840 3d ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **Southern System and Allied Lines**—Pres., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 **Big Four System**—Pres., John Vaughn; 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **Norfolk & Western**—Pres., J. R. Campbell, 418 Dale ave., S. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **Boston & Maine**—Pres., Geo. H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; sec., A. C. Robinson, 22 Pierce st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **Southern District Council**—Pres., M. A. Michael, Box 364, Macon, Ga.; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson St., Savannah, Ga.
- 22 **Missouri, Kansas & Texas System**—Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 510 Morgan st., Denison, Texas; sec., D. A. McCormick, 1831 Gabriel ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **Delaware-Hudson District**—Pres., Frank Olin, 37 Maple st., Oneonta, N. Y.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 24 **Denver & Rio Grande System**—Pres., Geo. W. Kuykendall, 655 Galapago st.; sec., A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st., Denver, Col.
- 25 **Northwest District**—Pres., R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 990 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **San Francisco and Vicinity**—Pres., G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 1020 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **Mobile and Ohio**—Pres., H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- 28 **Wabash System**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 East Division st., Springfield, Ill.; sec., Charles W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **Montreal and Vicinity**—
- 30 **Atlantic Coast Line System**—
- 31 **St. Louis**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings, at 200 S. Broadway. Pres., C. E. Francisco, 5030 Briwer; sec., Frank A. La Bee, 3915 A. Palm st.; business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 32 **Queen and Crescent System**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **Boston**—Pres., David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliott st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **Burlington System**—Pres., Nels Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Neb.; sec., Wm. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **District Council of Locomotive Smiths and Helpers**—Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio South-western System**—
- 37 **Seaboard Air Line**—Pres., W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **Buffalo District Council**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed st., Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Mackinaw street, Buffalo, N. Y.; business manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge st., N. Y.
- 39 **Pittsburg District**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Wm. G. Fullerton, 113 Federal st., N. S.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., N. S.; business agent, J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 40 **Philadelphia District**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1402 N. 59th st., West Philadelphia; sec., Geo. Schriener, 2516 N. 17th st.; business manager, John M. Tobin, room 316 Parkway bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 8 **Chesapeake**—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Eagle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., A. D. Jones, 20 Roxbury st., Clifton Forge, Va.; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Va.
- 9 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1910½ Third avenue. President, Wm. Lawson, 2432 Leak ave.; sec., Arthur Giedhill, 721 North 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.
- 11 **Chatham**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Board of Trade Bldg, Bay and Dayton sta. Pres., J. W. Woods. _____; sec., G. N. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. E. Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **St. Louis**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1235 Franklin ave. President, Wm. Langehenning, 4253 No. Broadway; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 912 Rutger street, St. Louis, Mo.
- 13 **Macon**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday, at O. F. H. hall, Cherry street. Pres., W. P. Carrol, 231 Reid st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 553 Boundary st., Macon, Ga.
- 14 **Vulcan**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 230 N. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Wm. Zickgraf, 1134 Franklin st.; fin. sec., Fred Boland, 1651 S. Springfield ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **Fall City**—Pres., A. W. Kightlinger, Gen. Del.; sec., M. A. Harding, Gen. Del., Fall City, Neb.
- 16 **Clinton**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Pres., Michael Conneen, 444 11th ave.; sec., F. T. Bergeman, 640 Seventh ave., Clinton, Iowa.
- 17 **Defender**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at 201 William st. Pres., John J. Boylan, 7316 13th ave.; sec., Bernard A. Murphy, 188 13th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 22 **Freeport**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Socialist hall, Stephenson St. Pres., Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; sec., Henry P. Hill, 77 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 25 **Twin City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 212½ E. Broad St., Pres., C. T. Motz, 217 W. Third St.; sec., O. A. Reed, 422 W. Broad St., Texarkana, Texas.
- 26 **Moberly**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall, Pres., Harry Solomon, 641 North Ault st.; sec., T. T. Turley, 314 Dorset st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **Rose City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Hebach Hall, cor. 7th and Ringo sta.; Pres., W. H. Meyers, 902 Barber ave., Little Rock, Ark.; sec., Geo. A. Williams, 202 West 10th st., Argenta, Ark.
- 32 **Houston**—Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays at Carpenter's Hall. Pres., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st.; sec., W. J. Noonan, 903 Henderson st., Houston, Texas.
- 35 **Pueblo**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Colvin Hagerty; sec., H. H. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st., Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **See**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th ave., Labor Temple, Pres., John Lee, 1815 Jennings st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **Portland**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 270½ Alder street. Pres., Robert Tracy, 922 Missouri st.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 656 Powell st.; fin. sec., H. C. Paulsen, 925 Williams ave., Portland, Ore.
- 38 **Pass City**—Meets on 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sta. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **Elkhorn**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sta. Pres., S. D. Gibson; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Locals.

- 1 **Atlanta**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave.; sec., Frank Fechter, 508 Pullium st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **Bluff City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Italian hall. Pres., W. D. Whitehead, 509 Walker av.; sec., I. Laudrum, 973 Edna st.; fin. sec., F. P. Wentzell, 983 Barton Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **Protective**—Meets first Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., A. W. Van Nootrand, _____; fin. sec., E. V. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **Cotton Belt**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Baraque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **Deer Lodge**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Union Hall, 5th and Penn. street. Pres., A. E. Suiter; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **Signal Butte**—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John Morrissey, Box 502; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.

- 40 **Hillyard**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at I. O. O. F. hall, Pres., Carl Olson, 408 North ave.; sec. Chas. Wilcox, 1010 Regal st., Hillyard, Wash.
- 41 **Horsington**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at I. O. O. F. hall, cor. 3rd and Main st., Pres., Peter Smith; sec., W. S. Thompson, in care V. M. C. A., Horsington, Kans.
- 43 **St. Paul**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President J. E. Farrell, 470 Charles street; secretary, A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **Lafayette**—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, Scott Marshall; secretary, Wilson McBride, DeSoto, Mo.
- 48 **Stockton**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 814 E. Oak st.; sec., O. S. Kaskyll, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **Omaha**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. Pres., George Minzies, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles street, Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **Sons of Vulcan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, 2½ 6th st., S. Pres., Dan'l Lawrence; sec., Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E. Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **Progressive**—Meets on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at M. W. of A. hall, cor. of Third and Laraine sts. Pres., J. F. McGrath, 705 So. Engineer st.; sec., Arthur Brill, 315 E. 11th st.; fin. sec., J. A. McGee, 1300 E. 4th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **Selma**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at E. C. Edwards's residence. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 185 Selma st.; sec., E. C. Edwards, 83 Alabama ave., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **Whistler**—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **Tar Heel**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., J. E. Jenkins, 28 E. Thomas st.; sec., J. S. Ruffin, R. F. D. 6, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **Black Hawk**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Temple, Mulberry st., Pres., G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Chas W. Guy, 427 Bratnaber st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 66 **Kansas City**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Butler's hall, 735 Central av., Kansas City, Kan. Pres., Frank Whaley, 3503 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1102 N. 12th st., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **Big Springs**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodmen's Hall. President L. P. Clark; sec., Edgar Airhart, box 478, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **Beaumont**—Meets second and fourth Saturday at Union Temple Hall, Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 72 **Green Island**—Meets firsts and third Wednesdays at Mechanics hall, 123 George st. Pres. Solomon Fesser, sec. Wm. Schraft, 2 Bleeker st., Green Island, N. Y.
- 73 **Flour City**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall, President, Nels Johnson, 1100 Logan ave. N.; sec., A. L. Berg, 1807 Quincy st., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **Milwaukee**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lincoln Hall, 149 6th st., Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3006 Villet st.; sec., John Pelkofer, 494 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 78 **Ship and Machine Smiths**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall, 54th st. Pres., Jas. Dunn, 3104 S. Eighth st.; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **Evergreen**—Meets first and second Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Cheanut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1306 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **Central**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., J. E. Larson, 4107 Carroll ave., sec., Wm. Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **Battle Creek**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st.; Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Dell, 5 C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 83 **Vehicle Workers**—President, M. B. Zollars, sec., W. M. Baker, 606½ N. Broadway, Pittsburg, Kans.
- 84 **Valley**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **Huntington**—Meets first and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Jos. W. Miller, 520 18th st., secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **Marshalltown**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., John Kuef, W. Railroad St., sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **Sherman**—Meets 3rd Friday night at Wetenkamp hall, Pres., C. C. Bullock; secretary, L. C. Korf, 1004 Porter st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **Sydney**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 333 Charlotte street, Pres., Neal McAuley, Ashby Post office; sec., Ira P. McKay, 106 Argyle st., Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 **Enterprise**—Meets third Tuesday at Carpenter's Hall, 1821 Broadway. President A. J. Raef, 1813 Grand Avenue; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **Marshall**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., R. W. Boyett, 608 Louisiana st.; sec., C. E. Fisher, 708 Sledge st., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **Onward**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at L. F. Hall, 225 Bryon ave. Pres., Matt Avery, 455 S. Calhoun st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort worth, Texas.
- 92 **Pitcairn**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Duquesne hall, 735 Pennsylvania ave. Pres., Wm. B. Tammon; sec., G. A. Morgan, 28 Hiland st., North Braddock, Pa.
- 93 **Colony City**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Randall Bryant's room, Main st. Pres., A. W. Chisnell, 815 W. Oconee st.; sec., T. P. Stubbs, General Delivery, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 94 **Carterville**—Meets first and third Monday, Pres., Elmer Beasley; Sec., Lewis H. Crowder, Williamson Co., Carterville, Ill.
- 95 **Dubuque**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, cor. Rhombeg and Conler aves. Pres., Frank Watson, 731 Lincoln avenue.; sec., Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **Jacksonville**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 E. Forsyth st. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Florida.
- 97 **Ranoke**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, Frank Watson, 817 Lincoln ave., sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Ranoke, Va.
- 98 **Paris**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres. R. H. Cafers, 1504 Bonham st.; sec., Fred Scales, 401 Bonham st., Paris, Tex.
- 99 **Modesta**—Meets Wednesday nights at F. & I. St.; Pres. L. L. Martin, General Delivery; sec. Roy F. Reynolds, Gen'l Del. Modesta, Stanislaus Co., California.
- 100 **Oakland**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, A. Beaton, 676 E. 24th st.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 1020 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.

- 101 **Tri-City**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott sts., Davenport, Iowa. Pres., Fred Schwartz, 1552 Prairie st.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 103 **Richmond**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. A. Ryan, 3702 Grove ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., W. J. Whitlock, 215 S. 4th st., Richmond, Va.
- 108 **Winona**—Meets 2d Wednesday at Oddfellow's Lodge hall. President, C. W. Eifealdt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., F. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Schultz's hall, 108 Pike st., Pres., William Ratcliff, 1728 Madison ave.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **Frisco**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel and Main streets. Pres., A. McQuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **Lone Star**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec., G. Garner, 810 Woodard st., Denison, Texas.
- 116 **Helena**—Meets first and third Friday at the residence of John Howard, Pres., 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **Buffalo Polish Blacksmiths**—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater streets, 1st and 3d Wednesdays. President, Frank Walczycki, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 118 **Salem**—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. President, F. H. Williams, Jennings ave.; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **Gate City**—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., W. A. McHan, 730 N. Arthur ave; secretary pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **Welding**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave. Pres., sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **Energy**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., Edward Casey; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton avenue; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 **Dunkirk**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres. Wm. Phillips; sec., Frank D. Sweet, 771 Park ave., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **Springfield**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunis Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 126 **Warwick**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night at Central Labor Union Hall, 32d and Washington ave. Pres., C. E. Kidd, 3601 Hunt av.; sec., Lee R. Todd, 216 44th st., Newport News, Va.
- 127 **Cheyenne**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., P. E. Lawson, 313 E. 16th st.; sec., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 129 **Hobson**—Meets first and third Mondays at Frank Krause, Middleport, Ohio; sec., Walter Miller, Pomeroy, Ohio.
- 128 **Buffalo**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. Pres., James Walsh, 147 So. Division st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Mack st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 135 **Tubal Cain**—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres. John Murry, 113 DeGraff st. Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **Portsmouth**—Meets second and fourth Friday at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., James S. Mason, sec., J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **Railroad Blacksmiths**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, Pres., Robert Watt, 84 Sherman st.; sec., Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **St. Thomas**—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., H. Dukes, Talbot st., E.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **Port Arthur**—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres., J. A. Dickerson, 503 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Lanev, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **Vancouver**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. Pres., Wm. Marshall, 1311 Richards st.; sec., B. Watts, 1944 Barnard st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 153 **Escanaba**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Union Hall, Ludington st. Pres., Chas A. Bowers, 305 N. Faime st.; sec., G. A. Dugran, 308 S. Jennie st., Escanaba, Mich.
- 155 **Algiers**—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **Saginaw**—Meets first and third Saturday at Sherns Hall. Pres., August Laesch, 417 N. 3rd ave; sec., J. W. Burkholder, 315 Farewell st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **Blacksmith and Helpers**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., Fred Bewsher, 332 E. Independence av. sec., Philip Braner, 802 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **East St. Louis**—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 15th st; sec., Wm. Porter, 723 N. 9th st., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **Fort Scott**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209½ E. Wall st. Pres., F. M. Vall, 503 Couch st.; sec., Archie H. Martin, R.F.D. 3, Ft. Scott, Kans.; fin. sec. H. M. Peters, 527 N. National ave., Ft. Scott, Kans.
- 162 **Ottumwa**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, John Payne, 628 Church st. sec., H. J. Farrell, 328 West Maple ave., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **Havelock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., R. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 234 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **Valley Junction Local**—Meets on second and 4th Tuesdays at Sacred Heart Hall. Pres., Chas E. McHugh; sec., Wm. Gannon, P. O. box 137, Valley Junction, Iowa.
- 166 **Salt Lake City**—Meets every first and third Monday at Oddfellows Hall, on Market street. Pres., Wm. Coath, 154 So. 7th st. West; sec., Walter Edwards, 922 W. 7th So. st., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **Muskogee**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **Ship and Machine Blacksmiths**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., Walter Loughery, 27 Collinwood st.; sec., John P. McCabe, 2754 21st San Francisco, Cal.
- 169 **Chillicothe**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Paint and Water sts. Pres., W. R. Chandley, 221 Hirm st.; sec., C. A. Knapp 91 N. Hickory st., Chillicothe, O.
- 170 **Montgomery**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., R. F. Hamrick; sec., R. F. Hamrick, 914 Bell street, Montgomery, Ala.

- 72 **Coalinga**—Meets first and third Sunday at Buckley's Hall, Pres., Jas. Johnson, P. O. box 153; sec., H. L. Pierce, 463 California st., Coalinga, California.
- 173 **Camden**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fitzgerald hall, Broadway and Nuton ave. Pres., H. S. Feeters; sec., John Flannery, 436 Jackson st., Camden, N. J.
- 174 **Sacramento**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts. Pres., E. H. Holthaus, 1421 L. st.; sec., W. Wooden, Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts.; fin. sec., A. J. Schultz, 720 10th st., Sacramento, California.
- 176 **San Diego**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Ramona Hall, Fourth st. Pres., F. H. Brown, 1448 Main st.; sec., W. A. Howatt, 629 Franklin ave., San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **Brazos Valley**—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., H. C. Symank; sec., S. B. Pippin, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **Bellevue**—Meets second Monday at Bellevue Hall, Pres., J. P. Marshall, 429 W. Chillicothe ave.; sec., Luther Parks, 108 Buckingham st., Bellevue, O.
- 179 **Alton**—Meets fourth Wednesday at Nathan hall, W. 2nd street; President, O. H. Dillon, secretary, Walter W. Coacts, 1007 E. 5th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **New Haven**—Meets on the second Saturday at Insurance Building, Chapel st. President, Thomas Hutchinson, 128 Carlisle st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 **Parlor City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. Pres., Henry Shaefer, 519 B. ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **Bakersfield**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., J. W. Axley, 1009 K. st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 Oregon st., E. Bakersfield, Cal.
- 184 **Des Moines**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Eddie Johnson; sec., pro tem., Jerry Fouby, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Ia.
- 185 **Paterson Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every first and third Monday at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutic, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **Independence**—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 527 N. Douglas st.; sec., Jos. Gillespie, 1834 Noble st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **Eddystone**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., John Peterson, box 22 Crum Lynn, Pa.; sec., Samuel E. Techton, 418 E. 3rd st., Chester, Pa.
- 188 **Benton**—President, Henry Butth, 2807 Wyoming st.; sec., Herman Timpe, 1911 S. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 189 **Hammersmiths and Helpers**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Brick's hall, 1315 Lion st. President, Fred Hudson, 108 Lincoln ave.; sec., Albert Sampson, 433 Leopold st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **Marble City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parson, 337 Oak Hill av., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 192 **Queen City**—President, John Czarniske, 574 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., do, N. Y.
- 193 **Star**—Meets on every third Monday at Carpenter hall. Pres., David Trowbridge, E. Main st.; sec., N. H. Kyte, 805 E. California st., Urbana, Ill.
- 195 **Monroe**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall. Pres., J. L. Buchanan, 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 **Drop Forgers**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay sts. Pres., William Kimm, 131 S. Front st.; sec., F. A. Wiltale, R. F. D. 1, care of A. Brown, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **Jackson City**—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **Scioto**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor hall, Chillicothe st. Pres., V. R. Barrell; sec., P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **Gate City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, J. F. Sanders, 1031 Pyle st.; sec., D. J. Clifford, 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Missouri.
- 202 **Hammersmiths and Heaters**—President, James Hanley, 573½ Justine avenue; sec., N. O. Macdonald, 836 Emmett st., Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **Paducah**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, W. D. Park, 1827 Guthrie ave.; secretary, J. T. Hutchen, 527 Harahan Blvd., Paducah, Ky.; fin. sec. G. W. Ford, 1917 Madison st.
- 205 **Liberty**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkranz hall. Pres., J. Kapwski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., Chas. Kruse, 212 Ave. A., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **Grand Crossing**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel av. President, Espay Laughran, box 135 Homewood, Ill.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd street, Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **Clinton**—Meets every fourth Tuesday. Pres., F. M. Carr, 1001 N. George st.; secretary, J. E. Matthews, 320 N. Mulberry st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **Princeton**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., John Butterworth, 624 Stomont st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **Boston**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Elcot st.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **Meridian**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., Arthur Johnson, 4015 Hooper st.; sec., L. L. Long, 431 41st ave., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **Southern California**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. President, Edward Ashdown, 1033 Broadway; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin ave., Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **Spokane**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison st., Spokane, Pres., Carl Olson, 408 North Ave.; sec., Geo. Kiessling, box 506 Hillyard, Wash.
- 215 **Seattle**—Meets first Thursday at 1314½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon av.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **Brockton**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton, Mass.

- 222 **Fort Wayne**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind. Pres., Aug. W. Roembke, 1235 Wall St., sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st. Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 223 **Washington**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, cor. W. 11th and Walnut sts. Pres., J. P. Scheid, in care B. & O. Shops; sec., C. W. Zollars, 105 Deney av., Washington, Ind.
- 224 **Twin City**—Meets first and 3rd Fridays at Doer's hall, cor. 4th and Stillier sts., Pres., Thos. Rhode, La Salle, Ill.; sec., James Travers, 1012 First st., La Salle, Ill.
- 225 **Nashua**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jefferson street; sec. Clement De-openses, 5 Morgan street, Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **Pasumpsic Valley**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Mechanist's hall. Pres., H. H. Butterfield, Main st.; sec., C. E. Murphy, Lyndonville, Vt.
- 229 **New Orleans**—Meets at King Do Do Hall cor. Frenchman & Valliere sts., President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 629 St. Phillip St., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **Washoe**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Raine's hall, on McKinley st. Pres., N. B. Kyker; sec., O. A. Marvin, box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **Decatur**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfelt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 **Great Falls**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Phelps Block, Central ave.; President, Wm. Leiffheit, 2022 8th ave. N.; secretary, Andrew Smolack, 1809 2nd avenue. N., Great Falls, Montana.
- 237 **Copper City**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. President, J. F. Olson, 507 Walnut st. Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 **Bloom**—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Trades and Labor Hall. President, Leonard Anderson, 1624 West End ave.; fin. sec., Aaa Dunlap, 79 14th st.; sec., Calvin Miller, 16 E. Main st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. Pres., Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky.; sec., Arthur Lambert, 75 Linden st., Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 **Braddock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Porda Hall, 214 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry, 523 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton avenue, Rankin, Pa.
- 248 **Rowan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal and Lyon hall, Pres., W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long st.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **McComb City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220½ Main st. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., F. W. Smith, box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **Gulf Port**—Meets every fourth Tuesdays at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22nd st. Pres., G. A. Schlogal; sec., W. L. Poyner; 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **Rock City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **Flint Rock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at City Federation hall. Pres., J. I. Miller, K. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1418 Oak st., Waverly, Columbia, S. C.
- 256 **Pikes Peak**—Pres. John W. Gilbert, 721 So. Sawatch St.; sec. D. J. Thomas, 15 So. 3rd st., Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 257 **Florence**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. Pres., J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilderson, 308 Cheever st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **Muscogee**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040½ 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., B. C. Moore, 1114 18th st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **What Cheer**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **Victor**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., B. F. Jones, 1925 Dexter av., sec., Wm. R. Hamilton, 2424 W. Michigan st., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val. J. Gabriel, 539 Spring st., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **Prescott**—Meets every third Saturday the recorder's office. Pres., C. W. Bennett. Recorder's office; sec., H. H. Jones, 604 E. Gurley st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **East Hartford**—Meets every second Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schabel, 24 Seyms st.; sec., Peter Hansen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **Carriage**, Wagon B. & H.—Meets first and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres. Lewis Berga, 734 Boggs ave.; sec., Chris. Kentzie, 3814 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **Queen City**—Meets third Tuesday at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio; sec., Joseph Spielere, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **Hattiesburg**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 600 Bowie st. Pres., B. C. Tanner, 140 West 5th st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **Cape Girardeau**—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **Holy City**—Meets on the first and third Wednesdays at Macabee's hall, Main st. Pres., D. R. Tompkins, 601 Tennessee ave.; sec., J. W. Brightman, 513 Louisiana street, Palestine, Texas.
- 274 **Liberty**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Diromas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1234 Chabot st. East; sec., Wm. Donaghy, 1044 Papenlew avenue., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **Marion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres. Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threlkeld, Marion, Ill.
- 277 **Livingston**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Richard Kelly, Livingston Hotel; sec. Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G. St., Livingston, Mont.; fin. sec., E. G. Nauck, 109 N. 5th st., Livingston, Montana.
- 278 **Lovers Leap**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly, cor. Main and Broadway, Pres., Newman Knight, 5-8 Chesnut st.; sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Ext., Hannibal, Mo.
- 279 **Chenango**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall, Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward ave.; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Mayde st., Norwich, N. Y.

- 280 **Ontario**—Meets second and 4th Thursday at E. Mullin's hall, East First st. Pres., Guy C. Gregg, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. R. Knopp, 193 W. 8th st., Oswego, N. Y.
- 281 **Vulcan**—Pres., John Barncut; sec., Wm. C. McPhee, 306 Dreery st., N. E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 **Contract of Los Angeles**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., F. I. Bender, 449½ South Spring st.; sec., C. E. Fort, 1849 Darwin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 283 **Fitchburg**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. Pres., W. R. Rotting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., James Massee, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **Walnut**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., Chas. Aubritton; sec., E. M. Wilson, Box 343, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 **Galeton**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Machinists hall, Main st. Pres., P. F. Devers; sec., John McIntyre. Galeton, Pa.
- 288 **Ancient City**—Meets first and 3rd Friday at 39 Charlotte st. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordovast., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **Middle Town**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 291 **Pioneer**—Meets first Saturday at Brown's hall, Salem avenue. Pres., Michael McDonald, Upper Canaan st.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 293 **Hill City**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **Kaukauna**—Meets every 4th Thursday at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavinaugh; sec., Samuel Darrow, P. O. Box 156, Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **Horton**—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., Dave Banning; sec., Harry Wilby, box 633, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **College City**—Meets on every fourth Monday at L. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 435 S. Academev st.; sec., C. E. Edland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **Rock City**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm. st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 298 **Archibald, PA.**—President, Guss Reese, Olympant, Pa.; sec., Michael Ratford, Main st, Archibald, Pa.
- 299 **Junction City**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2713 Pacific ave.; sec., James Reeder, Edw. D. Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 **Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres.; Fred Ending, 740 Steward ave.; sec., Chas. Bowers, 1023 Churchill st. St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **Electric Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall, Pres. Eli Van Schaack, 404 Smith st. Schenectady, N. Y.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 304 **West Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets second and fourth Sundays at 49th st. and Woodland ave. Pres., Wm. H. Oesterle, 1636 Ithas st.; sec., T. E. Houston, 5328 Glenmore ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 306 **Bolt and Nut Makers**—Meets every second and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., R. P. Nauman, 2270 Blue Island ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 308 **Maple Leaf**—
- 309 **Hudson Valley**—Meets 2d Friday at Hoskin's hall, Park avenue. Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Byron S. Dunbar, 148 1st st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 **Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. Pres., Frank Coughlin, 259 Richland st.; sec., Geo., Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, California.
- 318 **Toronto**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple 167 Church st. Pres., Robert Armstrong, 33 Howard st.; sec., E. Mason, 853 Landowne ave., Toronto, Can.
- 319 **Gainesville**—Meets at 14-16 Main st. Pres., Geo. A. Bishop, Box 482; sec., A. G. Boote, cor. Best and Main st., Gainesville, Tex.
- 320 **Las Vegas**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., M. I. Newkirk; sec., Ray McHaffie, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- 321 **Gem City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Carpenter hall. Pres., L. F. Brittain, 1008 W. Barnes st.; sec., Geo. Enshoff, 407 S. 3d st., Frankford, Ind.
- 322 **Peru**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Forester Hall, 2d and Broadway. Pres., J. P. Eckerly, 413 W. 3d st.; sec., Frank T. Quigley, 183 E. 8th st., Peru, Ind.
- 323 **Walsh**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edward Mahoney, 308 W. 43th st.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 5310 La Salle st.; fin. sec., L. O'Keefe, 528 West 44th st., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—President, M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman, box 262, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 325 **Homestead**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1428 W. 15th st., Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **Burnside**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. and Cottage Grove ave. Pres.; G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3951 Dearborn st., recording sec., N. Belgium, 7406 Champlain av., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **Quebec**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 DeAiguillon st. President, Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., Emil Pineau, 42 Mountain hill, Quebec, Can.
- 328 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Mack Bean, 711 Goble ave.; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st., Paducah, Kentucky.
- 328 **Sterlings**—Pres., C. H. Sterner, 915 East 4th st.; sec., August Schultz, 122 East 3d st. So. Bethlehem, Pa.
- 331 **Bakersfield Contract**—Secretary, Adolph J. Engleman, 1612 19th st., Bakersfield, Cal.
- 332 **Helpers**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets Tuesdays at Kick's hall, 624 Broadway, cor. Adams. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 393 Gold st.; sec., J. W. Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

- 334 **McComb City Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220½ Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; secretary, Claude Bailey, P. O. box 555, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets fourth Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. President, Frank Doyle, Trades hall, James street; sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **Lake City**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block Central ave. Pres., Patrick Lynch, 319 Dear st.; sec., Geo. P. Nagle, 531 Fox st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **San Antonio**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Trades Council hall. Pres., G. C. Van Dornes, 1122 Hockberry st.; sec., A. J. Schedler, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Tex.
- 338 **Ship Smiths and Helpers**—Meets third Friday, 22 Johnson st., Pres., John W. J. Tate, 21 Quincy ave.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **Labor Home**—Meets every 4th Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues. Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th av., S. W. Roanoke, Va.
- 344 **Boston Helpers**—Meets on every fourth Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles st., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **Key City**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Rhombert's hall, cor. Knlest st. and Rhombert ave. Pres., Wm. G. Ball, 885 Lincoln av.; sec., Elmer F. Hammerand, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 346 **Buckeye**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 4th st. and Jenkins ave. Pres., John Latshaw, 1943 So. Ninth st.; sec., Charles E. O'Neill, 39 Reeb ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- 347 **Anthracite**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 426 Lackawana ave. Pres., John Gethins 840 Capouse ave.; sec., Wm. Graff, 913 Birch st., Scranton, Pa.
- 348 **Blacksmith**—Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 651, Port Arthur, Tex.
- 349 **Sacramento Contract**—Meets on first and 3d Fridays at Porthian Castle, 9th and Elysts. Pres., Frank Schwablenberg, 724 P. Sacramento; sec. Geo. Wackford, 2515 3rd ave. Curtis Oakes, Sacramento, California.
- 350 **Platte River**—Meets 3rd Tuesday at Mathias Elara, 403 East 3rd st., Pres., Jas. Babbitt Jr. 203 W. 6th st.; sec., Clark Long, box 191, N. Platte, Nebraska.
- 353 **Altoona**.
- 360 **Viro**—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 16½ So. 5th st. Pres., W. J. Welton, 821 N. 12th st.; sec., W. H. Jewell, 922 LaFayette ave., Terre Haute, Ind.
- 400 **Zone Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Cantine hall. Pres., Geo. Wright; sec., Wm. Fleming, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **Colbert**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Oddfellow's hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., A. A. Ross; sec., L. T. Partlow, P. O. box 62, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **Water Valley**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., J. W. King, sec., H. B. Vanderburg, Water Valley, Miss., Lesslie Wulke, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **Devine**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Trades Assembly Hall, State Bank Building. Pres., J. A. Yarbrough, 225 N. Horace street; sec., Jas. B. Potts, 1116 E. Erwin st., Tyler, Texas.
- 407 **Revelstoke**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. President Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **Lookout**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres. E. J. Johnson; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 409 **Parson**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Engineer's hall, Main st. Pres., Ed. Turner, 2414 Derr ave.; sec., V. P. John, 3105 Main st., Parson, Kansas.
- 410 **Alliance**—Meets fourth Saturday at the City hall. Pres., W. A. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Nebraska.
- 411 **LaFayette**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Minnear, 2119 North 19th st.; sec., Geo. Waidlich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **Locomotive**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett's hall, at 1215 St. Catharina st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catharina st., Viauville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **Choctaw**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrissy hall. Pres., Fred S. Seck, 523 North University st.; sec., Dan. Harrington, box 851, Shawnee, Okl.
- 414 **Index**—Meets on 2d and 4th Fridays at Donsie Hall, 219½ S. Main st. Pres., W. J. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 3; sec., C. H. Wildermuth, 135 E. North st., Lima, Ohio.
- 415 **Fond Du Lac**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, cor. 3rd and Main st. Pres., Wm. Weimen, 151 Dix st.; sec., Gust Kropacek, 297 Morris st., Fond Du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **Hickory**—Meets every 3d Saturdays at Abel's hall, N. Broadway. Pres. G. Miller, 273 Himman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 58 N. Anderson st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **Dundee**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. N. Savoy, box 45, McAdams Junction, New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **Mobile Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trades hall. Pres. Geo. Gramka, 3 S. Tennessee st.; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **Arch City**—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 121½ E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1575 S. 3d st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st. Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **Carlton Place**—Meets every 4th Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **Power City**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at room 289, cor. Main and Spruce sts., Pres., Jas. M. Roberts, 908 Buffalo ave., sec., Wm. E. Roberts, 1403 17th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **Puget Sound**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 23 Jefferson ave. Pres., Ray C. Sherman, C. M. & P. shops; sec., Louis Beimbom, 3011 E. B. st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **Toledo**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at R. J. Central Labor Union Hall. Pres., Del Moore, 302 Parker st., E. Toledo, O., sec., Carl Meyer 818 Mulberry st., Toledo, O.
- 428 **Everett**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. Pres., Robert Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **Bingham**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., E. T. Gibson; sec., Aaron Wilson, R. R. 3, No. 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **Yokum**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall. President, C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yokum, Texas.
- 431 **Progress**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robert W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Buthart 35 Trumble Place, Catara, N. Y.

- 432 **Kankakee**—Meets 3d Monday at Funk's hall, W. Court st. Pres., F. F. Proncoeur, 283 Forest ave., Bradley, Ill.; sec., Otto Holz, 120 Bourbonais st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **Ozark**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial st. Pres., Joseph W. Gast, 1509 Sherman st.; sec., Walter Constance, 905 Hamilton st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **Sunset**—Meets 3d Wednesday at Adilas hall, Act. Pres., G. E. Lines; sec., C. A. Van Alstein, box 381, Salida, Col.
- 435 **Panhandle**—Meets first and third Friday at Central Labor hall. Pres., I. C. Russell; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Tex.
- 436 **Hudson**—Meets every 3d Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and 2d sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan, Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **Dominion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., G. M. Bowyer, 1918 Honover ave., Richmond, Va.
- 438 **Trinidad**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Doltson, 809½ 1st st., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 **Norwood**—Meets 1st Sunday of each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. President, Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **Merimack**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Bareby, 81 Allison st.; sec., Chas. E. McLam, 30½ Mills st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **Jasper Cave**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes, sec., W. J. Puery, box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **Pacific**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave., St. Louis, Mo. sec., J. J. Mockler, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Missouri.
- 445 **Tucson**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 306 So. 3d ave. Pres., Harry Barnes, Gen. Delivery; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **Ottawa**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex st. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank st.; sec., A. Hurtibise, 163 Bolton st., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **John Brown**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., C. L. Price, box 453 Osawatomie, Kansas.
- 448 **Progressive**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 427 Broad st. Pres., W. D. Mahoney, sec., A. Strom, 434 Fenwick st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **Beardstown**—Meets 3d Fridays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., C. O. Bower, 1305 Jefferson st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **Valley Falls**—Meets 1st Friday at 117 Broad st. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **Centralia**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 East Broadway; sec., Alex Cameron, 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **Palmetto**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid st., Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **Evansville**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., John Farmer, 2835 E. Indiana st., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **Butte**—Meets Wednesday eve. at T. M. A. hall, 13 W. Broadway. Pres., Edw. Caddy, 414 E. Broadway; sec., Edw. A. Davis box 838, Butte, Montana.
- 457 **Columbine**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., W. E. Wilson, 503 Club Bldg., fin. sec., Sam Nichols, 334 Galapago ave., Denver; Colo.
- 458 **Gate City**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; sec., S. F. Weeks, box 922, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **Iron Belt**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Chas. Alm, box 137, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **Moncton**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Chas. McQuarrie; sec., D. J. McGillivray, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **Moline**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Industrial home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. Pres., Chas. Hurst, 349 10th st.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **Herrin**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 W. Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **Cheshire**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mistle st.; sec., Larrie Toie, 31 Emerald ave., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **Wichita**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays cor. Munnell and Seneca sts. Pres., G. L. Minor, 1136 Hendryx st.; sec., O. M. Brown, 1043 Munnell ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **Delaware**—Meets every 3d Thursday at Central Labor hall, S. Main st. Pres., A. A. Given, 196 Park ave. sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, O.
- 466 **Chickasha**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st.; sec., W. E. Atkinson, 815 Choctaw ave., Chickasha, Okla.
- 467 **Grand Rapids**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Trades and Labor hall. Pres., John H. Slattey, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 88 4th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **La Grosse**—Meets 4th Mondays at Fjeldstad hall, North Side. Pres., John Rae, 720 S. 7th st; sec., O. D. Wilbur, 1110 Charles st., La Grosse, Wisconsin.
- 470 **Vehicle**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al Prosser, 613 W. 56th street. sec., Theo. Prosser, 4518 Eberly ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 471 **Colorado River**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. Pres., J. R. Maxwell; sec., W. D. Priest, box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **Somerset**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall Main st. Pres., Thos. W. Keeny; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **Bolt Makers**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., A. L. Bierly, 810 Stewart ave., S. E.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **North Bay**—Meets last Friday. Pres., Jos. Dyer, sec., Napoleon Turgeon, box 798, North Bay Ont., Can.
- 475 **Moose Jaw**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 8 High st. W. Pres., S. J. Veinot, 33 River st. W.; sec., James Allan, 33 High st., W., Moose Jaw, Sask, Canada.
- 476 **Richmond**—Meets 4th Saturday at Fraternal hall. Pres. Frank Jones; sec. Albert Grosser, 1025 15th st., Richmond, California.

- 477 **Alexandria**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **Muskegon**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall, Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tofis Bratsberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Michigan.
- 479 **Waycross**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., G. W. Smith, 102 Lee ave.; sec., O. S. Eady, 75 Eads st., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **Mt. Carmel**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. Pres., C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **Springfield**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday night at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., J. M. Hoffelt, 711 Camp st.; sec., L. H. Baker, 846 W. Webster st., Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **Otsego**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Trades Labor hall, Main st. Pres., David Dibble, ———; sec., Wm. J. Williams, 11 Columbia st., Oneonta, N. Y.
- 484 **Smoky City**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Frank Johnston, 1226 Locust st.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., Alleghany, Pa.]
- 486 **Ionis**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Loree, 540 N. Jefferson st.; sec., Amlt Kreiger, 372 Johnson st., Ionis, Mich.
- 487 **Welders**—Pres. John Robart, 1126 W. Monroe st.; sec., John Orass, 1839 Winchester ave., Chicago Ill.
- 488 **Magnolia**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore st. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hayes ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 489 **Peoria**—Meets first and third Mondays in west room at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jesse Hoagland, 331 Chicago st.; rec-sec., B. H. Reichelderser, 523 E. Washington st.; fin. sec., Joseph O'Neil, 1104 N. Adams st., Peoria, Ill.
- 492 **Havre**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **Monroe**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. Pres., C. W. McHenry, box 34; sec., C. P. Hartley, 215 N. 8th st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **Lake County**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind. sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec. Robert Paterson, 193 Truman ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **Alamosa**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Krick's hall. Pres. Ben Hyatt; sec., T. B. Kuhn, box 405, Alamosa, Colo.
- 496 **Brewster**—Meets third Wednesday at Weinengers hall, W. Main st., Massillon, Ohio. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., Richard Barron, cor. Green and Weismen sts., Massillon, O.
- 497 **Locomotive Spring Pftters and Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **Zenith**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres. L. D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., P. G. Phillips, 5511 Grand ave., West Duluth, Minn.
- 499 **Essex** Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **Murphysboro**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.





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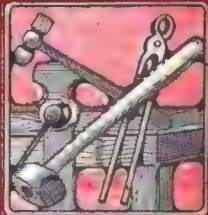


OCTOBER, 1911

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF
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Secretary-Treasurer

**International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers,
670 Monroe Building, Chicago, Ill.**

The Blacksmiths Journal

Vol. XIII

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER, 1911.

No. 10

AGREEMENTS

Between the Central of Georgia Railway Company and its Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Apprentices.

RULE 1.

Hours of Labor.

Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work. All time in excess of nine (9) hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half; Sundays and National holidays to consist of New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. When a holiday falls on Sunday, the day observed by the state or nation will be observed as such.

RULE 2.

Overtime.

Blacksmiths when notified or called back to the shop after the whistle blows, will be paid not less than five (5) hours straight time, or three (3) hours and twenty (20) minutes at overtime rates, and will only be required to do such work as called for.

Blacksmiths when detained on work after bulletin hours or during dinner hour will be paid at the rate of time and one-half for actual time worked.

Blacksmiths will be given all overtime calls.

Blacksmiths regularly assigned to roundhouse will work under roundhouse bulletin.

RULE 3.

Blacksmiths Going Out on Road.

When blacksmiths or apprentices are sent out on the road, they will be allowed time and one-half from the time they are called until they return, they to pay their own expenses.

RULE 4.

Grievances.

When a blacksmith or apprentice has a grievance he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with his foreman, the general foreman and master mechanic. If

not settled in this manner satisfactorily he may then place it in the hands of a committee of employes, who shall try to settle it with the master mechanic. Failing to do so, the committee shall then place said grievance in the hands of the district committee, composed of employes, for adjustment with the superintendent of motive power, and then to the general manager.

If a blacksmith is found to have been discharged unjustly, he shall be reinstated and paid for the time lost. The chairmen of committees, after consulting with his foreman, may investigate infractions of this contract.

RULE 5.

Apprentices.

One apprentice shall be allowed for every five (5) blacksmiths, and one for the shop. In considering what constitutes a blacksmith, the hiring journeymen's rate will be decided binding. Apprentices will not be employed under sixteen (16) years of age or over twenty-one (21) years of age. No apprentice will be allowed at an outlying point where only roundhouse work is done.

Apprentices shall be given a showing at all classes of work, and after completing their time shall be given journeymen's rate.

In computing the number of apprentices to be employed at each divisional shop, all blacksmiths at outlying points under the jurisdiction of that shop shall be included.

RULE 6.

Free Transportation.

Blacksmiths and apprentices will enjoy with trip passes the same privileges in connection with free transportation as are granted to other motive power employes and their families on the system, and all depending upon them for support, provided there is no legislation to the contrary.

The chairman is entitled to an annual pass while serving on the committee,

whether in service of the company for five (5) years or not.

RULE 7.

Reducing Expenses.

When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses the working hours of the shop will be reduced to forty (40) hours per week. Any further reduction shall be made by laying off the last man hired.

The seniority of blacksmiths who have served their time in the shop will begin six months prior to the completion of their apprenticeship.

When the force is again increased the last man laid off will be the first put back to work when available within ten days.

RULE 8.

(a) Any man who has served an apprenticeship, or who is capable of executing a piece of work to a successful conclusion within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered a blacksmith.

All wrought iron and steel work used in the construction and repairing of locomotives, passenger coaches, freight cars, bridges, tracks, etc., such as requires heating on forges or furnaces, together with all welding, shaping and bending, also making, dressing or tempering of tools, heating or straightening of frames, whether on or off locomotives, shall be recognized as blacksmiths' work, and none but blacksmiths or their apprentices shall do blacksmiths' work. Bolt machine, drop hammer and air machines shall be operated in blacksmith shops by blacksmiths.

(b) Relative to the use of the Barrium chloride furnace: We will concede the blacksmiths this furnace, under the supervision of the tool maker. We will either retain it in its present position or move it to the blacksmith shop as may seem best to us.

(c) Oxy-acetylene welding: In line with what is being done in this territory, the following ruling in regard to oxy-acetylene welding will go into effect:

It is our purpose to use in the operation of this outfit a member of whichever craft the apparatus is used in the interest of; that is to say, if the work originates in the machine shop on parts manufactured from brass, cast iron or malleable iron, in the machine shop, the machinists will handle it; if used on sheet metal work or boiler work, a boilermaker will handle it; if used for work which originates in the blacksmith shop, a blacksmith will handle it.

RULE 9.

A blacksmith promoted to a fire paying a higher rate than his rate shall receive the rate on that fire for one day or over.

RULE 10.

Blacksmiths shall be required only to file, in making application, their address, or address of relatives, together with statement of their ability.

RULE 11.

This agreement to take effect August 1, 1911, and remain in force thereafter until either party desires a change, in which case thirty (30) days' notice shall be given the other party.

F. F. GAINES,
Supt. Motive Power.

Approved:
General Manager.

M. A. MICHAEL,
L. A. EAST,
CHAS. ELLISEN,
E. G. BURTON,

Committee.

	Present rate	New rate
	Per hour.	Per hour.
2 car blacksmiths, Macon.	33½c	38 c
Rolling mill, Macon.....	27½c	31½c
Bolt machine, 2 at.....	27½c	32 c
Ajax machine	32½c	37 c
Air press .....	.....	27½c
1 blacksmith, Chattanooga	21 c	28 c
Tool dresser, Macon.....	38½c	42 c
All other blacksmiths two and one-half (2½) cents per hour increase.		

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY, party of the first part, and FUNK BROTHERS, party of the second part, this 15th day of September, 1911.

WHEREAS: This agreement is entered into by the parties hereinbefore mentioned for the purpose of cementing that friendship and harmonious relation that should exist in all well regulated industrial establishments, and

WHEREAS: The party of the first part hereby agree to carry out the provisions of this agreement faithfully and honestly, and we agree to perform honorable service for the remuneration hereinafter mentioned, and

WHEREAS: The party of the second part agrees to faithfully comply with all the conditions hereinafter named, to wit:

ARTICLE 1.

The standard working time shall be nine (9) hours per day. The working hours shall be from 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Night shifts shall work fifty-four (54) hours per week.

ARTICLE 2.

The rate for Bradley Hammerman shall be 36 cents per hour.

The rate for Miscellaneous Hammerman shall be 34 cents per hour.

The rate for Helpers shall be 26 cents per hour.

ARTICLE 3.

All over the regular nine hour per day shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half until twelve (12) p. m., after which double time shall be paid. Double time shall be paid for Sundays and all legal holidays, such as New Year's, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

ARTICLE 4.

Any member of this organization shall not be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If, after proper investigation, it shall be found that any member of this organization has been discharged or suspended, he will be reinstated. The investigation to take place within five days after discharge or suspension. The Shop Committee shall have power to act and treat with the officials in regard to said case.

ARTICLE 5.

The Company will not in any way discriminate against any members of the organization, who, from time to time, represent this organization on committees duly authorized to interview the management.

ARTICLE 6.

In either case the party of the first part or the party of the second part wish to change the above agreement, a notice of thirty (30) days is to be given of the proposed change.

ARTICLE 7.

It is expressly understood that there shall be no further demands from the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths of Chicago and vicinity during the life of this agreement.

ARTICLE 8.

In case of either strike or lockout in other shops by our members and work done by them, shall be received by the above Company, our members reserve the right, according to our constitution, to refuse to do such work without violating the terms of this agreement.

ARTICLE 9.

The International Brotherhood of Black-

smiths and Helpers do hereby agree to furnish competent men upon demand, within reasonable time, if possible.

ARTICLE 10.

The foregoing articles are accepted as signed below, and shall be in effect August 1st, 1911.

(Signed)

FUNK BROS. MFG. CO.

Fred Funk.

(Signed)

EDW. TEGTMEYER,

For the I. B. of B. & H.

**BALDWIN STRIKE NOT A DEFEAT
FOR UNION LABOR.**

The management of the Baldwin Locomotive Works has seemingly won, says the Times. After a twelve weeks' struggle the strike of the employes has been officially called off. Any striking workman may now return to work, if he can secure a position, without the disapproval of the union.

The careless observer would call this outcome a real and important defeat for union labor. Those who are acquainted with the situation and who have followed the struggle from its beginning know differently.

The men who left their work in the Baldwin Locomotive Works twelve weeks ago in protest against the discharge of some of their fellow workmen knew that the fact that these men were active in the cause of union labor was a reason for their discharge. They knew, as well, that the time and conditions were most unfavorable to carry a strike to success. Yet in defense of the principle of fellowship, in defense of their right to organize, they sacrificed their present wages and risked the future.

All the advantage of business conditions was with the employer. Trade was dull. Orders in hand demanded a force scarcely more than half the maximum. A heavy reduction in number of men had already been determined.

Add to this situation the very real disadvantages in the position of the men. The number of crafts represented in the works made close co-operation in organization almost an impossibility. There could be no common local body. There was no treasury with an accumulated fund for use at such a time.

So suddenly was the need for action forced upon the men that prior reference to national organizations for approval and support was impossible. The granting of such approval and support later meant the overturning of precedent. Some of the national bodies had no available money to send for the help of their craftsmen. So

many men were involved that very large sums were needed.

Despite these circumstances and conditions the strike was continued for twelve weeks, most of the time with real effectiveness. The men suffered the loss of wages; they saw their hard-won savings disappear; they watched and endured the dwindling and disappearance of what would usually be called the plain necessities of life. And even in the most desperate period they kept aloof from violence. They saw other men working at their machines, at their benches, drawing the money that had gone to them, and kept their hands from attack on men or property.

And all this in defense of a principle—the principle of union labor—the plain right to organize. No question of wages, no question of unfair working conditions, was involved. Some of their fellow workmen had been discharged, and a reason for their discharge was that they were active union men. There was discrimination against the union.

Such a record is not one of defeat. A cause for which men will make such sacrifices has the vitality that means growth and progress. Adverse circumstances may temporarily check its advance, but he who reads modern history in the making will not be misled by the present outcome of this struggle.

Organized labor was not defeated in the Baldwin strike.

A "GOOD" UNION MAN.

Well-meaning men sometimes have a very wrong idea of what constitutes a good union man. A good union man is not the one who always boasts of his undying hatred to all employers and that he has sacrificed many good positions through this hatred.

He is not the jealous individual who rails against the union, threatening to pull away and smash it to pieces and have no more to do with it, because so-and-so made a better suggestion in the meeting, which was adopted instead of his.

He is not the one who goes around abusing everybody and everything and saying by his every act that there is no good in anything or anybody but himself and his own doings.

He is not the selfish man who wants to keep others out of the union lest they might get his job. Good union men hold their jobs on their merit as workmen, and not by the force of the union. He who wilfully mistreats his employer, expecting to be reinstated by force of the union when discharged, imposes on the usefulness of the union, and is not a good union man.

He is not one who acquaints his employer with all the private affairs of the union.

He is not one who tries to obtain another job by false or unfair means.—Ex.

LEGISLATURE FAILS, UNION SUCCEEDS.

Denver, Col.—Again has organized labor demonstrated its ability to get an eight-hour day for workers, when legislatures would not or could not enact eight hour laws.

It happened in Denver this time, and the Waiters' Union, assisted by the other labor organizations, has established an eight-hour day for girls that can not be declared unconstitutional.

Until recently the waitresses employed in Denver have been working nine hours a day in restaurants operated seven days a week and eleven hours in establishments open six days a week. Some of them will continue to work the same number of hours until they learn the necessity of co-operating with their fellow-workers, but 150 union girls employed in twelve restaurants will from now on work eight hours a day in seven-day houses and nine hours a day in those operated six days a week. There will be no reduction in wages.

The girls were imbued with the proper spirit of unionism, and with the assistance of their fellow-unionists secured the splendid concessions without resorting to strike. The union men of Denver will all eat in union houses in the future, and many who are not unionists will do likewise.

MAN OR WORM?

The worm will be found in the center of a peach, in an ear of corn, or in the core of an apple. Does it improve the fruit? Not by any means. It is not necessary. It destroys the meat of the fruit and makes it unfit for the table. Its mission in nature is to destroy that which has been built up. It shirks work and lives off the product of other workers of nature. It does not bask in the rays of sunshine, but bores from without to destroy the good within. Its birth is the death of another species of nature's joy riders. The moth and the butterfly never worry about the source of its sustenance, but sip honey from flower to flower, careless and free, and performs its functions of nature regardless of any consequence to plant or animal life. It is the mother of the worm, and the offspring, as a true son or daughter, and in a perverted state, crawls on its stomach and de-

vours and destroys regardless of needs and conditions.

Are you a man? Do you realize your position in the world? Do you respect your fellow man and assist him whenever and wherever you can? Are you a member of the union of your craft and pay dues and stand for better wages and shorter hours? Or do you remain on the outside, and destroy from without the good work that is going on within? Are you sharing the responsibilities imposed upon you by society to conduct as a man and be a credit to your family and your city? Or are you hovering over the sweets of life and ignoring the calls of the needy and those in distress?

Now, search yourself. Are you a worm living off the meat of the fruit and destroying its fitness, or are you a man that is trying to better the condition of humanity and bearing your share of the burdens?

What are you? A worm?
Or a man?

TIME TO PRAY.

A preacher at the close of one of his sermons said: "Let all in the house who are paying their debts stand up." Presently every man, woman and child with one exception rose to their feet.

The preacher seated them and said: "Now every man not paying his debts stand up." The exception, a care-worn, hungry looking individual, clothed in his last summer suit, slowly assumed a perpendicular position.

"How is it, my friend," asked the minister, "you are the only man not to meet his obligations?"

"I run a newspaper," he answered, meekly, "and the brethren here, who stood up, are my subscribers, and—"

"Let us pray," exclaimed the minister.—
Exchange.

FEDERATION'S CONTENTION UPHELD.

Circuit Court Decides that Judge Collins' Court Had No Jurisdiction in Extradition Cases.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The following telegram from Attorney Seyfreid, the legal representative of the A. F. of L. at Indianapolis, was received at headquarters September 7: "Circuit Court today decided that City Court (Judge Collins) has no jurisdiction in extradition cases."

Judge James A. Collins, of the police court, who turned over John J. McNamara

to the California authorities has contended that he had jurisdiction in extradition proceedings. The decision just handed down by the Circuit Court in the case of one Rochelle, who was wanted in Toledo, shows that Judge Collins exceeded his authority.

In July Mayor Shank, of Indianapolis, had a conference with Chief of Police Hyland, in which he expressed a doubt as to whether the police court was a court of proper jurisdiction to take prisoners involved in extradition proceedings. He said then: "Not being a lawyer, of course I do not know whether Judge Collins has jurisdiction in such cases or not. That I suppose will be decided in September by Judge Remster."

The decision handed down by the Circuit Court upholds the contentions of the A. F. of L. in the kidnaping of J. J. McNamara.

A RECORD BREAKING CROWD.

President Gompers Addresses Twenty Thousand Union Men and Their Friends in San Francisco.

Washington, Sept. 9.—September 4 was a red letter day in the history of the labor movement of San Francisco. Tens of thousands of unionists marched through the streets and 20,000 people gathered at Shell Mound Park, Alameda, and listened to a stirring address by President Gompers.

President Gompers began his present campaign in Denver, Colo., and has been enthusiastically received and has addressed monster gatherings in Denver, Salt Lake City, Pocatello, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Seattle, Vancouver, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Cruz and Oakland.

Speaking in Missoula to a large gathering, President Gompers had this to say on the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers:

"A few months ago in Los Angeles an explosion occurred. No one knows how that explosion occurred. I will not plead extenuating circumstances for a man that could be guilty of such an awful deed, such sacrifice of human life. A short time ago, purely as a matter of greed, they burned men and women in New York. Thousands of your fellow men are killed annually. None believe in retaliation, they say that, but you can't expect that the laboring man would be deaf to one and have all sympathy with the other. Before the sound of the explosion had died away, the enemies of labor said we had committed a great crime. The American Bridge Company, part of the United States Steel Corporation, the mer-

chants and manufacturers of Los Angeles, with great corporate power, concentrated in trying to deal labor unions the death blow. They went into Indianapolis and Chicago and bodily stole two men away from their homes and from their states. Kidnaping is a euphonious term applied to the taking of these men. Without giving them a chance to see a fellow citizen or lawyer; without having an opportunity to defend themselves, they say that they had the right to abduct them from the state in which they lived. They were dragged thousands of miles across the continent and thrown into jail on charges of the gravest nature. Detective Burns says that detectives are the greatest set of criminals, and I think the estimate he placed on the other detectives can well be placed on him. If these men were sure that the evidence against the McNamara boys was conclusive, would they not have been given an opportunity of being heard in the courts of Indiana and Illinois? We are trying to prevent for all time to come the repetition of such man-stealing methods. You don't think that anyone would try to steal Rockefeller or Gould. We are engaged in this conflict, not alone to provide ample defense for the McNamara boys, but we will secure, if possible, the conviction of those who engaged in the man-stealing."

A DISINTERESTED CRITIC.

Taylor System Predominantly Autocratic, Dictatorial, Feudal, Bureaucratic and Managerial.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Under the caption, "Labor Unions and Scientific Management," the Boston Common characterizes the Taylor System thus:

"Why the labor unions are so strongly denouncing Scientific Management, why, for instance, the International Convention of Brass and Silver Workers' Unions in Boston last week passed resolutions declaring it to be 'the most barbarous and oppressive system for driving workers yet invented by the exploiters of labor,' has never been as well stated as in the following paragraph by George Willis Cooke:

"The Taylor system in itself is thoroughly co-operative, from first to last. As it is worked out by Taylor it is autocratic co-operation, co-operation dominated by owners and managers for ends of profits. * * * It wholly omits the democratic element in co-operation; and it becomes as worked out by Taylor, predominantly autocratic, dictatorial, feudal and managerial. It is bureaucratic in the highest degree,

and is a series of systems within systems, of long successions of managers and supervisors, while every man works under dictation, except the owner at the top."

"The Taylor system at times carries industrial paternalism to a laughable extreme. We find, for example, in Taylor's book an instance in which the application of scientific management increased the employer's profit from one worker's output from \$1 to \$3.60; but, according to scientific principles, lest the worker grow unruly and dissipated, his wages must not be increased more than from \$1.15 to \$1.85.

"Mr. Taylor and his associates have done mankind an inestimable service by their discovery. But a greater problem is yet to be solved. How is scientific management to be made democratic?"

SOLILOQUIZING.

As a constitutional amendment, I take great pleasure in offering this brief for consideration.

History working in harmony together with the facts of today clearly and distinctly teaches us that never was there a calling so forceful in science, art and industry as ours. In fact it was the Ancient Writer who depended upon us for his pen, as also did the Philosopher for his instruments, and it was in recognition of these facts that the king offered his throne, but today, however, we care nothing for such false gods or their seats.

In this day of enlightenment and progress we can clearly see and understand the insignificance of those who peep through spy-glasses at the different curves in bugs' legs and colors in weeds and leaves as compared to us who by our genius, artistic and scientific method, which places us at the head of the class in the line of earthly creators.

Now that we have waited from time immemorial down through the ages and in conjunction with the famous phrase "All things come to those who wait," we shall now come unto our own and thereby receive the fulfillment of the promise that the Creator helps those who help themselves and that we shall no longer be blinded by theologian or other concocted schemes, but shall do our own thinking, therefore realizing the fact of being both worthy and capable of leading this country to an ideal destiny.

When we consider the progress we have made in this the age of thought and reason, then let us be known as what we really are, i. e., "The International Association of Professors of Metals and Assistants," Originators of Science and Art.

B. E. WISE.



Kimball House, Atlanta, Georgia (Convention Headquarters)

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS.

The Kimball House, at Atlanta, Ga., a halftone reproduction of which appears herewith, has been selected by the Committee of Arrangements for headquarters. The Convention will meet in the Auditorium Building.

The Committee of Arrangements have made rates, the European Plan, \$1.00 per day, and upwards. The American Plan, \$2.50 per day, and upwards. This hotel is one of the most popular hotels in the state of Georgia. The delegates should notify Willis R. Golden, the chairman of the Committee, 213 Meanes Street, Atlanta, Ga., stating the time of their expected arrival, and over the road they are traveling. Any other information may be had upon application to the secretary of the Convention Committee, C. M. Kister, 150 Glenwood Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

In ordering duplicate due books, the local secretaries should see that Day's Pay assessment is paid for the period in which book is desired.

THE BUSINESS AGENT.

The Business Agent—pity him;
 You ought to if you won't.
 He's damned by some because he does,
 By others if he don't.
 He works all day and half the night,
 He's always on the Job;
 A task like his can't well be filled
 By bonehead, mutt, or slob.
 On Sundays, if he ever could
 Desire to go to church,
 When he's not Johnny on the spot
 For him they make a search.
 Inside of a month he listens to
 A thousand tales of woe,
 And some believe there's not a thing
 But what he ought to know.
 He's a target for the "moocher,"
 And he can't keep out of range
 Of the "tourist," who, when stranded,
 Badly needs a piece of change.
 Then the knockers with their hammers
 Keep on stirring up a stink,
 Yes, his path in life's a pleasure—
 Strewn with roses—I don't think.



EDITORIALS



Closer Affiliation of the Crafts.

This problem confronting the forces of labor is not a new one. It is the one which has always appeared in its pathway, and it may be expressed in a sentence: How can the different elements or factors composing the industrial army be brought into harmonious and effective relationship in order to make the labor movement successful?

No one will dispute that the numbers of organized workers are constantly increasing or that the resources of the thousands of affiliated toilers are being daily strengthened, nor will any intelligent person deny that we have the benefit of time-tried machinery. The difficulty in the road, then, must be a lack of concentration of effort on the part of the workers themselves. In many branches of the skilled crafts there has been and there is now being displayed a unity of purpose with invariable success as the outcome, and these suggest possibilities for advancement in the general labor movement so promising that this thought occupies a prominence in the minds of the many thousands of intelligent workers identified with trades unionism.

It may be regarded as beyond the realm of dispute that any commander who zealously wished for the success of his cause would turn back re-enforcements at a pivotal point of a battle simply because his late adjuncts intended to discharge ammunition that was not manufactured in his particular ordnance factory or because the drill by which they were brought upon the field was not approved by his chief of staff. This proposition is too illogical to be expressed except to deaf people.

Happily, we have the views of several of labor's prominent commanders upon this feature of the need for united effort, and while there may, perhaps, be slight divergences of views from these then expressed by men whom we have had for leaders, a respect for the high stations they occupy will at least assure polite listeners, even if we do not accept their conclusions in the event of any radical changes having taken place in their views. With patience we await the reason for such change, and we earnestly hope they may give it to us without delay.

Even though admitting the unwarranted suspicions so often manifested by trades unionists in their dealings with other trades unionists, even though the existence of that petty jealousy which seems to be inherent in human nature has, in the past, been successfully used by unscrupulous employers to foster internecine strife, it does not prove anything against closer affiliation, but rather demonstrates in the most practical manner possible the wisdom that prompts a real application of the fundamental principle of trades unionism that an injury to one becomes the concern of all.

Writers galore, famed and unknown, have in the past, and continue in the present day, to dwell at length upon the truth that a house divided against itself is bound to fall. Who is there in the trades union movement whose heart has never been stirred to its depths by the soul-inspiring statement, "United we stand, divided we fall?" Has not the trades union movement justified its right to unending existence for the benefits it has showered upon those crafts, men who, as individuals, were compelled to content themselves with their employer's dictum as to hours, wages and general working conditions? Whatever concessions have been wrung from unwilling employers were never granted through any humanitarian sentiments or thoughts of equity and justice, but were due to the fact that the claimed independence of the employer, who delighted in brow-beating and humiliating the under-paid hireling who was courageous enough to plead for not only a needed but well earned increase, sufficient to keep the wolf from the door, could not meet the test of a united producing factor that, through its unity,

of thought, word and action, compelled respect and recognition of the rights of those who were involved.

It therefore savors of unanswerable logic that, since the individual has been so greatly benefited by uniting with his fellows and extending this idea embracing and providing, as it does, for unity of action in any particular field of human endeavor, must accomplish the same results for those involved as has joint action by individuals resulted in direct individualistic benefits. Of course, it must be expected that whenever a movement is launched that assumes in the slightest degree to trench upon the claimed prerogative of American wealth to rule the roost, or question their czar-like domination of all matters relating to the general freedom of American citizenship, and its right to peace and happiness, or threatens in any measure the sanctity of their self-professed Divine stewardship, they will resort to every conceivable expedient to avert the impending calamity, and the same methods of corruption and bribery, which, it is rumored, placed them where they are, will be resorted to in order to maintain their position.

Misrepresentation of facts is the mildest of the tricks employed to poison the public mind against the workers. Through spies and hired Hessians they seek to sow the seeds of discontent and suspicion within the ranks of organized labor, hoping that by insinuation and innuendo, these paid character assassins may so besmirch the fair fame of labor officials that the rank and file may lose the faith in their leaders so essential to success.

The answer to the problem is easy.

It may be summed up in two words, viz: get together. Those who oppose the efforts of working men to better their condition have accepted the policy of uniting their forces in solid phalanx, and if we only succeed in holding such advantages as we have already gained, we must adopt their system and conduct our affairs along those lines.

The practicability of closer affiliation is being tested in a legitimate way. The logic of the past suggests and the hope for the future demands its determined maintenance. Is it to be thought of for one moment that the unanimous sentiment of organizations with an existence reaching the dignity of many years' experience do not know what the essence of unionism is? Organized labor is still battling with the hosts of ratism and will continue so to do while there is a foe to fight, but they have learned wisdom with years and now seek to install a policy of unity instead of the one of every one for himself. They are entitled to the help of every intelligent craftsman, and when victory perches on their banner there will be glory enough for all in the triumph which the valiant forces of unionism will surely win.

Sincerity

Some men merely clothe themselves with the garment of unionism so as to appear on a level with their more conscientious fellow workmen. They desire to merely seem like union men; in other words, to be mere shadows of union men. This hypocritical pretense must be eliminated, and, in its stead, must be implanted unionism that entwines the hearts and prompts action because of the benefit that organized effort is capable of producing in the ways of elevating mankind. As a trade unionist you may sometimes be criticised by men who have selfish reasons for desiring the destruction of organized labor. But never falter in your duty, and above all things, be just and honest. Do not take any unfair advantage of your employer, nor do anything unjust to him; not even

in retaliation for some wrong he might have done to you, for "two wrongs do not make a right." We can succeed much better by observing the strict rules of honesty and justice, no matter what others may do, and, even if we should fail after having been true and just, we shall at least have that sweet consolation that comes of duty well done. Be true and faithful to the principles of organized labor; be ever zealous in your efforts to swell its ranks and advance its cause, for organized labor is the hope of the laboring man. Be sincere in your purpose and the Great Ruler who "doeth all things well" will crown your efforts with success.

A Sad Truth

President Taft's laudation of organized labor during his presidential campaign, when compared with his more recent utterance regarding his probable attitude toward the organized railway employes seeking justice and equity, may appear, to the average person, as an exhibition of the most pronounced inconsistency, though in reality it but expresses in practical form the standard of modern commercial honor and integrity, which has sadly degenerated in spite of our boasted progress. The lofty principles embodied in the old-fashioned idea of "Honesty is the best and only policy worthy of consideration by all men in their business relations," under the pressure of the self-centered and self-seeking trend of the present day is regarded as passe and obsolete and not in keeping with the spirit of the age which applauds every form of petty and grand larceny committed under the guise of business and condones such crimes as conform to the general idea that successful business is merely legalized robbery.

Teddy, the strenuous, the self-styled and admitted creator of President Taft, is to-day denounced by a portion of the public press which lionized him when in office. His successor will, in turn, become the recipient of like favors from the self-same literary Judas Iscariots, who, in common with those they serve, never say what they mean or mean what they say, and whose every thought, word and action is governed, not by a Nation's welfare, but solely and alone by the question of immediate personal expediency and monetary gain.

So long as sophistry and chicanery are acclaimed attributes of latter day wisdom and genius, such feats of mental and verbal tumbling as indulged in by President Taft must be accepted as a natural sequence of a condition long tolerated by a self-hypnotized nation that stands in dire need of several more such rude but conscience awakening jolts which may eventually lead to action that will mean emancipation from its present slavish mental condition and make the American constitutional guarantee of liberty and freedom in all the term implies, something more than a mere mouthing of idle platitudes that say much and mean little.

The Western Laborer and the Union Pacific Railroad

Since the difficulty on the Harriman lines with the federated employes, the Western Laborer, a so-called trades union periodical, comes out with a column of very interesting reading, especially so for the Union Pacific officials, and all others who are opposed to

labor unions. It recalls the Union Pacific strike of nine years ago, and the gallant fight they made in that one year's battle. The editor doesn't fail to tell of the assistance the Western Laborer gave us.

The trades unionists, as a rule, appreciate a good turn, and they gave the Western Laborer all the moral and financial support possible. We remember the time when the Western Laborer appeared before the committee and asked for financial support, and it was given, but it was impossible to continue our financial assistance to the paper and finance the Union Pacific strike also. It was then that the Western Laborer ceased to be as loyal to the cause as previously.

The writer remembers that it was intimated that if we did not render the financial assistance, others would. This was considered disloyalty to our cause, and the Western Laborer was sharply criticised for the stand they had taken.

We believe the management of the Union Pacific Railroad influenced the recent article, but they should have been a little more diplomatic and cautious and not so intensely one-sided. It is too glaring to catch sensible trades unionists. The article was clipped and mailed to a great many of the employes,—possibly all of them; for what purpose, we will leave to the trade unionists to judge. We believe in being conservative, but we do not believe in surrendering our rights, nor do we believe in standing still.

The federation of crafts is as natural as it is for water to run down hill. The railroads are federated, business men are federated, and all other business and professions are federated, and we don't see why we cannot federate, and we insist upon our rights to federate as well as any other organization, and we think it ill-becoming any one who claims to be a trades unionist to allow the millionaire coterie to either influence or dictate the matter that goes into the columns of any trades union paper. We consider this article a treacherous thrust at the vitals of trades unionism.

The Federated Trades vs. The Harriman Lines

As we go to press the situation on the Harriman Lines, including the Illinois Central, is hanging in the balance. We were greatly in hopes that the Harriman officials would be willing to meet the joint committees of the Federation, and by doing so assist the General Officers in maintaining harmony between the employers and their employees. At first we believed that Mr. Kruttschnitt misinterpreted our motives when we insisted on a joint meeting, but we have since changed our minds. We believe that Mr. Kruttschnitt and other railroad magnates know full well that we can maintain discipline in the railroad shops better through the efforts of a federation than otherwise.

We believe that our arguments in San Francisco convinced Mr. Kruttschnitt and his associates. We also believe that the management knew that their arguments were without force and not convincing, but for an excuse advanced the argument that they could not recognize our federation on account of its being an illegal combination according to the Sherman Act. The edict had been issued from Wall Street that trades unionism must go or comply with the will of these masters; in fact, we were told plainly that the

board of directors had issued their instructions, therefore that it mattered not what arguments we might advance in the interests of federation, they did not intend to recognize it. It was also intimated by them that our presence there was an illegal act according to the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, and that our federated organization was an illegal combination, and if a strike was declared a prosecution would follow on the grounds that it would be in restraint of Interstate Commerce; in fact, we took it as a covert threat that if the strike occurred one set of federated officials would send to prison another set of federated officials.

In other words, a combination of Wall Street interests were in fear that a combination of employees would have the power through federation to force better conditions under which to work and a fair wage that will enable them to educate their children and live respectably.

A strange coincidence appears at this writing. A combination or federation of steel industries known as the United States Steel Corporation is now considering, and will no doubt force a reduction in wages of the employees in its shops and mills, whom they have been at least partially successful in non-unionizing, and Mr. Wickersham hasn't placed any of the members of these large illegal combinations in prison yet, to our knowledge, and it is dollars to doughnuts that he won't, notwithstanding the fact that he says he will, but at the same time gives them time enough to square themselves.

These threats of jailing high-toned criminals are getting to be a joke and we anxiously await developments. *Mr. Taft's* record in labor disputes and *President Taft's* present cabinet places trades unionists in a mighty gloomy atmosphere, and who can wonder that the patriotism of our fathers is giving way to murmurings of discontent when the law allows the extravagant rich privileges that the poor man does not have. The American spirit won't stand it much longer; the moneyed monarchy will fall, and great will be the fall thereof.

We have learned of a secret meeting of the railroad heads in Chicago and at this writing there appears in some of the papers in big scare headlines, "Railroads to Sue System Unions." "Magnates Plan Attack on Federation as Trust Under Sherman Act." We consider this a huge bluff. The Harriman lines are saying nothing; they would convey the impression that they would just as leave have a strike as not. At the same time they are sending circular letters to all of their employees and using the press as far as they can, trying in every way to intimidate their employees. We believe that the game is one that might as well be settled now as any other time. If it is in restraint of trade for men to withdraw their services from a corporation that is trying to force conditions on them that are abominable for the purpose of securing a higher standard of living, then surely the wage earners are in a deplorable position.

The management claims that we are making extravagant requests. So far as the wage question is concerned, a meeting of the joint committees could settle that question and possibly modify some of the requests and other conditions that the company thinks are extravagant, but there are other requests that cannot be modified. The physical examination, for instance; we purpose to abolish that slavish system of making an employee take off his clothing and be examined by the company's physician before going to work. We have left behind us slavery days, neither do we consider it the business of any railroad company to run down our genealogy to our grandfather's grandfather. It is none of their business what nationality we are, nor to what creed we belong. We are willing they should know who our nearest relatives are, and where they live, so in case of accident we can be cared for by them.

At this writing in some parts of this free land men are asked to give a record of their industrial life from the time they started to work, the names of foremen and

master mechanics, how long they worked for each one, and why they quit the service. Under this system men are followed by a black-list, and forced to lie and change their names to get work so as to provide for their families. The scheme is plainly to be seen and is an abomination, and we most strenuously demand its abolishment everywhere.

Organized labor is the school house in which the workers are educated, and education means better conditions, a higher moral standard of living, less hours, a stronger race morally, mentally and physically. It means a wage that will keep the working girl from placing herself under obligations to the floorwalker or manager. The eight-hour day means an education, higher ideals for the boy, and will naturally keep him away from the brothel, the saloon, and the house of ill fame; shorter hours mean a better citizenship. Justice to the working man means loyalty to the government.

The latest developments in the Harriman Lines situation are that a wire has been sent Julius Kruttschnitt, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railway Company, to the effect that unless he meets the representatives of the shop federations by Thursday noon, September 28th, the members of the federation will have permission to quit work.

This is the conclusion arrived at after repeated efforts by the international officers to get the Harriman managers to meet the federated crafts. We have done everything honorable. We can see no reasons why the federated crafts are treated with such utter contempt, as we have never shown a disposition to hold up any railroad company in our dealings with them heretofore; but on the contrary, the railroad companies have been arbitrary, they have held up the public in various ways. They have said the public be D——d. They have defied law. They have maintained national, state and municipal lobbies until it became so scandalous that the government was compelled to at least make a showing.

The public certainly understands the attitude of the railroads in the past. In the last year or two they have appealed to their employes for political support, they organized what is known as the Railway Employes and Investors Association, and then placed a couple of labor unionists at the head of this organization for a blind, and has, to a certain extent fooled the employes, but they haven't fooled all of the employes some of the time, nor have they fooled some of them all the time, nor are they going to fool any of them any longer. We still insist that we are within the bounds of reason, and expect the sympathy and co-operation of the public.

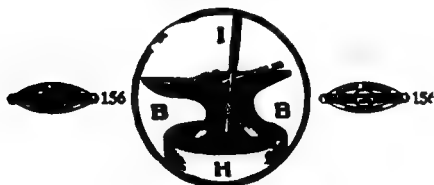
Following this Harriman trouble, reports come that the M. K. & T. Railroad are refusing to meet federated committees, and carmen are now on strike and conditions are very serious, and other crafts are in a gloomy mood on account of what they think an arbitrary stand taken by the company.

Also Kanahwa & Michigan Railroad is experiencing the same difficulty. The superintendent of motive power on the C. & E. I., after meeting the committees, insolently remarked that they had better take their proposed agreements home and frame them.

Since the refusal on the Harriman Lines to meet the federated committees, other railroads have possibly been instructed by the walking delegate of the General Managers' Association that all should refuse, and possibly at this time, when they might make political capital out of it, would scare the public and thereby gain their sympathy. The stock markets being in a shaky condition, they probably take this opportunity to lead the people up to the verge of a panic and let them review the conditions of 1907-8, and possibly with the defiant attitude of the United States Steel Corporation, the government will recede from their drastic (?) attitude toward the trusts and combinations.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



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International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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BY THE WAY.

Those who are quick to decide are un-
safe.

Money teaches a man to wish he hadn't
spent it foolishly.

**Strike on at Buffalo, New York. See
our business agent before seeking em-
ployment.**

Quit telling what a good union man you
used to be, but demonstrate what a good
union man you are today.

NOTES OF PRESIDENT KLINE'S WESTERN TRIP.

Brothers Czarnecki and Kruse are swell
entertainers. We understand they took
President Kline out and kept him out all
day without anything to eat, and they
wound up at an Italian restaurant for din-
ner. Well, who paid the bill?

Was privileged to attend a regular meet-
ing of Local No. 100 in Oakland, Cal.
and had a very pleasant social evening.
Addresses were made by Brothers
Moore, Glenn, Heischman and myself.

I attended a joint meeting of No.
168 and No. 316 in San Francisco, which
was well attended, and many of the old
wheel horses were there. Unionism in
San Francisco is a very live issue and
conditions among our craft-men are
good.

Never before in my experience have
I ever witnessed a parade such as took
place in San Francisco on Labor Day.
The number of people who took part
in that parade is estimated differently:
the antiunionists say thirty thousand,
the trades unionists say fifty thousand.
I believe there were at least forty thou-
sand in line. The blacksmiths and help-
ers made a splendid showing.

Attended the picnic at Shellmound
Park, Oakland, Cal., where President
Gompers spoke on Labor Day. He de-
livered a magnificent oration that should
be heard around the world. Mayor Mc-
Carthy also spoke. The amphitheatre
was crowded and thousands of people
were not able to hear the splendid ad-
dress.

On account of a conference with the
Metal Trades Association of San Francisco,
Brother Sandeman, our Executive Board
member, will be unable to attend our con-
vention. George is a live wire in the Iron
Trades Council of San Francisco, and has
been secretary for so many years that all
crafts feel that his presence there is very
important—almost necessary.

While waiting for the committee in
San Francisco, the General Officers took
a trip to Sacramento and addressed an
open meeting which was largely at-
tended. Sacramento has one of the
most beautiful labor temples that the
writer has had the privilege of visiting
for some time. Sacramento is the home
of Brother Mixer, President of District
Council No. 12.

At the federation meeting in San Francisco, Brothers Wilcock, of Cheyenne; Weber, of Portland; Goff, of New Orleans; Sanbourne, of Ogden; McHaffie, of Los Vegas, Nev.; May, of Houston, and Mixer, of Sacramento, were present. Brother Lomstead, of Local No. 168; Brother Jones, of No. 100, and Brother Sandeman, were frequent visitors at our meetings. President Requin, of the Federation, insisted that the speakers restrain themselves from discussing ancient history, and insisted that they speak on up-to-date themes. Secretary Scott, of the Federation, is one of the most efficient secretaries that we have ever met, and a man very much interested in the upbuilding of the Federation. Brother Sanbourne gets very eloquent when speaking, and is very much interested in present day unionism.

After leaving San Francisco, Brothers Franklin, Ryan, Buckalew and myself stopped in Los Angeles and addressed a meeting of the federation. The hall was crowded and many were not able to get in. Brother J. J. Jones, of the Boilermakers, and President of the Local Federation, acted as chairman of the meeting. Brother Jones is one of God's noble men in the labor movement, whose brain is clear and whose thoughts are expressed in words that weigh heavy. The meeting was a success and the men are alive to their own interests.

While in Los Angeles with the General Officers, we visited the McNamara brothers, Brother Bender, President of our Local Union in Los Angeles, and Brother Grow, of the Machinists. The McNamara brothers appear just as confident of being acquitted as a large majority of the people are confident of their being acquitted. While they stand face to face with you, with a clear eye and just as clear a conscience, that other man (?) called McManigal, in another part of the jail, is taken care of by the sheriff and well-groomed, and given all the necessities and luxuries. He is also given rehearsals frequently on the testimony that he is to give at the trial. The trades unionists of Los Angeles have been giving bouquets to the McNamara brothers and the others in jail, but of late the bouquets have been refused by the McNamara boys, lest too much sympathy, we presume, might be aroused. This has been called the crime of the age. Yea, verily!

Brother Bender, the President of our Blacksmiths' union, who is in jail for a supposed attempt to blow up the Hall of Records with dynamite, is looking well

and feeling fine. He was released from jail for lack of evidence. He was again arrested on the same charge. The working people of Los Angeles have ceased guessing. They don't know who will be arrested or for what cause. The General Officers on entering Los Angeles felt as though they should send for a policeman and have their baggage examined before entering the city lest they might be arrested as dynamiters.

Job Harriman, Socialist candidate for mayor of Los Angeles, we believe will be elected. Every man that works, and especially every trade unionist, regardless of political affiliation, should support Mr. Harriman. The attitude of the city government in Los Angeles is so antagonistic to the trades union movement that it is impossible for them to get a square deal, and if we can judge by the way the straws are blowing, there will be a radical change, and Mr. Harriman will clean up the city. The handwriting is on the wall. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has been weighed in the balances and found wanting. The circulation of the official organ, the Los Angeles Times, we are told, has lost its prestige with the people. Their impotent leader is evidently tired of himself and a burden to the city. It is only a matter of a short time that his grasp will loosen and he will drop off. May God hasten the day!

On my way East I stopped at Omaha and addressed a joint meeting in labor temple at night, and not all being able to get into the hall, I remained over another day and spoke to those who could not get in and also those who were working nights. From there I met the brothers of Local No. 50 in Oneil Hall and discussed the situation with them. I find everywhere the sentiment strong in favor of federation. Federation is in the air. Federation is sure to come. Railroads federate, manufacturing industries are federated, business men federate, professional men federate, clergymen federate, why should not the workers, the producers, the bone-and-sinew of the nation federate? Who opposes it? Wall street.

The one great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Strike on at Buffalo, New York. See our business agent before seeking employment.

At Breeze, Ill., the city council passed an ordinance requiring all stationery and printed matter used by the city to bear the union label.

Honesty is not only the best policy, it is the *only* policy. It is nothing for a man to boast of that he is honest; all men should be honest.

The rates agreed upon during the conference recently held at Roanoke, Va., have gone into effect September 1, 1911. One and one-half cent increase for all.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad has closed negotiations with our committee, by granting an increase of 3 cents per hour, which took effect September 1, 1911. This rate includes both Blacksmiths and Helpers. The agreement will run to 1914 so far as rates are concerned. The rules can be re-opened when found necessary.

Organized labor in Philadelphia has decided to hold a McNamara demonstration on October 12, the date on which the trial of John J. McNamara is expected to begin. There was no Labor Day parade, the unions deciding to postpone it until the latter date, when the hosts of labor will parade the streets of the "City of Brotherly Love" as a protest against the un-American act of kidnaping the McNamara brothers.

James O'Connell, International President of the Machinists' Union, will retire from office December 31, 1911. For eighteen years Brother O'Connell has been at the head of the machinists' organization and piloted it from almost obscurity to its present proportion of sixty thousand members. Brother O'Connell has been a trades unionist that we have many times consulted with and usually found his judgment could be relied upon. He is the president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. In whatever business he may embark, we wish him success.

CHILDREN WIN STRIKE.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Down in Mobile, Ala., the children are rebelling against industrial conditions and through organization have demonstrated the fact that even infants may become a power. The "newsies" have thrown down the gauntlet to a publisher and in the list have overthrown their opponent.

The little vendors of newspapers went on a strike for a better share of the profits, and conducted the controversy so well that the city commissioners have

been called upon to act as arbiters. The publisher has agreed to pay the boys five cents a week on each subscriber, but the lads want more and are prepared to convince the arbiters that six cents a week on each subscriber is not too much.

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF US.

Members of Labor Organizations Seldom Solicit Assistance from Charitable Agencies.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The Survey pays labor organizations the following compliment: "Only a small percentage of families whose heads hold membership in labor organizations come within the ken of charitable agencies. There are several reasons for this. The organized worker receives a better wage, therefore he can care for his family better than his less fortunate brother, and he can lay up something for a rainy day. A labor union represents collective ambition. The professional man forges ahead, or tries to at least, single handed. The mechanic, as a rule, can progress only with the other mechanics in the same kind of work. He can only rise as his fellow workers rise. The very banding together of persons in the same trade means foresight. It means that these workers realize individually that they must forego some liberties, give up part of their earnings in order to gain more liberty and better earnings in the end. The organized worker has not the 'what's the use?' state of mind. He has certain standards which he desires to live up to. He has certain ideals for himself and his family.

"There is a wholesome pride connected with membership in a labor organization, which leads the organized worker away from ordinary relief agencies. His union stands ready to help him in distress, his help comes as it would from brothers, from next of kin. If it becomes necessary for him to ask for more help when the resources of his organization have been exhausted, he often receives such help from individual members.

"As a matter of fact the labor organization in most cases has a strong hold upon the worker because it means much to him. He is attached to it more than he is to his church, because it takes cognizance of his present needs. With the 'Do It Now,' that we parade everywhere, has come an 'I Live Now.' The labor union is here to serve that 'Now.'"

Strike on at Buffalo, New York. See our business agent before seeking employment.

Reports
of Officers.

Anvil Echoes

Official
Notices.**REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. DOUGHERTY.**

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report left me, on the N. Y. A. & W. affair, I am glad to report that matter settled, the men voting to accept the last proposition offered by the company. I, then, in accordance to instructions, worked my way to Cleveland, Ohio, but had been there but two days when I received word to go to Quincy, Mass., where the Fore River Ship Building Company's plant is located. I arrived there and got in touch with the men and found they were having an open meeting of the Metal Trade for the purpose of getting all in line for the Eight hour day without a reduction in pay. With other International Officers, I spoke at the meeting, and there was a good gathering, but we found many faces missing. I was informed some of our men had fallen by the wayside, so, in company with Bro. Guntner, Business Agent of D. C. No. 33, we went out and visited them at their homes. They promised to get straight with the Union. Those who we were unable to see I left in the hands of the Business Agent, who promised to get after them and get them in shape.

Starting back for Cleveland, I stopped at Springfield, Mass., and, after visiting the shops and calling a meeting, I found I could not do anything with them. I then went on to Pittsfield, Mass., but there being only a few smiths in the place and most of them never intend to leave it and as one smith told me, if he could not make a living at smithing he would go farming. I told him the quicker he went farming the better. I then stopped at Syracuse, but found no change in the situation there. Quite a few of the other crafts being out on strike, we could not get our men together. I then put in Sunday at home and went on to Cleveland. I found lots of Smiths and Drop Forgers in the Forest City. I also found a good number of the Smiths who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Engineers and did not take very kindly to the Brotherhood, quite a few asking me why it was that no one from the I. B. of B. & H. had come there and tried to get them together until within the last month or so. They all seemed to think my object was to organize them and then call them out

on strike to help the Garment Workers, who have been out on strike in that town for six months, and as there is a great deal of paper talk about organized labor going out in sympathy, you could not blame them. I rented halls all over Cleveland trying to get them to attend meetings, but could only get a few at a meeting, and they wanted all the rest to join at the same time; so, after getting rid of a thousand notices I concluded it would be wise to let them think it over for a while.

Getting word there was a non-union bunch of Drop Hammer men in Schenectady, working for the General Electric, whom our men could do nothing with, they asked me to come and try my hand; so, had just got on the job when I got word from the General Secretary-Treasurer to send my report to the Journal at once, as it will be gotten out before the Convention. So, hoping the Atlanta Convention will be the Banner Convention of the Brotherhood, and with kindest regards and best wishes to all, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. J. DOUGHERTY.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT CHAS. N. GLOVER.

Chicago, Sept. 13, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me in Chicago with President Franklin, of the Boilermakers; President Bucklew, of the Machinists, and Vice-President Paquin, of the Car Men. We awaited a reply to our second letter from Mr. Krutchnitt, president of the Harriman lines.

Receiving word from local in Peru, Ind., that there was trouble in their ranks I was instructed to leave immediately for that city. Was met by a committee from the local. They had called a meeting for that night. Later was escorted to the hall by the committee and there heard that their trouble pertained to the treatment which the organized helpers on the C. & O. received from the blacksmith committee which was in Richmond before the superintendent of motive power for the purpose of getting an agreement.

Brother Eckerly was the representative from Peru, and as the helpers were the largest contributors toward paying the expenses to that conference they were disappointed to receive a report that there

would be no increase for them on the C. & O. Brother Eckerly explained as best he could that he presumed it was on account of the helpers in the other shop not being organized and so few in number that little attention was shown him when he went before the management. I was sorry to learn that Brother Eckerly had left the shop and gone elsewhere some two or three days before I arrived, as I would have liked very much to have had a full explanation of the matter. I informed the brothers at Peru that I would go to Huntington and study the situation on the C. & O. and would write them later.

While in Peru I received instructions to go to Portsmouth, Ohio, as there was trouble in the local there. I wired that local that they should call a special meeting, giving them the day of my arrival. Arriving at Portsmouth, I immediately went to the shop and met Brothers Barrett and Justice, President and Secretary of local No. 200. They informed me that a meeting was to be held that night. As they had some difficulty in getting a hall, it was 9 o'clock before the meeting was called to order. I asked every man to express his views as to the trouble, and the inference I drew from their statements was to the effect that a few blacksmiths were endeavoring to organize a local for themselves, and thereby shutting out the helper. Brother Garbett is the principal agitator of the movement, and his reasons seem to be a matter of personal prejudice, as he was recently compelled by a helper to pay a \$15.00 fine and his day's pay assessments. I understand he was instrumental in influencing the helpers who were about to apply for reinstatement to remain out of the organization. He also passed a remark to the effect that he would either have a blacksmiths' local or disrupt the existing one. I was surprised that several of the blacksmiths in that shop had permitted themselves to become influenced by this man.

As I was telling the members that Brother Garbett was overstepping his bounds in agitating a movement of this kind among his fellow workmen he and his followers became indignant and left the meeting before adjournment. This, I understand, has been their manner of showing their disapproval when things were not to their liking.

Those who remained loyal were instructed to go after the unorganized men in their shop and build up their local, regardless of all opposition.

There is much in connection with this case, and I have made a detailed report to President Kline covering same and do not deem it necessary to treat further on the

subject in this report. I remained to attend the regular meeting, and also met the foreman blacksmith, with whom I took up the existing conditions in the shop, and told him of the strife liable to be caused by Garbett if he is permitted to go through the shop and create dissension among the men, and judging from his statement, matters will be more harmonious in the future. I learned later that three members had been reinstated and two more were to follow shortly. By this it is easily seen that local No. 200 is progressing regardless of difficulties.

My next stop was at Huntington. Brother Barr, the Secretary of local No. 85, presented me to several of the blacksmiths among them Brother Davis, Secretary of the federation on the C. & O., of whom I inquired why our organized helpers were not considered in the conference the same as the boilermakers and machinist helpers were. I was informed, as before mentioned, that it was through the lack of organization among the helpers. I then requested the blacksmiths to get those helpers to a meeting the following night, which they did. At the meeting I was pleased to see such a splendid representation. I was called upon for a few remarks on the good and welfare of the local.

The next evening I attended the meeting of the helpers, which had been called at my request. After explaining to them why they did not receive an increase in pay and impressing upon them the necessity of organization, explaining that in that way we might be able to secure for them an increase in pay, I was successful in obtaining thirty-two charter members and eighteen more to be initiated at the first regular meeting.

I left for Middleport, Ohio, where Brother Smith had organized the Blacksmiths and Helpers, and had assisted in organizing the Car Men, Laborers and Machinists' Helpers. He had also organized a shop federation and drew up an agreement and presented it to the management, at which time we asked for a conference to be held on or before September 1st. We received a reply from the superintendent of the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad, informing us to take the matter up with the master mechanic, and in the event we were unable to settle with him he would then meet us. We called the federation committee and informed them of this, and as the master mechanic would not permit an international officer in on their conference the committee concluded to meet him alone.

After the adjournment of this conference the committee reported that the master mechanic informed them that the company would, under no consideration, sign

an agreement; however, that they would agree on some rules, but refused to consider the main ones. The seniority clause was one in particular that they would not consider. This clause is one which we insist upon them recognizing, as it is necessary to have it in our agreements in order to protect our fellow workers. An illustration—the day our committee closed negotiations, sixty of the heavy car repairers and their helpers were laid off. Forty-five of these had been in the service of the company from one to five years longer than those remaining at work. This goes to show what a great assistance a signed up agreement, with the seniority clause inserted, would have meant to us.

These men who were dismissed were instructed to go to the depot and draw their salary. Brother Smith and myself, hearing of this, advised them not to follow out these instructions, and we immediately wired to the superintendent and asked him for a conference. The reply stated that he would be unable to meet us until the following Wednesday, and I wish to add here, I never was compelled to pay the charges on a telegram received from a railroad official before. However, in this case, the charges were 61 cents.

We arranged to go to Charleston with the committee on the day designated. The superintendent, however, refused to meet any of the international officers. Brother Smith and I instructed the committeemen as to the course to pursue, and told them if they could not settle the matter with Mr. Lyons, the superintendent, that they request him to arrange for a conference with the president of the road at Columbus, Ohio.

Brother Kline being very busily engaged on the Harriman line proposition, and Brother Kramer looking after the Illinois Central, Rock Island and Northwestern affairs at Chicago, I was requested to return and give such assistance as I was able to.

I have nothing further to say at this writing. However, I hope to meet the brothers who will attend our convention at Atlanta in October, and will then endeavor to give a more complete report of my work during my entire term of office as Second Vice-President.

Respectfully submitted,

C. N. GLOVER,

Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 12, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My report at this time will be a rather

short one, inasmuch as the greater part of my time has been spent in Montreal, chiefly in connection with the situation existing in local No. 412, of which, for various reasons, I do not desire to say much in my report, except to say that I have been holding weekly meetings and am able to report progress. I am also able to report at this time a successful and satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations for the western schedule of the C. P. R., which took place shortly after our August Journal went to press. The committee, including Bro. Anderson, of No. 147, and Bro. Bartlett, of No. 335, and others whose names I am not familiar with, were successful in securing an increase of 3 cents per hour for blacksmiths and helpers, at all points from Fort William, Ont., to Vancouver, B. C., also some improvements in their rules. A copy of the schedule will be sent in later for publication in the Journal.

An effort is now being made to form a District Council on the C. P. R. and C. N. R., and by request of our leading locals at Winnipeg and Montreal, I have issued circulars to all points, setting forth as far as possible the necessity of such a Council, and making certain recommendations and appointments, also drafted a constitution and by-laws for their consideration. I hope this attempt to form a District organization will be successful, for it is very much needed, and we hope that it will eventually embrace every railroad in Canada.

My report this month will not be complete without referring to the very large and successfully conducted Labor Day parade, that was held here on September 4th, when some 15,000 men were in line, the larger part of whom were in uniform, and accompanied by 26 bands of music. Our men, to the number of about 150, made a very creditable showing with their attractive uniform dress of grey shirts and black caps. The weather was all that could be desired, and added much to the success of the day. Immediately after the parade disbanded our men, composed of Locals No. 274 and No. 412, assembled in their hall and held a reunion, when refreshments were served, and the assembly otherwise entertained with speeches, songs, and a band of music. In addition to this an immense picnic was held in Dominion Park, followed by a banquet at night, which was attended by the leading lights of the labor movement of Montreal, also a good representation of the city administration, including the Mayor and board of aldermen; taken altogether, this was the most successful Labor Day ever held in this city. I am informed that Toronto also had a very successful Labor Day, in which our new Local No. 318 took part and made a

very creditable showing, considering that the local is a young one, and the time of preparation very limited. They are hoping to have a much larger representation in the future.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS FLANAGAN.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 13, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Owing to uncontrollable conditions, my August report would have been late for publication; therefore, my attempt to make what reparation is at my command by beginning this report with a synopsis of last month's report.

As stated in my last report, I was in Savannah, Ga., awaiting a conference with the superintendent of motive power of the Central of Georgia Railroad relative to several grievances concerning our work on that system, to-wit: This company has lately installed several new processes to facilitate the work and lessen the expense of the output. These improvements are bichloride tempering, acetylene welding and air or hydraulic presses.

As is generally considered, all tempering and welding belong to the blacksmith's trade. It should naturally follow that any new method employed for doing this work should be installed in the blacksmith shop, where the work rightfully belongs.

But according to the opinion of the superintendent of motive power on the Central of Georgia both acetylene welding and bichloride tempering could be operated to a better advantage in the machine shop, hence he gave this work to the machinists.

The air or hydraulic presses referred to were installed to make arch bars and like work, but as we all understand it is only a matter of time until dies or forms will be made for these presses and then piece by piece the work now done by our men will find its way to these presses, our committee made this fact clear to the superintendent and informed him that our objection was not to the installing of these new processes but to the fact that the work was taken from us and given to others. The superintendent had placed a handy man on the press at 17 cents per hour doing the work that a blacksmith had been doing at 37 cents per hour.

At this point in the conference the superintendent made it plain that the primary purpose for installing these new devices was to curtail expenses, and that he would not permit the blacksmiths to dictate to him as to who should do the work. Seeing the arbitrary stand the superintendent had

taken, I appealed the matter to the general manager of the company, whereupon a meeting was arranged for the following day.

At this meeting, at which the superintendent was present, after a long drawn out argument, the superintendent finally agreed to give the blacksmiths the bichloride tempering, and all of the acetylene welding except that which would encroach upon the boilermakers' work. In other words, when acetylene was to be used on any work previously done by boilermakers they, the boilermakers, should do that work. It was also agreed that the presses referred to would be operated under the jurisdiction of the blacksmiths, and a rate placed on same to conform with the rate paid on these machines in that district. This settlement being satisfactory to the committee, I wired our general president for orders, whereupon I was sent to Richmond, Va., to represent our men in a conference with the officials of the C. & O. Railroad.

Upon arriving at Richmond I was informed by the executive board of the system federation that the president of the C. & O. at previous conference with the general officers of the organizations involved had positively refused to consider any increase whatever, stating that the company would shut the shops down in preference to granting an increase in wages.

This is such a familiar expression of railroad officials that if ever I meet one who fails to mention something about "closing the shop," especially when the men are asking for an increase in pay, I shall really think that he is either not an up-to-date official or else he has forgotten that very essential part of his argument, which he uses to frighten the men, "Closing down the shops," and I would say that the sooner our men adopt the tactics of other tradesmen in cases like this and give the officials to understand that the shops may be closed down, if necessary, the sooner we will receive the recognition enjoyed by others and the rates we are entitled to.

It is about time that our members in some localities at least should awaken to their strength and ability and not be so easily "satisfied." (Another familiar expression of the railroad officials when speaking of our rates.)

However, after a week's conference we succeeded in getting 2 cents per hour flat increase on the C. & O., besides bringing the rates of the C. & O. of Indiana, a newly acquired road, up to the rates of the C. & O. proper; in addition to this, I went over our rates with the superintendent, who acknowledged that they were somewhat low and agreed to take the matter up with the chairman of the District Council and ad-

just same. All this, and the shops never shut down! Think of it!

I was next ordered to Baltimore, there to meet Brother Roy Horn, fifth vice-president, to see what could be done in the way of reorganizing the B. & O. at that city. As Brother Horn has reported in full in the September Journal concerning the work done at that time, I will not take any more space than is necessary in going over this work, except to say that while things did not appear so encouraging at that time, I think there is a different feeling in Baltimore now, for upon my return to that city I had the pleasure of finding a few men who were anxious to return to the folds of our organization, but as I could not spare any further time just then I gave their names and addresses to Brother Wherley, who will attend to their wants. I also had a talk with Brother Eichelberger of the A. F. of L. and Brother Henderson of the machinists, both of Baltimore, who are looking after the organizing of the shop trades on the B. & O., and both seem confident of reporting a creditable organization in the near future. Pending the meetings at Baltimore I visited Philadelphia and took in the situation of the Baldwin locomotive works strike in that city.

This affair has been exploited to such an extent that to go into details would be repeating what the crafts are already familiar with, but in visiting this scene, which cannot fail to call forth one's sympathy and a strong desire to relieve our members of their trials; this case also cannot fail to awaken the deepest admiration for the true American spirit depicted here—as shown in the staunch, noble, loyal, generous, long-suffering characters found among our members; and for their untiring, unselfish, earnest, devoted, and most efficient business manager, Brother John M. Tobin, of Philadelphia, who knew no rest, was oblivious to all personal interests, and would recognize no interest only where his men were concerned—and not till nature laid him upon a bed of illness, through her resentment at being overtaxed, both physically and mentally, from the burden he was compelled to carry in behalf of his comrades in trouble, would he consent to take the rest he so much needed.

While at Philadelphia I visited the shops of the B. & O. in company with Brother Tobin and talked to the smiths relative to their joining our Philadelphia local. A meeting of all crafts was later arranged and from information received the smiths and helpers of the B. & O. were in attendance and promised to join the local.

As a meeting of the general presidents of the crafts involved in the Philadelphia trouble was called for August 9th at Phila-

delphia, I decided to attend the meeting both to ascertain the decision arrived at relative to the strike and to discuss matters pertaining to our craft in the Southeast with our General President, after which I visited New York City, as I had learned that the B. & O. interest in that city had several smiths and helpers in their employ who were not members of our organization. While at New York City I attended a meeting of our local there, at which the "standing room only" sign was displayed long before the hour for opening the meeting had arrived. It was the occasion of obligating the members of old Defender local No. 1, of New York, into our organization as Defender local, No. 17, I. B. of B. and H., and the installing of their officers. Brother Kline did the act in the best manner possible, which was appreciated by all in attendance, after which I addressed the meeting relative to the amount of good that can be obtained by all our members working in unity toward the same end. All present seemed to enjoy the talks of Brother Kline and myself, and before closing the meeting a committee was appointed to entertain us the rest of the evening, which they did to perfection.

There seems to be quite a number of smiths and helpers in New York, including those referred to at the B. & O., who are not lined up, and to show that No. 17 is on the job from the start, they voted to reduce their initiation fee for a period of three months in order to encourage these men to get into line. I spoke to Brother Brereton, the business agent of New York and vicinity, and he feels certain that since all the differences between the two organizations have been settled, these men will be (within the allotted time) holding paid up cards in No. 17.

When leaving New York City I interested myself again in the work at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and while at the latter city I receive word that the Central of Georgia was preparing for a meeting with the management relative to a new agreement and an increase in wages. As the superintendent of the Central of Georgia had not lived up to the agreement he made with me, concerning our work, I was ordered to attend this conference. Leaving Baltimore for Savannah, I stopped en route at Rock Mountain, N. C., and at Florence, S. C., where I found our locals at both places in tiptop condition and everything working smoothly.

Arriving at Savannah I met the members of our District Council and attended the conference with the general superintendent of the Central of Georgia railroad. While the settlement reached at this conference was not just what I expected it

would be, the members expressed themselves as being satisfied for the time being, and therefore signed the contract with a thirty-day clause, a copy of which I forwarded to the general office for publication in this month's Journal. Besides receiving 2½ cents per hour flat increase for all men on the Central of Georgia, all the lower rated men had their rates raised, in some cases amounting to 9 cents per hour increase.

My work was now finished on this system, but Labor Day being near at hand and as our local at Savannah had made such extensive preparations for this, I heartily accepted their invitation to participate in the celebration.

The day was a grand success. Nearly every local in the city was represented with a large membership in the parade. The painters, machinists and blacksmiths drew first, second and third prizes, respectively. Although the blacksmiths were awarded only the third prize, it was the general opinion that the blacksmiths' float, which represented a miniature blacksmith shop in full working order, even to the steam hammer, should have received first prize.

As per orders, I left for New Orleans, stopping at Weyerross, Mobile and Whistler, where I found all our members contented and everybody working for the betterment of the craft.

At New Orleans everybody is on his mettle owing to the arbitrary stand taken by the Southern Pacific and the Illinois Central officials concerning the conference asked for by the federation of the systems. However, I am in hopes that everything will turn out for the best and be able to report results in our next journal.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. FLANAGAN,

Fourth Vice President.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

September 13, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Leaving Washington, Ind., where I was at the time I wrote my last report, I came to St. Louis, from which, my home city, I had been absent, with the exception of a few days in May, since March 5th.

Since I have arrived here, I have assisted Bro. J. W. Hartbeck, Business Manager of District Council No. 31, in his work and also in the case of Local No. 188, which is composed of Carriage and Wagon Smiths and Helpers that I organized here in 1907, when I was Business Manager of District Council No. 31, and later reorganized in the spring of 1910. The members of this local have always been op-

posed to our organization, and had been a dissatisfied lot of men at all times, although their conditions are much better than they were before we organized them. They do not seem to appreciate it, and have notified us that they have joined the International Union of Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, which organization has a rate of dues of 50 cents per month, which, in my opinion is the real reason they prefer to belong to it. They do not seem to realize that the organization they have gone into is very weak and has no standing in most of the large cities.

When Bro. Hartbeck and myself talked with these men in the shop where they work they informed us that the organization had been started with the Wood Workers, and they had then made application to become members, and did so; although they failed to notify our organization of their intention, or pay up their dues, of which some of them are in arrears. This is a direct violation of the agreement that was signed in Washington, D. C., on April 19th, 1911, by Genl. President J. W. Kline, First Vice-President W. J. Dougherty and E. J. Ryan, member of our General Executive Board; also by Wm. Mabball and L. F. Mairie, of the above organization; also Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

We have protested, and so far succeeded in preventing the delegates of the new organization being seated in the allied Brewery Trades Council, they having made application to that body, as the members of Local 188 are employed in the Anheuser-Busch Brewery.

I have made a report of this case to the general office, and would not be surprised if it should finally have to be referred to the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

Conditions in St. Louis and District 31 are fair, except trade is dull in this vicinity at present, and although Bro. Hartbeck has worked as hard as any man could to induce them to do so, there is one large shop here, where we have a good many suspended members who refuse to pay the reinstatement fee.

As this is my last report before the Atlanta Convention, I hope every Union that possibly can, will have delegates there, in order to secure as good laws as it is possible for us to get.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

Strike on at Buffalo, New York. See our business agent before seeking employment.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER TEGTMEYER.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report I have kept busy working about Chicago, trying to find employment for men who were not working, and reminding those that fell in arrears that it was time to come to the meeting and square up. I tell them if they cannot come up themselves I would take the due book and money to the secretary of the local that he belonged to and have the book stamped up. In my travels I took in all the suburbs around Chicago, such as Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, Kensington, State Line, Blue Island, Chicago Heights, Evanston and South Chicago, and found most all the shops quiet, only in a few instances that they were what we may term busy. It is not only so in our line of work, but all the trades, in fact any kind of work is very slow and some of our men are working short time and some are working at other occupations with small pay. It makes it hard for them to support a family, keep up their dues, and accordingly the first thing they neglect is their dues, then it seems a whole lot to pay, consequently they let themselves drift along till they become expelled, according to the constitution. It keeps me busy trying to keep some in line, and the shops not very busy, it is hard to get any more to sign up with unions that have not had an agreement with us before, although I am pleased to report that I secured a hot stamp agreement since my last report, also a wage and shop rules agreement with Funk Brothers Mining Tool Company, in Chicago Heights, and expect to sign up another hot stamp agreement with this firm in a few days. This firm pays a higher rate of wages to their men than any other mining tool concern that I know of and will pay more if their competitors are compelled to pay a better rate than they are paying at present. So I hope the men that we have employed in those other shops wake up and get busy when they put in their next demands and ask for a fair rate of pay.

In my travels about this city I found a man running a fire for a building that is to be erected and getting 38 cents per hour for doing that work, while his helper was getting 20 cents per hour. That was certainly fine for the contractor, as the scale on building jobs is 62½ cents per hour for the smith and 50 cents per hour for the helper, and has been for a number of years. Why men will take jobs and work for such a rate is more than I can understand. I went right after the foreman on the job. He promised to have union men on that

work and pay the rate. The next day they found that it would be necessary to drive pile on this job. Accordingly there will be no work for a smith till the piles are driven, which will take a month or six weeks.

I was called to act on the Civil Service board to assist in going over the papers of the helpers' examination, which was held recently. There were forty-eight papers to go over. The examiners worked together in harmony and thereby accomplished a lot of work in a short time. Thirty-nine out of the forty-eight that took the examination passed. I was called on to act for the smiths and helpers that were employed in the city water department, as the entire shop was closed down, for what reasons no one seemed to know. I first went to the secretary of the Civil Service board. He seemed not to know much about the case, so I went to Mr. Miller, who is in full charge of that department. All he could tell me was that he received his orders from Mr. Baker, the assistant engineer. I went to him. He was busy and the chief clerk informed me it was caused by the overcost of production. I then went to Mr. McGinn, the commissioner of public works. He informed me that as there was not any special or particular work to be done, they were only throwing away a lot of good money to keep the shop open, but as soon as they got it so arranged that the work could be put out more reasonably, then they expected to open up again, but did not know just when, or how many would be put to work. He said I should call again, giving the time and day, then he would be able to give me a more specific or definite answer. The next day the I. B. of B. and H. was called up and requested to inform all their men to report for work the next morning. I got in touch with the majority and they saw some, so nearly every one was on the job the next morning. So now all is well again.

I have been successful in placing some of our members to work since the last report. Have visited some large local every meeting night and sometimes two locals in one night. Taking into consideration the conditions that exist, the number not working, etc., the locals are in fairly good shape.

EDW. TEGTMEYER.

Members of labor organizations in Miami, Fla., and Mound City, Ill., have triumphed in the political arena. In the former city the possessor of a union card has been elected mayor of the city, and the members have elected two aldermen to assist him in looking after the best interests of the community. In the latter city a union man has been honored by the citizens and placed in the mayor's chair.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER ADAM LANGE.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.,

Dear Sir and Brother:—My last report left me on the 14th of August still taking an active part in the Metal Trades campaign in this vicinity and assisting Brother J. H. Tapken in his work in the district.

On August 19th the Metal Trades arranged for a meeting at Wheeling, West Virginia. Getting there early in the morning with Brother C. E. David, Special Organizer of Machinists, we visited the different shops, inviting the men of the different crafts to attend this meeting in the evening, also placed hand bills up in different parts of the town with the Machinists of this Local, and I can truthfully say that if the membership of this Local of Machinists can bring it about, Wheeling would be a Union town to a man, no matter what his calling may be. The meeting in the evening was well attended by all crafts excepting the Blacksmiths, they having only two at the meeting, and they are going to make an effort to enthuse the Blacksmiths to get organized. The Chairman of the meeting was Brother Wm. Shaw, Business Agent of the Machinists, who introduced the speakers. Robert McGrath, of the Patternmakers; Brother C. E. Daud, Machinists, and myself are going back to Pittsburgh to attend a parade committee meeting Sunday afternoon, it being decided that the Metal Trades would parade in a body and lead the procession.

On September 25th, having previously been informed that a union of shovel-makers was to be organized at Charleroi, Pa., of the Hussey-Binns Shovel Co., I made it my business to be there. I attended with Brothers Thos. Flynn and Wm. Burke, Organizers of A. F. of L., who installed a Federal Union of A. F. of L. I am of the opinion that these men are eligible to the I. B. of B. and H. and I will submit this question for our General President to take up with the A. F. of L., as to jurisdiction, as I understand there is an agreement with the company to furnish them a label or a hot stamp to place on tools of this kind.

Have been working to get the Smiths and Helpers of the B. & O. R. R., at Glenwood shops to get busy, but without desired results.

On Wednesday I tendered my resignation as a Special Organizer of this District to take effect at once, but have it in very good shape for my successor, or for Brother Tapken. I have taken the position as a foreman.

ADAM LANGE,

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER ANDERSON.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 31, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Dear Sir:—Since my last report I have worked alternately between the Twin Cities.

On the first of the month I visited all the railroad shops in Minneapolis, especially to advertise an open meeting to be held the 4th of the month. I spent considerable time at the Cedar Lake shop of the M. & St. L. road. Was introduced to the foreman, Mr. Kristianson, who is a very highly respected foreman, and he treated me very courteously while I was there. An incident happened shortly before I came in the shop which is worth mentioning. A helper who previously worked in this shop, but quit his job rather than join the union, came back looking for a job. There was a vacancy, but the shop committee, knowing this man's disposition, went to him, made him sign an application and collected his initiation fee in full, after which he was allowed to go to work. This makes the Cedar Lake shop a thoroughly organized shop, and while these brothers now employed stay on the job it will always stay organized.

The open meeting held on the evening of the 4th was fairly well attended; all the standpatters of No. 73 were present and several non-members. The meeting was presided over by Brother Nels Johnson, President of Local No. 73, and after some remarks by him I was called on, and I tried to impress upon the audience the necessity of our craft being thoroughly organized in order to hold what we already have gained as well as to get still better concessions from employers.

After my remarks Brother Moyer, a member of the stationary engineers, was called upon and he gave a very impressive speech on trade unionism in general, which was highly appreciated. After this speech remarks were made by members of No. 73 and after the meeting six applications were received, with a prospect for more in the near future. On the following Monday I visited the Milwaukee shops in Minneapolis, as the helpers there are very poorly organized, and with the assistance of the blacksmiths and the helpers who belong all helpers were gathered together at the noon hour and I had a talk with them and secured five applications. I attended the regular meeting of No. 73 on the 8th. The meeting was not very well attended, but was very interesting. Three initiations of new members and eight or nine applications pending.

St. Paul railway circles have been very slack of late. The N. P. shops went on short time on July 17; however, they work eight hours per day, six days per week. The Great Northern started the month by eight hours per day, five days per week, and a great reduction of force, and this did not seem to be enough, so they reduced it to four days a week, and this is in force at this writing.

I have made a special effort to organize a new local of carriage and wagon smiths and helpers, also machine smiths and helpers, but for some reason it seems almost impossible to get those men in the locals we have already, and therefore I thought it would be worth while to try to get them into a local of their own. I arranged for open meetings for this purpose, advertised these meetings by distributing the organizing matter sent out by the general office, also by personal solicitation. A meeting was held on the evening of the 17th, which was well attended, but we could not get a start on that night, so I arranged for another meeting on the 19th, and on that date a local was started with twenty charter members. Too much credit cannot be given to members of No. 43 and No. 300 for their effort in helping me along with this work, and especially Brother Hanrahan and Brother Foss, who have spent all of their leisure hours in bringing this work to a successful issue. I have several more promises of men who will join in with them in this new local at their next meeting, which will be held September 2.

I have spent considerable time in contract shops in Minneapolis, but have not got to a head at this time, but hope to be able to report good progress in my next report. In reference to railroad circles in this city, the N. P. adopted the same plan as the G. N., namely, four days per week. The Omaha has posted notices of eight hours, five days per week, from the first of September. This reduction of hours hampers the organization of railroad men considerably at this time, but the outlook of crop conditions is fair in the Northwest and the railroads must haul the grain and this curtailing cannot, therefore, last very long, in my opinion.

I also wish to state that Locals No. 43 and No. 300 have elected very able men to represent their locals at the convention this fall: Brother Hanrahan will represent No. 43 and Brother Charles Bauer will represent No. 300, and if every local elects such material the convention will be a great success.

Respectfully submitted,

A. O. ANDERSON,
Special Organizer.

REPORT OF W. J. EVANS, SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My report is short this month as I have not been on the road but I trust to be at our Thirteenth Bi-Ennial Convention at Atlanta, Ga.

The Boilermakers' trouble, as reported in my last report, has taken a turn in our favor and I think we can come to an understanding, we still have a Committee working on it.

I am pleased to say we had a visit from President Samuel Gompers and Legislative Committeeman, Brother Hamilton.

A joint committee composed of blacksmiths, carpenters, miners, smelters, engineers, etc., which lasted four hours over the granting of a charter to the W. F. of M., with jurisdiction over all employed around mines, mills and smelters.

Brother Gompers told us it was out of his power to do anything just now, but would take it up as soon as possible with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. Your humble servant happened to be chairman of the reception committee from the central labor body and we gave Brother Gompers a good time while in Butte.

We met for the purpose of forming a Federation of Trades similar to that on the Harriman lines, to be composed of all shopmen on the Northern Pacific system. Delegates from Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Helena, Livingstone, Billings, St. Paul, Brainerd, Staples and Duluth gathered here. Thomas Van-Lear, the Minneapolis leader, is attending the meeting. They have drawn up a constitution and by-laws of the organization. In an interview here Mr. Van Lear and other delegates declared that this has been contemplated for some time and they have only now succeeded in getting a meeting here. The organization is an amalgamation of railroad employes, and we believe will prevent many strikes.

Butte Local No. 456 is very much interested in the McNamara trial and has donated \$50.00 to the fund as well as sold many McNamara buttons.

We had a grand labor day in Butte. People turned out by the thousands to witness the parade. Our Local Union No. 456 carried off third prize, which was \$25.00, and I feel sorry to say half of our members did not turn out.

Hearing our General President Kline is coming through Salt Lake on his way to

Chicago, I have been instructed to wire or write to him and get him to come to Butte, the Big Local No. 456 wants to see him in the worst way. We have trouble and we need his assistance here.

Hoping I can catch him in Salt Lake, I am,

Yours fraternally,

WM. J. EVANS,

Seventh Vice-President.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 237.

NOTICE.

Editor Journal: Diligent inquiry is being made by Local No. 237, for Thomas Thomas, who left Liverpool on June 24th, on the Cunard ship *Muritania*, and landed him in New York, and has not been heard from since, with the exception of the New York police, who have investigated and claim that he arrived in Chicago on or about July 3. We think it strange if he came to Chicago that he did not come to this place.

His description is as follows: Height, 5 feet 5 inches; weight, 160 lbs.; baldheaded; eyes grey, he is of a very nervous disposition and a very quick walker. His card is No. 28,233. Any information about him will be gladly received by his son, Thomas Thomas, No. 205 E. Park street, Anaconda, Mont., or by T. P. Fitzpatrick, Recording Secretary of No. 237.

TO THE UNION MAN.

One hears from non members who are asked to join the union, "There is no use for me to join the union; I get as good wages and work the same number of hours as union men do; I'm satisfied with my condition, for I gain nothing by joining the union." To an intelligent man who must listen to such sophistry it certainly is disgusting, but we must take up his false reasoning to show his error.

That the non-union man is enjoying the same conditions as the union man is enjoying, is because the union secured those conditions. Those non-unionists who are working nine and eight hours a day are enjoying it because of the fact that it was the unions who fought and championed the shorter workday. The same is true of the wages received.

What! No union ever secured for you the hours and wages? You say you are man enough to get it yourself? I doubt it, and will show you.

Suppose there was no union of our craft in the country. Do you think you would

work nine or eight hours a day at the wages you receive? Not much. You wouldn't be so independent, but you would be afraid to ask for a shorter workday, afraid to ask for more pay; for you, as an individual, don't amount to a row of pins in the eyes of the employer, so you get turned down. Should you get a raise in wages, it is only temporary, or given to you because you are a "rusher," set the speed for the other men—so you really get a raise at the expense of the other men.

The individual is lost sight of, he counts for nothing; it is the collectivity of the men in the different unions that has made it possible for the men at the trade, union and non-union, with but few exceptions, to enjoy what you now have. Are you not satisfied that not you, but the unions, are the factor that has made the conditions as they are, rather than any other factor?

Now then, since it is the union that has directly and indirectly brought the conditions you enjoy, you have only reaped the benefit of what the union men have secured, who have financed, fought and sacrificed their time and family comforts. What have you done to bring this about? Nothing! All you have done was to reap the benefit, and you are like a leech on the human body. Do you call that manhood? Have you no spark of manhood in you and say, "Yes, I've enjoyed the benefit organized labor has obtained without contributing one penny, but I'll resolve to do my share to help the cause of unionists by becoming an active member"?—The Amalgamated Journal.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Of the American Federation of Labor Given Below.

1. The abolishment of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text-books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
4. A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.

7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.

8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.

9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.

10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.

11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.

13. The passage of antichild labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.

14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.

15. Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all cities.

16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.

17. Continued agitation for the public bath systems in all cities.

18. Qualifications in permits to build, of all cities and towns that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.

19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

20. We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks.

The above is a partial statement of the demands which organized labor in the interest of the workers—aye, of all the people of our country—makes upon modern society.

Higher wages, shorter workday, better labor conditions, better homes, better and safer workshops, factories, mills and mines. In a word, a better, higher and nobler life.

Conscious of the justice, wisdom and nobility of our cause, the American Federation of Labor appeals to all men and women of labor for its achievement.

More than two million wage-earners who have reaped the advantages of organization and federation appeal to their brothers and sisters of toil to unite with them and participate in the glorious movement with its attendant benefits.

There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 118 international trade unions with their 27,000 local unions; 36 state federations, 537 central labor bodies and 650 local trade and federal labor unions having no internationals.

A TWILIGHT SONG.

I am weary tonight with the toils of the world,

And I'm longing for quiet and rest;

I would fly far away to the land of sweet dreams,

Come, dear love, let me lean on your breast.

For you are the dearest and all that I crave,

When the shadows of life linger long;

Come bless me tonight with your soothing caress,

Come sing me to sleep with your song.

For oh, love, you are dearer than all the proud earth,

And I know you are waiting for me;

And no matter how oft I may vex you to tears,

You will guide my frail bark o'er the sea.

When the tempest is threatening, the clouds hanging low

And the winds and the waves beating strong,

O, why should I fear, love? You rule o'er them all,

And rock me to sleep with your song.

So come, love, and bless me tonight with your song,

For I am weary and craving for rest.

While the curtains of twilight are gathering fast,

Let me lean and find peace on your breast.

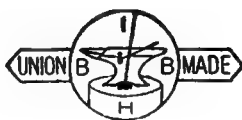
For you are the dearest and all that I want,

When the shadows of life linger long;

Come bless me tonight with your soothing caress,

Come sing me to sleep with your song.

—Contributed.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all
Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

News from
our Local
Unions.

Correspondence

Let's hear
from all.

TO THE BROTHERHOOD FROM LOCAL NO. 406.

Dear Brothers:—It is a common thing to pick up a Journal and find articles in our contracts with the different railroad companies which I consider is detrimental to the Blacksmith's craft, and that is none other than that which specifies the length of time a promoted helper shall serve on a fire before he is considered a full-fledged Blacksmith. This may not meet with the approval of all of you, but it seems to me that if we ever expect to reach the top and receive the top scale of wages as we are entitled to receive, we have got to limit the number of days or hours that a man or boy has got to serve on a fire before he is recognized by this Brotherhood as a full-fledged Blacksmith. Some of our contracts read like this: "A helper promoted to a fire is to be allowed helper's pay for the first six months, and 2½ cents increase every six months until he has received the rate of the fire on which he is employed."

In some cases the promoted helper would reach the rate of said fire in a period of two years or even less time. In other words, such shops are turning out two Blacksmiths where they should only turn out one. In other cases, a helper, after serving two years straight time as helper, can become a competent Blacksmith in a period of three years. Don't get it into your head that I am a knocker, and that I have got it in for the helper. Not me! I believe that helpers should be promoted to Blacksmiths and should have some consideration for the experience he has over the regular apprentice, but let that consideration be in the way of compensation in money. I have had the honor to draw up contracts and with the help of others get them signed up by the railroad officials, and in all cases they want to give the helper the benefit of one year of his time and that was when I would be on the job. In one case the management had such a clause in the Boilermakers and Coppersmiths' contract and for that reason he wanted the Blacksmiths to have the same, but that kind of dope did not go with me. Helpers had to serve four years or they did not promote any, and you can bet we made it four instead of three.

In reading over our last Journal, I find an article like this:

Rule 36. "Any helper wishing to become a Blacksmith shall serve two straight years in the blacksmith shop before entitled to

a fire, and if willing to take his stand in number with the apprentice clause, may do so at these rates. Rates to start at the forge, 15 cents per hour and 2½ cents raise every twelve months until he has served thirty months."

This Article or Rule will be found in our contract with the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Now suppose this road employs forty Blacksmiths and has three shops, allowing them one apprentice for the shop and one for every five Blacksmiths, they should make fifty-five Blacksmiths in twenty years but under this rule, they will make eighty-eight Blacksmiths in the same length of time, which is thirty-three more than should be turned out. It will be well for you to just think of it for a few moments and then you can understand why we have so many Blacksmiths unemployed.

I have not said half what I would like to say, but will have to stop or else there will not be room in the Journal. This is one thing that should be taken up in our convention and threshed out to the satisfaction of all concerned. I would like to hear from others on this subject.

Yours for the success of our grand old Brotherhood,

A MEMBER.

FROM LOCAL NO. 333.

Buffalo, Sept. 6, 1911.

Editor Journal: Just a few lines in regard to Local No. 333. I believe that a few lines from Queen City will not go amiss and will probably be appreciated by the brothers at large in view of the fact that we are the only local in Buffalo possessed of great talent. We have a "quartet" of members composed of Brothers Dean, Moroney, Boalch, Christopher, Adelman, Caney, Forderer, Marricario, Silver, Woods, Kalwa, Kelley, Woltz, Kinny, Hackett, Prout, Smith, Fishholz, Dewees, Murray, Koltz, Passow and Dollner, which won two prizes at picnics. Brother Caney is leader.

Local No. 333 is getting along fine. We do have large meetings. We are sorry to announce that Brothers Desfield, Hackett and Rosneart are not well. They are in the hospital. Brother Pat Lynch, President of Local No. 336, Dunkirk, was at our meeting August 25 and spoke on the good of the order, which was listened to with great interest. He is on a vacation.

Brother Henry Schoemacher, of local

No. 128, went to Milwaukee with the German Alliance Singing Society and after the parade he and seven other members went out seeing the city in an automobile, and when about 50 miles from the city they broke down and Brother Schoemacher, who was at the wheel, did not know what to do, so they had to hire a farmer and a team of old mules to draw them back to the city. He said that if it was in Buffalo they could have walked back, but he did not like the ride in the old hay wagon. But he got back to Buffalo O. K.

Local No. 333 has the champion bowler in East Buffalo, Brother Dean. We all attended the District Council No. 38 picnic and were glad to see Brother Moroney's wife win a parasol and Brother Schultz's wife a hand-painted bowl. Also Brothers Koltz and Casey won prizes.

At our meetings you can hear our financial secretary hollering for the 1911 day's pay assessment; also our business agent. It is like pulling teeth to get it from some of them.

With good luck to the General Office from Local 333. There is no doubt but that when Brother Powers has time enough he will send his much-needed letter for the next issue.

Don't forget your day's pay, boys. Success to all! Yours truly,

HANK DEAN.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 455.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 1, 1911.

Editor Journal: Benefit features in connection with trades unions would have a great deal of influence in attracting and holding members. The prospect of relief in case of old age, out of work or sickness is a great incentive to those who may be in need of assistance. After paying into a relief fund, and the funds begin to accumulate, they naturally feel as though they have a claim and a share in that fund.

Benefits always have a tendency to strengthen the bonds of a union or other society. Organizations without funds are very likely to go to pieces after an unsuccessful strike. The combination of high dues and low benefits would be the best for this purpose. Locals having a large fund are very likely to contribute to union brothers who may be out on strike. With benefit features we could impress on the minds of those who are not with us the good that can be derived through the union along this line. There are now about seventy-eight unions in this country which pay a death benefit. Against the death benefit feature you will find little

opposition. While membership entitles to death benefit in some unions, it is regulated by length of time of continuous membership in others. The system of paying an increased amount of benefit according to continuous membership has a tendency toward holding members in a union.

There are but nine unions who write contract policies with members of their union, and while this kind of insurance is compulsory in some unions, it is optional in others. The length of membership required to become entitled to a death benefit is usually six months to one year, while in some unions members are entitled to death benefit immediately upon joining. This is usually done in those unions which secure the amount of death benefit by assessment. The funeral benefit is the easiest of all benefit features of adjusting. It is also the easiest of benefits to establish and administer. There are seven unions which provide for the death of a member's wife, and one union has provision for the death of a widowed mother of an unmarried member of the union.

You will notice that members forfeit their right to the death benefit feature by becoming in arrears for dues for a stated period previous to the time of death. Members also forfeit their right of benefit when death is caused by intemperance, debauchery or immoral conduct.

When comparing expenditures of unions it has been figured that it required about six per cent of the total expenditures of eighty-nine unions who paid the death benefit. The total amount paid for death benefits in one year in seventy-eight unions was over \$5,000,000. This amount was paid for the death of over 9,000 members and 1,351 wives of members and thirty-one mothers of members. There are about one hundred and twenty-five international unions in the United States, and eighty-nine of these unions pay death benefits. There are thirty-six unions which do not pay the death benefit, and the I. B. of B. and H. is one of those thirty-six. So let us get in with the majority and help a good cause along.

Yours truly,

JOHN F. MUELLER,
No. 455.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 1.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7, 1911.

Editor Journal: As this will be the last chance to get in the Journal before the general convention, I want to say that Atlanta expects every local to "do its duty" and send a full representation to be with us at that time. All classes of our people

are joining with us to help make you welcome and make you feel glad that you came.

You will be greeted by our Governor and Senator-elect, Hoke Smith; by our Mayor and other prominent citizens, as well as by some of the members of the first blacksmiths' union organized.

We are all very proud of President Kline in the way he is handling the trouble on the Harriman lines and the manner in which he is being looked up to by the other labor leaders. He is unquestionably one of the strongest men in the labor movement today and I firmly believe that he is one of the very few men who can fill the shoes of that grand old man, Gompers, whenever the time comes for them to be filled, which I sincerely hope is a long, long, time off.

Once more we ask that all come who can! Bring your wife and daughter (sons won't be barred), take off your coats, hang up your hats, proceed to cuss the cat and make yourself at home.

Yours very truly,

C. T. SMITH,

President Local No. 1.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 299.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 10, 1911.

Editor Journal: Having just returned from England after a visit of a little over two months will say I did not find things the way I expected to as there is very little change in the last twenty-eight years. They seem to be on a standstill in lots of things. Although I had been away twenty-eight years a few improvements such as the street cars are changed from horse car to electric cars and in the ship yards they have the latest improvements in machinery there, but as for building it is on a standstill. There is a big improvement in the ships now that cross the ocean, when you can cross in four and one-half days, and when I crossed in 1883 it took us twelve days. The large ships are a wonder to travelers nowadays.

I enjoyed myself very well while I was in England. I was at Liverpool, Birkenhead, New Brighton and Blackpool and on my return I stopped off in Chicago to pay a visit to the general office, and will say to the Brotherhood at large I was well paid for same, as I saw the way our big general secretary and treasurer keeps the books and records of the union, which is a credit to any organization, and it will be worth while for any of the brothers going that way to stop in and see for themselves. I would never have understood myself what a big task that is if I had not seen for myself. I see by the September Journal

Brother Kramer has become a grandpa. Good for him; long may he live.

Arriving home I find things in a very bad shape. I had just got to work when the railway company laid off about half the men and at this writing we have only six fires running, and four days after they laid the men off the company posted a notice saying commencing Sept. 6, 1911, we would work nine hours per day and six days a week. Wonder what this does mean. It seems like a scheme on the part of the railway company.

On Labor day our union turned out in parade and won first prize for best appearing local in parade. The prize was \$100. Good for No. 299.

Our president, G. B. Sanbon, is at San Francisco on the advisory board for the Oregon Short Line at this writing and we hope things will turn out for the best.

With our very best wishes for all, I am
Yours fraternally,

EDWIN PEAKE.

District Councils.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 12.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 1, 1911.

Editor Journal: Since I submitted my last report to you I have been very busy. I have sent letters (in regard to the blacksmiths and helpers desiring a change in our wage schedule and agreement) to all of the advisory board members of our crafts. As prearranged they were to forward them to their respective managers so that they would receive them on the first of July. In reply to my letter I received communications from the following managers:

Mr. J. F. Graham of the Oregon & Washington Navigation Company; Mr. J. F. Dunn of the Oregon Short Line; Mr. C. E. Little of the Union Pacific and Mr. Small of the Southern Pacific, all of them stating that they would be pleased to meet the blacksmiths and helpers as heretofore. Mr. Dunn of the Oregon Short Line set a date to meet us as heretofore on August 5th.

I answered all of their communications, stating that they would have to meet the blacksmiths and helpers in joint conference with the other crafts or not meet them at all.

The advisory board members of the Southern Pacific met Mr. Small, the general manager, and he told them that he could not meet them jointly. They then asked for permission to see Mr. Calvin, which was granted. The committee met Mr. Calvin and he stated to them that

there would be no change in agreement and no raise of wages at this time and that if the men caused any trouble it would fall on their own heads and the heads of their families, and said furthermore that if on returning to their respective places of work they caused any disturbance among the employees the trouble would fall on them.

I received communications from the advisory board members of the rest of the systems that they had also been refused a joint conference. It had been prearranged at the convention in Salt Lake City that in case the advisory boards on their respective systems were refused a joint conference, the matter was to be placed in the hands of the general presidents of the different crafts affiliated with the Federation to have them take the matter up with Mr. Kruttschnitt in Chicago. At the same time a vote was to be taken over the entire system so that we would be prepared to take action at once in case our general officers could not get a conference with Mr. Kruttschnitt. After considerable delay Brother Kline got an interview with Mr. Kruttschnitt, who consented to meet the general officers of the different crafts in San Francisco on Friday, Sept. 1st.

The general officers met Mr. Kruttschnitt and he refused to meet the crafts as a joint body. As there were only five members of the general advisory board in San Francisco for the general officers to confer with, and not feeling justified in taking action until they could confer with the balance of the members of the general advisory board, they called a meeting of the general advisory board to meet in San Francisco on Sept. 8th, notifying the members of the board by wire. While we have been doing everything we could to get a conference with the Harriman Line officials they have done everything in their power to scare and intimidate the men. They have even gone so far as to break the present agreement the men have with them. They have discriminated in regard to seniority. They have offered several men a raise (at this point) if they would stay with the company. They have built big board fences around their shops and put arc lights about, also hiring a large number of special police and had them walk around the shops among the men while at work.

The vote has been taken and I am pleased with the result. It shows over 93 per cent on the entire Harriman Lines west of the Mississippi river. The men are determined that the Federation shall be recognized as an organized body by the officials of the Harriman Lines. The men are anxiously awaiting the result of the meeting among their respective International heads and our general advisory board, as

action must be taken one way or the other. I just received a communication from Brother Tyler, special organizer, who is in Sacramento, that President Kline will be in Los Angeles the first of next week.

In my next report I may be able to give some good news along the lines of Federation. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE L. BAKER,
Sec. District Council No. 12.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 140.

Editor Journal: Dear Sir and Brother—Just a few lines on the Baldwin Strike. This strike was called on the 7th day of June, on account of the discharge of a young man in the bolt department, a member of the Boilermakers' Union. Some men in this works were always anxious for trouble, and about the middle of May they laid off about twelve hundred men, mostly machinists, and about twelve blacksmiths and helpers, and when this happened they called a special meeting of the locomotive builders' council, and they in turn called the international officers to this city for a conference. After meeting with the council, and hearing the facts in the case they came to the conclusion that, owing to the condition of trade, it was possible that the company was compelled to lay off some of their men and it was possible that the company did discriminate against some of the union men, but if the men went to a fight the company would make the claim of no work and thus justify themselves in laying those men off.

They further advised that we make an effort to support those twelve hundred men until such time as the firm could put them back to work, which we thought would be a short time, as the management had told the committee that their contracts had called for thirty engines a week instead of twenty when they did lay the men off. But that didn't suit some of the men. They wanted to strike, and, as Bro. Kramer, our International Secretary and Treasurer, can testify, nothing could keep them from striking and those who wanted to strike the worst and the ones that were always looking for trouble were the first to go back as individuals and those that claimed they had the strongest organization were the first to go back as an organization. Now in difficulties of this kind, whether you win or lose there is something to be learned, and as the blacksmiths and helpers were the very last to vote to go back they were able to see five weeks before the end that it was a lost fight, but some of the other crafts, led by an outside influence,

were blinded to the interest of the rest of us that were in the strike.

We will let that all be past history and go to the men that were really in the strike for what they thought was their right. There were over six hundred constables' notices of eviction on the desk of one local alone.

I have been a visitor to the homes of some of the men that were on strike, and they had nice, well-furnished homes which they sacrificed for a principle. They made one of the best fights that has ever been made in this city in the metal trades, but like all ill-advised ventures, they lost, and I for one would never like to see anything like it again.

Brothers, strikes are hell, and you should never resort to them unless you must.

Very truly,

JOHN M. TOBIN,

Business Manager, Dist. No. 4.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 25.

District Council No. 25 held their annual meeting in St. Paul, Minn., September 6, 1911, and the following delegates were present: Brother Martin Sager, Local No. 415; Brother Richard Kelly, Local No. 277; Brother E. L. Crogen, Local No. 436; Brother James L. Hogg, Local No. 43; Brother Charles Bauer, Local No. 300; Brother Otto Miller, Local No. 300; Brother William S. Elder, Local No. 43; Brother Nels Johnson, Local No. 73; Brother Thomas Thompson, Local No. 36; Brother F. Endlin, Local No. 300; Brother D. T. Lawrence, Local No. 51.

The following officers were present: Vice-President Brother L. Ohl, Secretary and Treasurer Brother A. O. Anderson, Executive Members Brothers G. Cartwright and N. Johnson.

This meeting was presided over by Vice-President L. Ohl. Brother Sager, of No. 415; Brother Bauer, of No. 300, and Brother Cartwright, of No. 43, were appointed as committee on credentials. This committee reported favorably on all delegates present, after which the delegates were seated. The officers made their annual reports. The reports of Financial Secretary and Treasurer were referred to Committee on Finance.

President, Brother L. Ohl; Vice-President, Brother James Hogg; Secretary and Treasurer, Brother A. O. Anderson; Executive Board, Brother L. Ohl (Omaha), Brother O. Miller (G. N.), Brother W. S. Elder (N. P.), Brother Nels Johnson (M. & St. L.).

These officers were installed by Brother George Cartwright. After the installation it was discussed as to the advisability of committees from the Northern Pacific and

Great Northern roads to meet the railway officials in regard to securing an increase in pay for helpers. The conditions on these roads are not favorable at this time and it was discussed both pro and con for some time and finally decided that the Northern Pacific committee meet with Northern officials September 6. This was done, and after two conferences were held with Mr. Curry, mechanical superintendent, the committee came to the conclusion that everything was against us and nothing in our favor, and therefore decided that the conference be called off to await more favorable conditions. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern officials were notified that their conference would be called off for an indefinite time.

Brother Hogg, of No. 43; Brother Sager, of No. 415, and Brother Bauer, of No. 300, reported as follows:

Total receipts, including balance on hand beginning of new term, from July 1, 1910, to August 31, 1911 \$1,621.35

Total disbursements for same period as follows:

Postage, Supplies and Telegrams.....	\$ 7.00
Salaries	130.00
Special Committee Work.....	26.08
Hall Rent	9.00
Premium on Treasurer's Bond...	10.00
Printing	28.00
Typewriting	4.50
N. P. and G. N. Schedule Com. in August, 1910.....	630.25
Omaha Schedule Com. in October, 1910	115.45
Soo Line Schedule Com. in November, 1910	25.11
M. & St. L. Schedule Com. in May, 1911	19.13

Total \$1,024.52

Receipts, including balance on hand \$1,621.35

Disbursements 1,024.52

Balance on hand August 31, 1911.....\$ 596.83

This report was accepted and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

In conclusion will say that I am extremely sorry that we could not make any gain for our helpers at this time, but I believe that the men employed on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern realize fully the conditions we have on these roads at this time and I further believe that they will agree that this committee acted wisely in postponing the conference until some future time when we will have at least some advantages in our favor.

Fraternally yours,

A. O. ANDERSON,
Secretary District No. 25.



In Memoriam



From Local Union No. 37.

At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the dearly beloved

FATHER OF BROTHER C. E. GARDNER;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend to the brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow, and these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal and the same recorded upon our minutes.

H. C. PAULSEN,
WM. STEVENSON,
E. B. NELSON,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 166.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the relentless hand of Death, there has been removed from our midst our beloved brother,

ALBERT EBERT BUERQUIST;

who has always proved himself a worthy and respected union man and a credit to this organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and family our most heartfelt sympathy and hope that the Great Maker will give them strength to bear this loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, and that a copy be spread upon our minutes, and that the same be sent to our official journal for publication.

WM TANNER,
WALTER EDWARDS,
CHARLES HONE,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 224.

At the last regular meeting of Rose City Local No. 30 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from his earthly home the

WIFE OF BRO. WM. KELLENBACH;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the brothers of this local extend their sympathy to the bereaved family and pray that God may sustain them in their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our Journal for publication, and same be spread on our minutes of this meeting.

JOHN WALLIN,
JOE McCABE,
JAMES TRAVERS,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 300.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Creator of all things and Ruler of the universe to call from our midst

BRO. MICHAEL THORENTON;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local convey to the family of our deceased brother, its sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good may sustain them in their desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official Journal for publication, and that they be also recorded in the minutes of the Union.

CHAS. BAUER,
LAWRENCE OHL,
FRANK MAZUREKIEWIG,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 147.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove by death the beloved

DAUGHTER OF BRO. G. ADAMS;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of trouble, and pray God, who is just, will give them strength to bear their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

H. ANDERSON,
R. WATT,
G. GILLMORE,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 271.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst the beloved

WIFE AND CHILDREN OF BRO. B. C. TANNER;

Whereas, We believe the family has been bereft of a kind mother; therefore be

Resolved, That the brothers of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and also be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

T. J. HARVEY,
J. R. CUBLEY,
G. C. MYERS,

Committee.

From Local Union No. 30.

At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, As it has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman,

LOPER GRISHAM;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this union convey to the brother's family our most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Things may comfort and sustain them in their hour of sorrow and grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and that the same be spread upon minutes of the meeting.

**JOHN HEIDEN,
J. B. FAIR,
G. A. WILLIAMS,
Committee.**

From Local Union No. 325

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the relentless hand of death there has been removed from our midst our beloved

BROTHER JOHN O'SHANGHNESSY

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that the same be sent to our Journal for publication.

**CHAS. SHADE,
JOHN HASKINS,
M. D. MURPHY,
Committee.**

From Local Union No. 128.

At the last regular meeting of this union the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved

BROTHER OF BRO. WM. CONNELLY;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the brother and his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of trouble.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of the brother and spread upon the minutes of this Local; also a copy of the same be sent to our official Journal for publication.

**F. C. BOLAM
JOHN J. CONNORS,
JOHN CAUGHLIN,
Committee.**

From Local Union No. 409

The following resolution was passed unanimously at our last regular meeting:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved

SON OF BRO. GEO. C. SNELL;

therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local extend to the Brother and his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of trouble.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the home of the Brother and spread upon the minutes of this Local; also a copy of the same be sent to our official Journal for publication.

**R. W. McHUGH,
GEO. ELLEGDE,
F. B. NIGHTENGALE,
Committee.**

From Local Union No. 425.

At the last regular meeting these resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our fellow-craftsman,

VICTOR T. SCHMIDT;

a worthy and respected member of our union, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Most Merciful Father will give to them the strength to bear their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be spread on the minutes, and the same be sent and published in the monthly journal.

**A. CARLESON,
J. SUPPLE,
J. BROOKS,
Committee.**

From Local Union No. 32.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

SISTER OF B. O. CHAS CARROLL;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the bereaved family their sincere sympathy, and we pray God may protect and comfort them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the brother, also the official Journal for publication, and also to be spread on the minutes of this Local.

**W. T. NOONAN,
EDW. SMITH,
E. CANE,
Committee.**

From Local Union No. 124.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things, and Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst our beloved brother,

BURR KENDELL

a worthy and respected member of our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear the loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy to our official journal for publication, and that they be spread on the minutes of this union.

W. E. ELMORE,
WALTER COOPER,
WM. HORIN.

Committee.

From Local Union No. 128.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

DAUGHTER OF BRO. LARQUENIAN

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brother and his family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of all good things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and also to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN J. CONNORS,
GEO. GALLAWAY,
JOHN WALTERS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 155.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to take from our midst by death the beloved

BROTHER OF BRO. A. WILCOX:

therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local, do hereby extend to our brother and his family our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow and bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, copy sent to our bereaved brother, and a copy sent the Journal for publication.

J. J. DAVIES,
PETER M. MAGUIRE,
J. J. BRAAL,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 155.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

SISTER OF BRO. EISENHRARDT;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother in his hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain him in his sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother; a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

J. J. DAVIES,
PETER M. MAGUIRE,
J. J. BRAAL,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 114.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from his earthly to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

DAUGHTER OF BRO. F. OELZE;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and also be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

E. H. FORD,
O. E. FULLER,
W. E. KRAMER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 97.

At our last meeting the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from the scene of his earthly labor our respected brother,

D E BOYD;

a worthy member of our Local; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local, in a spirit of friendship and true brotherly love, do mourn with the bereaved family the loss of him who in life was so near and dear to us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as brothers, do most truly and sincerely offer our deepest sympathy at this time and condole with the bereaved family in this their great affliction; and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be put on the minutes, a copy sent to the family of our late brother, and a copy sent to the official journal for publication.

J. E. HOUGH,
J. B. COSMER,
WM. McDERMOTT,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 483.

At a special meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased God in His allwise providence to remove from our number our worthy brother,

PATRICK CAMPBELL;

one who, during his life by his acts and walk, adorned the principles we profess; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother our local has lost a worthy member whose brilliant and unassuming demeanor won the respect and confidence of his brethren and friends.

WM. J. WILLIAMS,
F. OLIN,
D. S. DIBBLE,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 433.

At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, That God in all of His mercy has called to a better home the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. LARRANCE SKOREAN;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend to the brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow, and that these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal and the same recorded upon our minutes.

GEO. HAGFR.
F. WALEZYNSKI,
J. WIERZBICKI,
JOHN MICHAELS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 77.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take unto Himself our well-beloved brother and shopmate,

OLE JOHNSON;

whose memory will ever be cherished by every true man. His was a life of honesty and labor well performed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend their sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and we pray that God will comfort and strengthen them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, and a copy sent the Journal for publication, and that the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

WM. THOMPSON,
THOS. J. KELLY,
JEROME LAKINS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 461.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the

WIFE OF BRO. CHAS. W. HUNT;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend their heartfelt sympathy to the brother and family in the hour of their affliction, and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication and also to the family of the deceased, and the same to be recorded in our minutes.

A. O. ROSEN,
PETER EKSTEN,
JOHN JORGERSEN,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 114

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to take from this earth by death the beloved

MOTHER OF BRO. J. M. KNIGHT;

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local, do hereby extend to our Brother and his family our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in this, their hour of great sorrow and bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our bereaved Brother and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

E. B. FORD,
O. E. FULLER,
W. E. KRAMER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 430

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and Ruler over the Universe, to remove by death our beloved brother,

GEORGE DESHA

Resolved, That the members of this local extend to the brother and the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and that a copy also be sent to the Blacksmiths' Journal for publication.

C. S. SHOEMAKER,
H. C. WILSON,
F. A. KRETON,
Committee.



DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.



General Officers.

- JAMES W. KLINE**, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4274.
- WM. F. KRAMER**, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. DOUGHERTY**, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. N. GLOVER**, Second General Vice President, 6210 Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- W. G. POWLESLAND**, Third General Vice President, 250 Beatrice st., Toronto, Canada.
- THOS. FLANAGAN**, Fourth General Vice President, 2227 Brainard st., New Orleans, La.
- ROY HORN**, Fifth Vice President, 5303 Clark ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- J. J. GOLDMAN**, Sixth General Vice President, 535 W. 37th st., Chicago, Ill.
- W. J. EVANS**, Seventh General Vice President, 409 N. Montana st., Butte, Mont.
- C. W. KOENIG**, Eighth General Vice President, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- GEO. PEACOCK**, Ninth General Vice President, (reserve) 318 Robin st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

Executive Board.

- D. C. TUCKER**, 821 China st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- EDWARD J. RYAN**, 14-A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
- G. SANDEMAN**, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
- JOHN REID**, 82 South 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.
- WM. THOMPSON**, 644 Otjen st., Milwaukee, Wis.

General Board of Trustees.

- W. I. McMURRY**, 2202 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- M. DONAGHY**, 1044 Papeniew Avenue, Montreal, Can.
- G. VAN DORNES**, 321 Burleson St., San Antonio, Texas.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Take Note.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

Chicago and Vicinity—Special Organizer, Ed. Tegmeyer; office 234 North Clark st., Chicago, Ill. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. Phone Main 4345.

District Councils.

- 2 **Missouri Pacific System Council**—Pres., J. F. McGrath, 518 W. 3rd St., Sedalia, Mo.; Sec., W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 3 **Union Pacific System**—Pres., Geo. Menzies; 2725 Ames ave., Omaha, Neb.; sec., A. G. Kinney, 1518 Fremont st., Kansas City, Mo.
- 7 **Frisco System**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 South Campbell street, Springfield, Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **New York, New Haven & Hartford System**—Pres., Geo. Schwab, 24 Seyms St., Hartford, Conn.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **Illinois Central System**—Pres., S. J. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave., Chicago, Ill.; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 W. 13th St., Paducah, Ky. B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson st., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **New York Central System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 11 **Intermountain System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 12 **Pacific System**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3301 Olive ave., Oak Park, Cal.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 13 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall, Cherry st.
- 14 **Northwestern**—Pres., B. L. Burris, Windsor Hotel, Clinton, Iowa; secretary, Henry Coelin, 414 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **Rock Island System**—Pres., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Oklahoma; sec., D. E. Burt, 511 Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **Chesapeake & Ohio**—Pres., D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant st., Richmond, Va.; sec., J. P. Barr, 1840 3d ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **Southern System and Allied Lines**—Pres., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 **Big Four System**—Pres., John Vaughn; 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **Norfolk & Western**—Pres., J. R. Campbell, 418 Dale ave., S. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave. N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **Boston & Maine**—Pres., Geo. H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; sec., A. C. Robinson, 22 Pierce st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **Southern District Council**—Pres., M. A. Michael, Box 364, Macon, Ga.; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson St., Savannah, Ga.
- 22 **Missouri, Kansas & Texas System**—Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 510 Morgan st., Denison, Texas; sec., D. A. McCormick, 1831 Gabriel ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **Delaware-Hudson District**—Pres. Frank Olin, 37 Maple st., Oneonta, N. Y.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 24 **Denver & Rio Grande System**—Pres., Geo. W. Kuykendall, 655 Galapago st.; sec., A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st., Denver, Col.
- 25 **Northwest District**—Pres., R. F. Matek, 903 Tuscarora ave.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 990 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

- 26 **San Francisco and Vicinity**—Pres., G. Seidelman, 3123 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Feulecka, 1020 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 27 **Mobile & Ohio**—Pres., H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.
- Webash System**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 East Division st., Springfield, Ill.; sec., Charles W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **Montreal and Vicinity**—
- 30 **Atlantic Coast Line System**—
- 31 **St. Louis**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings, at 200 S. Broadway. Pres., C. E. Francisco, 5030 Brilwer; sec., Frank A. La Bee, 3915 A Palm st.; business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 35 **Queen and Crescent System**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **Boston**—Pres., David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliott st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **Burlington System**—Pres., Nels Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Neb.; sec., Wm. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **District Council of Locomotive Smiths and Helpers**—Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern System**.
- 37 **Seaboard Air Line**—Pres., W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **Buffalo District Council**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed st., Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw street, Buffalo, N. Y.; business manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge st., N. Y.
- 39 **Pittsburg District**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Wm. G. Fullerton, 113 Federal st., N. S.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., N. S.; business agent, J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 40 **Philadelphia District**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1402 N. 59th st., West Philadelphia; sec., Geo. Schriener, 2516 N. 17th st.; business manager, John M. Tobin, room 316 Parkway bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Locals.

- 1 **Atlanta**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., C. T. Smith, 16 Buena Vista ave.; sec., Frank Fechter, 508 Pullium st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **Bluff City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Italian hall. Pres., W. D. Whitehead, 509 Walker av.; sec., I. Lauudrum, 973 Edna st.; fin. sec., F. P. Wentzell, 983 Barton Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **Protective**—Meets first Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., A. W. Van Nootrand, —; fin. sec., E. V. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **Cotton Belt**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Baraque st.; sec., Louis Schmitt, Box 466, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **Deer Lodge**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Union Hall, 5th and Penn. street. Pres., A. E. Suiter; sec., C. C. Henderson, lock box 311 Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **Signal Butte**—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John Morrisey, Box 502; sec., Joseph M. Geary, Box 502, Miles City, Mont.
- 8 **Chesapeake**—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Eagle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., A. D. Jones, 20 Roxbury st., Clifton Forge, Va.; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Va.
- 9 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1910½ Third avenue. President, Wm. Lawson, 2432 Leak ave.; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 North 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.
- 10 **Scioto**—
- 11 **Chatham**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Board of Trade Bldg., Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., J. W. Woods, 108 Anderson st. W.; sec., G. N. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. E. Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **St. Louis**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1235 Franklin ave. President, Wm. Langehenning, 4253 No. Broadway; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 912 Rutger street, St. Louis, Mo.
- 13 **Macon**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday at O. F. H. hall, Cherry street. Pres., W. P. Carrol, 231 Reid st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 553 Boundary st., Macon, Ga.
- 14 **Vulcan**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 230 N. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 745 Evans ave.; sec., Wm. Zickgraft, 1134 Franklin st.; fin. sec., Fred Boland, 1651 S. Springfield ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **Fall City**—Pres., A. W. Kightinger, Gen. Del.; sec., M. A. Harding, Gen. Del., Fall City, Neb.
- 16 **Clinton**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Pres., Michael Conness, 444 11th ave.; sec., Robert Ruef, Grand Hotel, Clinton, Iowa.
- 17 **Defender**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at 201 William st. Pres., John J. Boylan, 7318 13th ave.; sec., Bernard A. Murphy, 188 13th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 19 **Turlock**—
- 22 **Freeport**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Socialist hall, Stephenson St. Pres., Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; sec., Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 25 **Twin City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 212½ E. Broad St., Pres., C. T. Motz, 217 W. Third St.; sec., O. A. Reed, 422 W. Broad St., Texarkana, Texas.
- 26 **Moberly**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall, Pres., Harry Sokoman, 641 North Ault st.; sec., T. T. Turley, 314 Dorset st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **Rose City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Heibach Hall, cor. 7th and Ringo sts.; Pres., W. H. Meyers, 1024 North st., Little Rock, Ark.; sec., Geo. A. Williams, 202 West 10th st., Argenta, Ark.
- 32 **Houston**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at I. M. A. Hall 111½ Congress st., Pres., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st.; sec., W. J. Noonan, 903 Henderson st., Houston, Texas.
- 33 **Bozeman**—Pres. John Shorey, 103 N. Rouse ave. Sec. W. M. Pratt, 401 N. Grand ave., Bozeman, Mont.
- 35 **Pueblo**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Colvin Hagerty; sec., H. H. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st. Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **Soo**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th ave., Labor Temple, Pres. John Loe, 1815 Jennings st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.
- 37 **Portland**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 270½ Alder street. Pres., Robert Tracy, 922 Missouri st.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 636 Powell st.; fin. sec., H. C. Paulsen, 925 Williams ave., Portland, Ore.
- 38 **Paso**—Meets on 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Campbell sts. Pres., W. H. Creswell, 3215 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

- 39 **Elkhorn**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., S. D. Gibson; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
- 40 **Hillyard**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., Carl Olson, 408 North ave.; sec., Chas. Wilcox, 1010 Regal st., Hillyard, Wash.
- 41 **Horsington**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at I. O. O. F. hall, cor. 3rd and Main st. Pres., Peter Smith; sec., W. S. Thompson, in care Y. M. C. A., Horsington, Kans.
- 43 **St. Paul**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President J. E. Farrell, 470 Charles street; secretary, A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **Lafayette**—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, Scott Marshall; secretary, Wilson McBride, DeSoto, Mo.
- 48 **Stockton**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 814 E. Oak st.; sec., O. S. Kaskyll, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **Omaha**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. Pres., George Minzies, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles street, Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **Sons of Vulcan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, 22½ 6th st., S. Pres., Dan'l Lawrence; sec., Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E. Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **Progressive**—Meets on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at M. W. of A. hall, cor. of Third and Laraine sts. Pres., J. F. McGrath, 518 W. 3rd st.; sec., Arthur Brill, 315 E. 11th st.; fin. sec., J. A. McGee, 501 E. 3rd st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **Selma**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at E. C. Edwards's residence. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 185 Selma st.; sec., E. C. Edwards, 83 Alabama ave., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **Whistler**—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **Tar Heel**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., J. E. Jenkins, 28 E. Thomas st.; sec., J. S. Ruffin, R.F.D. 6, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **Black Hawk**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Temple, Mulberry st., Pres., G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Chas W. Guy, 427 Bratnaber st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 66 **Kansas City**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Butler's hall, 735 Central av., Kansas City, Kan. Pres., Frank Whaley, 5503 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1102 N. 12th st., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **Big Springs**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodmen's Hall. President L. P. Clark; sec., Edgar Airhart, box 478, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **Beaumont**—Meets second and fourth Saturday, at Union Temple Hall, Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, A. L. Garrett, box 62, Beaumont, Texas.
- 72 **Green Island**—Meets firsts and third Wednesdays at Mechanics hall, 123 Georg st., Pres. Solomon Fesser, sec. Wm. Schraft, 2 Bleeker st., Green Island, N. Y.
- 73 **Flour City**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall, President, Nels Johnson, 1100 Logan ave. N.; sec., A. L. Berg, 1807 Quincy st., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **Milwaukee**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lincoln Hall, 149 6th st., Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3306 Vliet st.; sec., John Pelkofer, 494 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 78 **Ship and Machine Smiths**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall, 54th st. Pres., Jas. Dunn, 3104 S. Eighth st; sec., J. F. Clark, 6423 Puget Sound ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **Evergreen**—Meets first and second Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Leest.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **Central**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., J. E. Larson, 4107 Carroll ave., sec., Wm. Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **Battle Creek**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st.; Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st., sec., Frank B. Dell, 4 C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 83 **Vehicle Workers**—President, M. B. Zollars, sec., W. M. Baker, 606½ N. Broadway, Pittsburgh, Kans.
- 84 **Valley**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houson; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **Huntington**—Meets first and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Jos. W. Miller, 520 18th st., secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **Marshalltown**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., John Ruef, W. Railroad St., sec., E. A. Crandall, 315 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **Sherman**—Meets 3rd Friday night at Weten. kemp hall, Pres., C. C. Bullock; secretary, L. C. Korf, 1004 Porter st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **Sydney**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 333 Charlotte street, Pres., Neal McAuley, Aahby Post office; sec., Ira P. McKay, 106 Argyle st. Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 **Enterprise**—Meets third Tuesday at Carpenter's Hall, 1821 Broadway. President A. J. Kaef, 1813 Grand Avenue; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **Marshall**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., R. W. Boyett, 608 Louisiana st.; sec., C. E. Fisher, 708 Sledge st., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **Onward**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at L. F. Hall, 225 Bryon ave. Pres., Matt Avery, 455 S. Calhoun st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort worth, Texas.
- 92 **Pittsalm**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Duquesne hall, 735 Pennsylvania ave. Pres., Wm. B. Tammon; sec., G. A. Morgan, 28 Hiland st., North Braddock, Pa.
- 93 **Colony City**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Randall Bryant's room, Main st. Pres., A. W. Chisnell, 815 W. O'onee st.; sec., T. P. Stubbs, General Delivery, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 94 **Carterville**—Meets first and third Monday, Pres., Elmer Beasley; Sec., Lewis H. Crowder, Williamson Co., Carterville, Ill.
- 95 **Dubuque**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, cor. Rhombger and Conler aves. Pres., Frank Watson, 817 Lincoln avenue; sec., Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **Jacksonville**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 E. Forsyth st. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Florida.
- 97 **Roanoke**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, Frank Watson, 817 Lincoln ave., sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 98 **Paris**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres. R. H. Cafers, 1504 Bonham st.; sec., Fred Scales, 401 Bonham st., Paris, Tex.
- 99 **Modesta**—Meets Wednesday nights at F. & I. St.; Pres. L. L. Martin, General Delivery; sec. Roy F. Reynolds, Gen'l Del. Modesta, Stanislaus Co., California.

- 100 **Oakland**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, A. Beaton, 676 E. 24th st.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 1020 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.
- 101 **Tri-City**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott sts., Davenport, Iowa. Pres., Fred Schwartz, 1552 Prairie st.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 103 **Richmond**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., W. A. Ryan, 3702 Grove ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., W. J. Whitlock, 215 S. 4th st., Richmond, Va.
- 108 **Winona**—Meets 2d Wednesday at Oddfellows' Lodge hall. President, C. W. Eifeldt, 1024 W. 2d st.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Schultz's hall, 108 Pike st., Pres., William Ratchford, 1728 Madison ave.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **Frisco**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel and Main streets. Pres., A. McGuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **Lone Star**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec., C. Garner, 810 Woodard st., Denison, Texas.
- 116 **Helena**—Meets first and third Friday at the residence of John Howard, Pres., 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **Buffalo Polish Blacksmiths**—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater streets, 1st and 3d Wednesdays. President, Frank Walczyski, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 118 **Salem**—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. President, F. H. Williams, Jennings ave.; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 **Gate City**—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., W. A. McHan, 730 N. Arthur ave.; secretary pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **Welding**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave. Pres., —; sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **Energy**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., Edward Casey; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton avenue; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 **Dunkirk**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres., Wm. Phillips, —; sec., Frank D. Sweet, 771 Park ave., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **Springfield**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunis Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 126 **Warwick**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night at Central Labor Union Hall, 32d and Washington ave. Pres., C. E. Kidd, 3601 Hunt av.; sec., Lee R. Todd, 216 44th st., Newport News, Va.
- 127 **Cheyenne**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., P. E. Lawton, 313 E. 16th st.; sec., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **Buffalo**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. Pres., James Walsh, 147 So. Division st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 129 **Hobson** ——— Pres., Frank Krause, Middleport, Ohio; sec., Jacob Zeisler, Pomeroy, Ohio.
- 135 **Tubal Cain**—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres., John Murry, 113 DeGraff st. Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **Portsmouth**—Meets second and fourth Friday at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., James S. Mason, —; sec., J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **Railroad Blacksmiths**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall, Pres., Robert Watt, 84 Sherman st.; sec., Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **St. Thomas**—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., H. Dukes, Talbot st., E.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **Port Arthur**—Meet every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall, Pres., J. A. Dickerson, 503 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Lanev, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **Vancouver**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. Pres., Wm. Marshall, 1311 Richards st.; sec., B. Watts, 1944 Barnard st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 153 **Escanaba**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Union Hall, Ludington st. Pres., Chas. A. Bowers, 305 N. Faime st.; sec., G. A. Duggan, 308 S. Jennie st., Escanaba, Mich.
- 155 **Algiers**—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renezy hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **Saginaw**—Meets first and third Saturday at Shems Hall. Pres., August Laesch, 417 N. 3rd ave.; sec., J. W. Burkholder, 315 Farewell st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **Blacksmith and Helpers**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., Fred Bewsher, 332 E. Independence av. sec., Philip Braner, 802 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **East St. Louis**—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 15th st.; sec., Wm. Porter, 723 N. 9th st., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **Fort Scott**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209½ E. Wall st. Pres., F. M. Vail, 503 Couch st.; sec., Archie H. Martin, R. P. D. 3, Ft. Scott, Kans.; fin. sec., H. M. Peters, 527 N. National ave., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **Ottumwa**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, John Payne, 628 Church st.; sec., H. J. Farrell, 328 West Maple ave., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **Havelock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., R. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 284 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **Valley Junction Local**—Meets on second and 4th Tuesdays at Sacred Heart Hall. Pres., Chas. E. McHugh; sec., Wm. Gannon, P. O. box 137, Valley Junction, Iowa.
- 166 **Salt Lake City**—Meets every first and third Monday at Oddfellows Hall, on Market street. Pres., Wm. Coath, 154 So. 7th st. West; sec., Walter Edwards, 922 W. 7th So. st., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 167 **Muskogee**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Okla.
- 168 **Ship and Machine Blacksmiths**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., Walter Loughery, 21 Collinwood st.; sec., John P. McCabe, 254 21st San Francisco, Cal.
- 169 **Chillicothe**—Meets first and third Tuesday at Paint and Water sts. Pres., W. R. Chandlee, 221 Hirm st.; sec., C. A. Knapp, 395½ E. 2nd st., Chillicothe, O.
- 170 **Montgomery**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., R. F. Hamrick; sec., R. F. Hamrick, 914 Bell street, Montgomery, Ala.

- 172 **Coalinga**—Meets first and third Sunday at Buckley's Hall, Pres., Jas. Johnson, P. O. box 153; sec., H. L. Pierce, 463 California st., Coalinga, California.
- 173 **Camden**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fitzgerald hall, Broadway and Nuton ave. Pres., H. S. Peeters; sec., John Plannery, 436 Jackson st., Camden, N. J.
- 174 **Sacramento**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts. Pres., E. H. Holthaus, 1421 L. st.; sec., W. Wooden, Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts.; fin. sec., A. J. Schultz, 720 10th st., Sacramento, California.
- 176 **San Diego**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Ramona Hall, Fourth st. Pres., F. H. Brown, 1448 Main st.; sec., W. A. Howatt, 629 Franklin ave., San Diego, Cal.
- 177 **Brazos Valley**—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., H. C. Symank; sec., W. B. Baty, Box 352, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **Bellefontaine**—Meets second Monday at Bellefontaine Hall. Pres., J. P. Marshall, 429 W. Chillicothe ave.; sec., Luther Parks, 108 Buckingham st., Bellefontaine, O.
- 179 **Alton**—Meets fourth Wednesday at Nathan hall, W. 2nd street: President, O. H. Dillon, secretary, Walter W. Coacts, 1007 E. 5th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **New Haven**—Meets on the second Saturday at Insurance Building, Chapel st. President, Thomas Hutchison, 128 Carlisle st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 **Parlor City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. Pres., Henry Shaefer, 519 B. ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **Bakersfield**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., J. W. Axley, 1009 K. st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 Oregon st., E. Bakersfield, Cal.
- 184 **Des Moines**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Eddie Johnson; sec., pro tem., Jerry Fouhy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Io.
- 185 **Patterson Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every first and third Monday at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kute, 128 Gould ave., Patterson, N. J.
- 186 **Independence**—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 527 N. Douglas st.; sec., Wm. F. Bookhamer, 1412 Fairmount ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **Eddystone**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., John Peterson, box 22 Crum Lynn, Pa.; sec., Samuel E. Techton, 415 E. 3rd st., Chester, Pa.
- 189 **Hammersmiths and Helpers**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Brick's hall, 1315 Lion st. President, Fred Hudson, 108 Lincoln ave.; sec., Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **Marble City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parson, 337 Oak Hill av., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 192 **Queen City**—President, John Czarniske, 574 S. Division st.; sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 193 **Star**—Meets on every third Monday at Carpenter hall. Pres., David Trowbridge, E. Main st.; sec., N. H. Kyte, 805 E. California st., Urbana, Ill.
- 195 **Monroe**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall. Pres., J. L. Buchonan, 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 **Drop Forgers**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jay sts. Pres., William Kimm, 131 S. Front st.; sec., F. A. Wittale, R.F.D. 1, care of A. Brown, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **Jackson City**—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **Scioto**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor hall, Chillicothe st. Pres., V. R. Barrell; sec., P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **Gate City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, J. F. Sanders, 1031 Pyle st.; sec., D. J. Clifford, 1407 Madison ave., Kansas City, Missouri.
- 202 **Hammersmiths and Heaters**—President, James Hanley, 5733 Justine avenue; sec., N. O. Macdonald, 114 Park place, Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **Paducah**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, W. D. Park, 1827 Guthery ave., secretary J. T. Hutchen, 527 Harahan Blvd., Paducah, Ky.; fin. sec. G. W. Ford, 1917 Madison st.
- 205 **Liberty**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkranz hall. Pres., J. Kapwaski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., Chas. Kruse, 212 Ave. A., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **Grand Crossing**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel av. President, Espay Laughran, box 135 Home-wood, Ill.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd street, Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **Clinton**—Meets every fourth Tuesday. Pres., F. M. Carr, 1001 N. George st.; secretary, J. E. Matthews, 320 N. Mulberry st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **Princeton**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., John Butterworth, 624 Stoemont st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **Boston**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., Wm. Crawford, 45 Elcot st.; sec., James McNally, 106 Waverly st., Everett, Mass.
- 210 **Meridian**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., Arthur Johnson, 4015 Hooper st.; sec., L. L. Long, 431 41st ave., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **Southern California**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. President, Edward Ashdown, 1033 Broadway; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin ave., Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **Spokane**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison st., Spokane, Pres., Carl Olson, 408 North Ave.; sec., Geo. Kiessling, box 506 Hillyard, Wash.
- 215 **Seattle**—Meets first Thursday at 1314½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon av.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **Brockton**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333, Brockton-Mass.

- 222 **Fort Wayne**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind., Pres., Aug. W. Roembke, 1235 Wall St., sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st. Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 223 **Washington**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, cor. W. 11th and Walnut sts. Pres., J. P. Scheid, in care B. & O. Shops; sec., C. W. Zollars, 105 Deney av., Washington, Ind.
- 224 **Twin City**—Meets first and 3rd Fridays at Doer's hall, cor. 4th and Stillier sts., Pres., Thos. Rhode, La Salle, Ill.; sec., James Travers, 1012 First st., La Salle, Ill.
- 225 **Nashua**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jefferson street; sec., Clement Deapenes, 5 Morgan street, Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **Pasumpscic Valley**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Mechanist's hall. Pres., H. H. Butterfield, Main st; sec., C. E. Murphy, Lyndonville, Vt.
- 229 **New Orleans**—Meets at King Do Do Hall cor. Frenchman & Valliere sts., President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 629 St. Phillip St., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **Washoe**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Raine's hall, on McKinley st. Pres., N. B. Kyker; sec., O. A. Marvin, box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **Decatur**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehfelt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 **Great Falls**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Phelps Block, Central ave.; President, Wm. Lelfheit, 2022 8th ave. N.; secretary, John Feeney, B. & M. B. House, Great Falls, Montana.
- 237 **Copper City**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. President, J. P. Olson, 507 Walnut st. Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 **Bloom**—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Trades and Labor Hall. President, Leonard Anderson, 1624 West End ave.; fin. sec., Asa Dunlap, 79 14th st.; sec., Calvin Miller, 46 E. Main st., Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 242 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. Pres., Wm. Wilcox, 170 Main st., West Covington, Ky.; sec., Arthur Lambert, 75 Linden st., Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 **Braddock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Fords Hall, 214 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry, 523 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton avenue, Rankin, Pa.
- 248 **Rowan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal and Lyon hall, Pres., W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long st.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **McComb City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220½ Main st. Pres., E. J. Yawn; sec., F. W. Smith, box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **Gulf Port**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22nd st. Pres. G. A. Schlogal; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **Rock City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **Flint Rock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at City Federation hall. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1418 Oak st., Waverly, Columbia, S. C.
- 256 **Pikes Peak**—Pres. John W. Gilbert, 721 So. Sahwatch St.; sec. D. J. Thomas, 15 So. 3rd st. Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 257 **Florence**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. Pres., J. J. Wade, 11 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilderson, 308 Cheener st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **Muscoogee**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040½ 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., B. C. Moore, 1114 18th st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **What Cheer**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **Victor**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Morrison's Hall. Pres., B. F. Jones, 1925 Dexter av., sec., Wm. R. Hamilton, 2424 W. Michigan st., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield at N. St.; sec., Val. J. Gabriel, 539 Spring st., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **Prescott**—Meets every third Saturday the recorder's office. Pres., C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., H. H. Jones, 604 E. Gurley st., Prescott, Ariz.
- 267 **East Hartford**—Meets every second Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schabel, 24 Seym's st.; sec., Peter Hansen, 1230 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **Carriage, Wagon B. & H.**—Meets first and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres. Lewis Berga, 734 Boggs ave.; sec., Chris. Kentsie, 3214 Howley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **Queen City**—Meets third Tuesday at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio; sec., Joseph Speiers, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **Hattlesburg**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 600 Bowie st. Pres., B. C. Tanner, 140 West 5th st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattlesburg, Miss.
- 272 **Cape Girardeau**—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st. Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **Holy City**—Meets on the first and third Wednesdays at Macabee's hall, Main st. Pres., D. R. Tompkins, 601 Tennessee ave.; sec., J. W. Brightman, 513 Louisiana street, Palestine, Texas.
- 274 **Liberty**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Diromas hall, 784 St. Catherina st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1234 Chabot st. East; sec., Wm. Donaghy, 1044 Papeniew avenue., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **Marion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres. Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threlkeld, Marion, Ill.
- 277 **Livingston**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Richard Kelly, Livingston Hotel; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G. St., Livingston, Mont.; fin. sec., E. G. Nauck, 109 N. 3th st., Livingston, Montana.
- 278 **Lovers Leap**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly, cor. Main and Broadway, Pres., Newman Knight, 58 Chestnut st.; sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Ext., Hannibal, Mo.
- 279 **Chenango**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall, Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Harvard ave.; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Maypole st., Norwich, N. Y.

- 280 **Ontario**—Meets second and 4th Thursday at E. Mullin's hall, East First st. Pres., Guy C. Gregg, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. R. Knopp, 193 W. 8th st., Oswego, N. Y.
- 281 **Vulcan**—Pres., John Barnecut; sec., Wm. C. McPhee, 306 Dreery st., N. E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 **Contract of Los Angeles**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., F. Ira Bender, 540 Maple ave.; sec., C. E. Fort, 1849 Darwin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 283 **Fitchburg**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. Pres., W. R. Botting, 35 Nuthing st.; sec., James Massee, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 **Walnut**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., Chas. Aubritton; sec., E. M. Wilson, Box 343, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 **Galeton**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Machinists hall, Main st. Pres., P. F. Devers; sec., John McIntyre, Galeton, Pa.
- 288 **Ancient City**—Meets first and 3rd Friday at 39 Charlotte st. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordovast., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 **Middle Town**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 291 **Pioneer**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Brown's hall, Salem avenue. Pres., Michael McDonald, Upper Canaan st.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 293 **HM City**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 **Kaukauna**—Meets every 4th Thursday at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavanaugh; sec., Jos. F. Jirikowic, P.O. Box 525, So. Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 **Horton**—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., J. H. Schmidt; sec., Harry Wilby, box 633, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 **College City**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academy st.; sec., C. E. Effland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 **Reck City**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm. st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 298 **Archibald, PA.**—President, Guss Reese. Olyphant, Pa.; sec., Michael Ratchford, Main st. Archibald, Pa.
- 299 **Junction City**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2713 Pacific ave.; sec., James Reeder, Fin. sec., Edwin D. Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 **Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred Endling, 740 Steward ave.; sec., Chas. Bower, 1046 Oxford st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 **Electric Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall, Pres. Eli Van Schaack, 404 Smith st. Schenectady, N. Y.; sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 304 **West Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets second and fourth Sundays at 49th st. and Woodland ave. Pres., Wm. H. Oesterle, 1636 Ithas st.; sec., T. E. Houston, 5328 Glenmore ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 306 **Bolt and Nut Makers**—Meets every second and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., R. P. Nauman, 2270 Blue Island ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 308 **Maple Leaf**—
- 309 **Hudson Valley**—Meets 2d Friday at Hoskin's hall, Park avenue. Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Byron S. Dunbar, 148 1st st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 **Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. Pres., Frank Coughlin, 259 Richland st.; sec., Geo. Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, California.
- 318 **Toronto**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple 167 Church st. Pres., Robert Armstrong, 33 Howard st.; sec., E. Mason, 853 Landowne ave., Toronto, Can.
- 319 **Gainesville**—Meets at 14-16 Main st. Pres., Geo. A. Bishop, Box 482; sec., A. G. Boote, cor. Best and Main st., Gainesville, Tex.
- 320 **Las Vegas**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., M. I. Newkirk; sec., Ray McHaffie, Los Vegas, Nevada.
- 321 **Gen City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Carpenter hall. Pres., L. F. Brittain, 1008 W. Barnes st.; sec., Geo. Enshoff, 407 S. 3d st., Frankford, Ind.
- 322 **Peru**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Forester Hall, 2d and Broadway. Pres., J. F. Eckerly, 413 W. 3d st.; sec., Frank T. Quigley, 183 E. 8th st., Peru, Ind.
- 323 **Walsh**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edward Mahoney, 308 W. 43th st.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 5310 La Salle st.; fin. sec., L. O'Keefe, 528 West 44th st., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—President, M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman, box 262, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 325 **Homestead**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1428 W. 15th st., Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 **Burnside**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. and Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3951 Dearborn st., recording sec., N. Belgium, 7406 Champlain av., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 **Quebec**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 DeAiguillon st. President, Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., Emil Pineau, 42 Mountain hill, Quebec, Can.
- 328 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Mack Bean, 711 Goble ave.; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st., Paducah, Kentucky.
- 331 **Bakersfield Contract**—Secretary, Adolph J. Engleman, 1612 19th st., Bakersfield, Cal.
- 332 **Helpers**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 **Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets Tuesdays at Kick's hall, 624 Broadway, cor. Adams. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 393 Gold st.; sec., J. W. Powers, 206 Lockwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

- 334 **McComb City Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220½ Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; secretary, Claude Bailey, P. O. box 555, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets fourth Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. President, Frank Doyle, Trades hall, James street; sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **Lake City**—Meets 1st Thursday and 4th Sunday at Hyle Block Central ave. Pres., Patrick Lynch, 319 Deer st.; sec., Geo. F. Nagle, 531 Fox st., Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 337 **San Antonio**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Trades Council hall. Pres., G. C. Van Dornes, 1122 Hockberry st.; sec., A. J. Schiedler, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Tex.
- 338 **Ship Smiths and Helpers**—Meets third Friday, 22 Johnson st. Pres., John W. J. Tate, 21 Quincy ave.; sec., Michael Scannell, 47 Main st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **Labor Home**—Meets every 4th Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues. Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th av., S. W. Roanoke, Va.
- 344 **Boston Helpers**—Meets on every fourth Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neil, 159 Charles st., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **Key City**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Rhomberg's hall, cor. Kniest st. and Rhomberg ave. Pres., Frank Hass; sec., Elmer F. Hammerand, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 346 **Buckeye**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 4th st. and Jenkins ave. Pres., John Latschaw, 1943 So. Ninth st.; sec., Charles E. O'Neil, 39 Reeb ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- 347 **Anthracte**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 426 Lackawana ave. Pres., John Gethins 840 Capouse ave.; sec., Wm. Graff, 913 Birch st., Scranton, Pa.
- 348 **Blacksmith**—Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 651, Port Arthur, Tex.
- 349 **Sacramento Contract**—Meets on first and 3d Fridays at Porthian Castle, 9th and Eysa. Pres., Frank Schwalenberg, 724 P. Sacramento; sec., Geo. Wackford, 2515 3rd ave., Curtis Oakes, Sacramento, California.
- 350 **Platte River**—Meets 3rd Tuesday at Mathias Elars, 403 East 3rd st. Pres., John Salto; sec., Clark Long, box 191, N. Platte, Nebraska.
- 353 **Vehicle & Machine Smiths**—Pres. Joe Huber, 880 Shepper St., sec. O. A. Trana, 892 Bayard st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 355 **Altoona**.
- 357 **Huntington Helpers**—
- 360 **Vigo**—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 16½ So. 5th st. Pres., W. J. Welton, 821 N. 12th st.; sec., W. H. Jewell, 922 LaFayette ave., Terre Haute, Ind.
- 400 **Zone Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Quartermaster's hall. Pres., Geo. Wright; sec., Wm. Fleming, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **Colbert**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Oddfellow's hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., S. N. Call; sec., L. T. Partlow, P. O. box 62, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **Water Valley**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at Labor Temple. Pres., J. W. King; sec., H. R. Vanderburg, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **Devine**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Trades Assembly Hall, State Bank Building. Pres., J. A. Yarbrough, 225 N. Horace street; sec., Jas. B. Potts, 1116 E. Erwin st., Tyler, Texas.
- 407 **Revelstoke**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. President Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **Lookout**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres. E. J. Johnson; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 409 **Parson**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Engineer's hall, Main st. Pres., Ed Turner, 2414 Derr ave.; sec., V. P. John, 3105 Main st., Parson, Kansas.
- 410 **Alliance**—Meets fourth Saturday at the City hall. Pres., W. A. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Nebraska.
- 411 **LaFayette**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Ed. Mininear, 2119 North 19th st.; sec., Geo. Waidich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **Locomotive**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett's hall, at 1215 St. Catharina st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. B. Smith, 29 St. Catharina st., Viauville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **Choctaw**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chriatian hall. Pres., Fred S. Seck, 323 North University st.; sec., Dan. Harrington, box 351, Shawnee, Okl.
- 414 **Index**—Meets on 2d and 3rd Fridays at Donna Hall, 219½ S. Main st. Pres., W. J. Harvey, R. P. D. No. 3; sec., C. H. Wildermuth, 135 E. North st., Lima, Ohio.
- 415 **Fond Du Lac**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, cor. 3rd and Main st. Pres., Wm. Weimen, 151 Dix st.; sec., Gust Kropacek, 297 Morris st., Fond Du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **Hickory**—Meets every 3d Saturdays at Abel's hall, N. Broadway. Pres. G. Miller, 273 Haman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 58 N. Anderson st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **Dundee**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. M. Savoy, box 45, McAdams Junction, New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **Mobile Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trades hall. Pres. Geo. Gramk, 3 S. Tennessee st.; sec., John L. Rourke, 14 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **Arch City**—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 21½ E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1575 S. 3d st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st., Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **Carlton Place**—Meets every 4th Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernethy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **Power City**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at room 289, cor. Main and Spruce st. Pres., Joe M. Roberts, 903 Buffalo ave.; sec., Wm. E. Roberts, 1403 17th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **Puget Sound**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 23 Jefferson ave. Pres., Ray C. Sherman, C. M. & P. shops; sec., Louis Beimbom, 3011 E. B st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **Toledo**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at E. L. Central Labor Union Hall. Pres., Del Moore, 302 Parker st., E. Toledo, O.; sec., Carl Meyer, 818 Mulberry st., Toledo, O.
- 428 **Everett**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. Pres., Robert Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neil, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **Bingham**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., E. T. Gibson; sec., Aaron Wilson, R. R. 3, No. 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah.
- 430 **Yoakum**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall. President, C. S. Shoemaker; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **Progress**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robert W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler, 35 Trumble Place, Batavia, N. Y.

- 432 **Kankakee**—Meets 3d Monday at Funk's hall, W. Court st. Pres., F. F. Pronceour, 283 Forest ave., Bradley, Ill.; sec., Otto Holz, 120 Bourbonais st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **Ozark**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial st. Pres., Joseph W. Gast, 1509 Sherman st.; sec., Walter Constance, 905 Hamilton st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **Sunset**—Meets 3d Wednesday at Adilas hall, Pres., G. E. Lines; sec., C. A. Van Alstein, box 381, Salida, Col.
- 435 **Panhandle**—Meets first and third Friday at Central Labor hall. Pres., I. C. Russell; sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Tex.
- 436 **Hudson**—Meets every 3d Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and 2d sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan, Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **Dominion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., G. G. M. Bowyer, 1918 Honover ave., Richmond, Va.
- 438 **Trinidad**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Dolton, 809½ 1st st., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 **Norwood**—Meets 1st Sunday of each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. President, Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **Mortmack**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., B. E. Bareby, 81 Allison st.; sec., Chas. E. McLam, 30½ Mills st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **Jasper Cave**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes; sec., W. J. Fuery, box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **Pacific**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave., St. Louis, Mo. sec., J. J. Mockler, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Missouri.
- 445 **Tucson**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 306 So. 3d ave. Pres., Harry Barnes, Gen. Delivery; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **Ottawa**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex st. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank st.; sec., A. Hurtibise, 163 Bolton st., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **John Brown**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., C. L. Price, box 453 Osawatomie, Kansas.
- 448 **Progressive**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 427 Broad st., Pres., W. D. Mahoney; sec., A. Strom, 434 Fenwick st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **Beardstown**—Meets 3d Fridays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., C. O. Bower, 1305 Jefferson st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **Valley Falls**—Meets 1st Friday at 117 Broad st. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **Centralia**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 East Broadway; sec., Alex Cameron, 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **Palmetto**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid st., Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **Evansville**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Headlee, 505 Olive st.; sec., John Farmer, 2835 E. Indiana st., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **Butte**—Meets Wednesday eve. at T. M. A. hall, 13 W. Broadway. Pres., Edw. Caddy, 414 E. Broadway; sec., Edw. A. Davis box 838, Butte, Montana.
- 457 **Columbine**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., W. E. Wilson, 503 Club Bldg., 5th sec., W. A. Rice, 334 Galapago ave., Denver; Colo.
- 458 **Oate City**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; sec., S. F. Weeks, box 922, Sanford, Fla.
- 459 **Iron Belt**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Chas. Alm, box 137, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **Moncton**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., Chas. McQuarrie; sec., D. J. McGillivray, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **Moline**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Industrial home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. Pres., Chas. Hurst, 349 10th st.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **Herrin**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 W. Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Herrin, Ill.
- 463 **Cheshire**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Robert Hutchinson, Mirtle st.; sec., Larrie Toie, 31 Emerald ave., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **Wichita**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays cor. Munnell and Seneca sts. Pres., G. L. Minor, 1136 Hendryx ave.; sec., Milo Hartman, 1208 University ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **Delaware**—Meets every 3d Thursday at Central Labor hall, S. Main st. Pres., A. A. Given, 196 Park ave. sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, O.
- 466 **Chickasha**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st.; sec., W. E. Atkinson, 815 Choc-taw ave., Chickasha, Okla.
- 467 **Grand Rapids**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Trades and Labor hall. Pres., John H. Slattry, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 88 4th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **La Grosse**—Meets 4th Mondays at Fjelstad hall, North Side. Pres., John Rae, 720 S. 7th st.; sec., Robert Engelke, 413 Rose st., La Grosse, Wisconsin.
- 470 **Vehicle**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al. Prosser, 613 W. 56th street. sec., Theo. Prosser, 4518 Eberly ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 471 **Colorado River**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. Pres., J. R. Maxwell; sec., W. D. Priest, box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **Somerset**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., Thos. W. Keeny; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **Bolt Makers**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., A. L. Bierly, 810 Stewart ave., S. E.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **North Bay**—Meets last Friday. Pres., Jos. Dyer, sec., Napoleon Turgeon, box 798, North Bay Ont., Can.
- 475 **Moose Jaw**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 8 High st. W. Pres., S. J. Veinot, 33 River st. W.; sec., James Allan, 39 High st., W., Moose Jaw, Sask, Canada.
- 476 **Richmond**—Meets 4th Saturday at Fraternal hall; Pres. Frank Jones; sec. Albert Grosser, 1025 15th st., Richmond, California.

- 477 **Alexandria**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **Muskegon**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall, Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tofis Bratsberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Michigan.
- 479 **Waycross**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., G. W. Smith, 102 Lee ave.; sec., O. S. Eady, 75 Eads st., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **Mt. Carmel**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. Pres., C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Müller, 122 E. 6th st., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 482 **Springfield**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturday night at German Veteran's hall, 1158 Boonville st. Pres., R. J. Meyers; sec., C. F. Bohrer, R. F. D. No. 7, Box 242, Springfield, Mo.
- 483 **Otsego**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Trades Labor hall, Main st. Pres., W. Underdown, sec., Wm. J. Williams, 11 Columbia st., Oneonta, N. Y.
- 484 **Seneca City**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Frank Johnston, 1226 Locust st.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 486 **Ionia**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Lorse, 540 N. Jefferson st.; sec., Aml Kreiger, 322 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 487 **Welders**—Pres. John Robart, 1126 W. Monroe st.; sec., John Orsaa, 1839 Winchester ave., Chicago Ill.
- 488 **Magnolia**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore st. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hayes ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 489 **Peoria**—Meets first and third Mondays in west room at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jesse Hoagland, 331 Chicago st.; rec-sec., E. H. Reichelderfer, 523 E. Washington st.; fin. sec., Joseph O'Neil, 1104 N. Adams st., Peoria, Ill.
- 492 **Havre**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **Monroe**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Pres., C. W. McHenry, box 34; sec., C. P. Hartley, 215 N. 8th st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **Lake County**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind. sec., Wm. Burdwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec. Robert Paterson, 193 Truman ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **Alamogosa**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Krieh's hall. Pres. Ben Hyatt; sec., T. B. Kuhn, box 405, Alamogosa, Colo.
- 496 **Brewster**—Meets third Wednesday at Weingers hall, W. Main st., Massillon, Ohio. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., Richard Barron, cor. Green and Weismen sts., Massillon, O.
- 497 **Locomotive Spring Fitters and Helpers**—Meet first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres. J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Joe Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **Zenith**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres. L. D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec. P. G. Phillips, 5511 Grand ave., West Duluth, Minn.
- 499 **Essex**—Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres. Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **Murphysboro**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.



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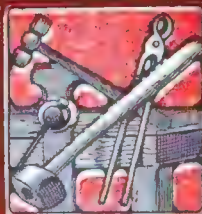


NOVEMBER, 1911

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF
THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS



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International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers,
670 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.**

The Blacksmiths Journal

VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER, 1911.

No. 11

The Road of Yesterday and Today

By Harry B. Moyer.

"Fortune, my foe, why dost thou frown on me
And will my fortune never better me?
Wilt thou, I say, forever breed my pain?
And will thou ne'er return my joys again?"

(No! Let my ditty be henceforth—)

"Fortune, my friend, how well thou favorest me!
A kinder Fortune man did never see!
Thou propp'st my thigh, thou ridd'st my knee of
pain,

I'll walk, I'll mount—I'll be a man again."

—(Scott, 1831.)

In the days of long ago poorly clad, half-starved, brow-beaten peasants threw themselves face downward and groveled in the dust of Nobility's passing carriage. Hope was long since dead. Fortune was supposed to exist—somewhere—but few even hoped to find the fickle jade. Powdered, bewigged, silk-stockinged gentlemen in knee breeches ruled the world, the seas and even the skies. Life—for the under dog—was merely a tempestuous, hopeless, brief passage from the cradle to the grave.

But somewhere a mind greater and far nobler than any concealed 'neath powdered wig was evolving a scheme for the emancipation of slave, serf and peasant. And so it came that with the dawn of the nineteenth century, through the dark mists surrounding the world, that labor sprang unionism.

Among the many peoples of the universe have always been the two extremes: The-let-well-enough-alones and The-do-it-all-in-a-minutes. Between the extremes we find the happy medium—the unionist—who realizes that there is much to do, that it must be done and that it cannot be done without the co-operation of Father Time.

Fortune plays but a small part in the unionist's ameliorating aims. He believes that "God helps those that help themselves," and he practices what he preaches. But it is no small hand that he plays, and in it there is no single man dealing. It is one for all and all for one. It is a game in which former serfdom displays a concerted front to present "nobility," whether the latter be of the pork-packing variety or of the hereditary breed. And it is a battle to the finish.

Nothing really great has an imposing beginning. The poets tell us that "Mighty oaks from tiny acorns grow." Historians inform us that an unjust tax on salt played as important a part in the French revolution as the tax on tea did in bringing about the American revolution. Cold, hard, practical experience tells us that it was chiefly a small, emaciated-looking pay envelope that brought on the great revolution of organized labor vs. organized capital, which has been waging through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century.

From capital's end of the battlefield comes the slogan, "What we have we'll hold, and what we haven't got we'll get!" To this boastful outcry labor contents itself by saying, with Rambler, "What is obtained by labor will of right be the property of him by whose labor it is gained."

Organized labor has so long been the butt of the humorist's fancy, and the goat at whose door everything that is evil under the calendar might be placed, that there are not a few people to whom the word labor at once conjures visions of bewhiskered anarchists heaving lighted bombs in all directions. And what a pity that this should be so! Labor is not perfect. Capital is not perfect. The world is not perfect. To the world in general labor owes nothing. To labor in general the world owes everything, for without labor the world must indeed have become stagnant.

Discontent being the mother of progress, it naturally follows that the uplifting economic charges of the present and future must largely proceed from the discontent of the working classes, especially from their discontent with prevailing systems of distribution.

Much has been done in the six odd score years that have elapsed since the terrible French revolution. Much more will be accomplished in even the next score.

In the early eighties of the eighteenth century nobility existed in the ratio of 1 to every 250 people, and in France, at

least, every grade of nobility was exempted from ordinary land taxes, maintenance of public roads, etc. In a word the nobility with the clergy paid little or no taxes and in turn monopolized the national revenues and left the "lower classes" the privilege of toiling for mere pittance and paying the taxes. This wasn't as it should be and the worm eventually turned as all worms will turn—some day.

In the United States most of the "nobility" can trace its antecedents back to some pork-packing establishment or a steel plant. Nevertheless it isn't so very long ago that it was a common thing for the self-same "nobility" to take our children from their desks at school and herd them like so many cattle in death-dealing sweatshops in order that "nobility's" caskets might fill the more rapidly with wealth. It is within easy reach of memory when practically all labordom was denied anything more than a scant living wage, when the hours were long and weary and the conditions under which we worked were well to the casket maker's liking. Today millions of our silly fellows are undergoing what we have undergone—but the fault is theirs. They perhaps are trusting to "Fortune."

"You labor men are bitter," says a horrified class of let-well-enough-alones. Perhaps we are. Perhaps more than is good for our cause at times. But if we have not as yet learned to love our employers as a class the fault hardly rests with us. They have not yet taught us to do so.

"It is human nature to look out for oneself," some one says when we remonstrate over the unequal division of the proceeds of our toil.

And we reply in kind, "We shall look out for ourselves!"

THE PASSING OF ELIOT'S HEROES.

Strike Breakers Hired by Agents of the Illinois Central Railroad Driven Out by Courts and Citizens.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The day of Eliot's hero is over. He is now regarded as an "undesirable citizen" and citizens of high standing have united with union workers in the demand that he leave certain communities for the community's good.

At East St. Louis, Ill., three of Eliot's

"heroes" were arraigned in court and given until sundown to get out of the city. Tattered, hungry and weather-beaten, they presented a piteous spectacle; and when they told the court that they had been picked up in a Bowery lodging house in New York, locked in a car on a special train with 166 other "heroes" and given no food on the journey from New York to East St. Louis, the court and the spectators realized that the railroad company had little regard for the "heroes" it expected to rout the strikers.

On their arrival in East St. Louis the master mechanic of the local shop had refused to put them to work. Penniless, tired and hungry, they had drifted into the streets of the city only to fall a prey to unfeeling policemen who failed to recognize them as heroes, called them "bums" and drove them back to the shop. There they received scant courtesy, were bundled on a special train and started for Chicago. But "heroes," like everyday men, need something to eat and they dropped off the train and made another effort to satisfy the demands of the stomach. The police grabbed them again, and when they appeared in court even the city authorities seemed loath to provide them with the scant, coarse fare of the criminal, and they were driven from town. Alas and alack for three of Eliot's heroes.

At Macomb, Miss., a whole train load of heroes found a very hostile reception from citizens of all degrees. Like heroes of outlaw fame, they had guns and on arriving in the Mississippi city they began to use them like outlaws. They pumped lead into the citizens, and said citizens resented the mode of entry of the "heroes." But when the "heroes" added insult to injury by heaping indignities on the women of the community, the united citizenship asserted itself and the "heroes" were compelled to depart, guarded by troops.

At New Orleans, Mayor Behrman, in addressing 5,000 strikers, showed conclusively that he too was no admirer of the men that Professor Eliot had tried to immortalize. He assured the men who were battling for their rights that he would exercise his moral right to compel the railroad company to deport all "undesirables" who may be brought to the city to take the places of the strikers.

The day has passed when traitors to their fellow workers can merit the approbation of the great American public.

The day is here when true manhood is appreciated and the rights of the toilers must be respected. Eliot's "heroes" are passing—the true heroes are coming.—Federationist.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Although the proceedings of the last convention are included in this issue of the Journal, I feel it incumbent upon me to especially draw the attention of all the members of our Brotherhood to several very important changes made in our Constitution. The most important was the establishing of a Voluntary Death Benefit Fund, whereby the beneficiaries of a member dying will receive One Hundred Fifty (\$150.00) Dollars, providing the member is in good standing Twelve (12) consecutive months prior to death. This fund is created by assessing each local union the sum of One (\$1.00) Dollar upon the notice of each death, and all moneys in excess of the amount paid out to be placed into a separate fund and cannot be used for any purpose other than the death benefits. It is strictly understood that this is not compulsory on the part of any local union, but I hope that all will signify their intentions to join this benefit fund on or before January 1st, 1912, by writing the General Office of what actions your local takes on the matter.

The next change is the increase of the per capita tax from Forty (\$0.40) Cents to Sixty-five (\$0.65) Cents per month. The reason for this change was because many delegates who came to the convention were instructed to vote for an increase, while some were ordered to reduce it; some wanted the per capita tax reduced and the Day's Pay continued, while others wanted the tax increased and eliminate the Day's Pay entirely. You will agree that this emergency fund is an absolute necessity, and in order to maintain it, the convention decided to make the monthly per capita tax Sixty-five (\$0.65) Cents per month. Twenty (\$0.20) Cents from each stamp sold by the General Office must be set aside for this emergency fund. In this manner, brothers, you will be increasing this emergency fund and the slight additional per capita monthly will scarcely be noticed by the individual member, but the aggregate each month will greatly add to the strike fund we have already started.

But just a word to those who have not paid the assessment of 1910 and 1911,

this change in the Constitution does not exempt you from paying these assessments.

Yours fraternally,
WM. F. KRAMER,
Gen. Secy-Treas.

WHAT THE TRUSTS HAVE DONE.

A Comparison of the Cost of Living During War Times and the Reign of the Trusts.

When the great Civil War was raging and thousands of men were engaged in the mighty conflict; when the shop, the mill, the mine and the fields were depopulated to such an extent that laborers were few, the prices of the commodities of life increased. Today we are at peace, the machinery in the shop and mill is tended by thousands of willing workers, the miner digs industriously and skilled husbandmen are tilling the soil and gathering abundant harvests. Nevertheless, the prices of the products of the shop, the mill, the mine and the field are soaring. The following table of prices is taken from the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va. The war time prices are from the Index-Appeal, a reliable authority on the Civil War:

War Time.	Article.	Now.
\$4.10	Flour	\$7.75
14c pound	Pork	18-20c pound
3¼c pound	Hams	20-28c pound
8-12c pound	Lard	12½c pound
15-20c pound	Butter	30-35c pound
14c pound	Cheese	35c pound
10-18c pound	Sugar	6-7c pound
30-35c gal.	Molasses	32-38c gal.
6½c pound	Beef	15c pound
5c pound	Shoulders	20c pound
13-16c pound	Coffee	25-40c pound

The trusts are responsible for the prices now, and the same trusts are giving battle to the unions in their effort to increase wages.

The blacksmiths on the Central of Georgia R. R. made a new contract with the company for a raise in wages ranging from 2½ cents to 7 cents per hour, on a 9-hour day basis. Previous to organization the blacksmiths of Atlanta, Ga., got 25 cents per hour and worked 10 hours per day. Since organization, their wages have increased to 38 cents per hour, and the day's work reduced to 9 hours. No strike.

In ordering duplicate due books, the local secretaries should see that Day's Pay assessment is paid for the period in which book is desired.



EDITORIALS



Thirteenth Bi-ennial Convention

Another Biennial Convention has passed into history, and an amended constitution will govern us for the next two years. The importance of the laws enacted will develop as we move along. We have made some very important changes. We have adopted a Death Benefit. We have abolished the day's pay assessment. We have raised the Per Capita Tax from forty to sixty-five cents per month. Twenty cents of this will be placed in a fund for the same purpose as that of the day's pay assessment. This only leaves in reality a five-cent raise per member in the per capita tax to run the general organization. With the present conditions of the country, the strikes on the Harriman lines and elsewhere, the twenty cents to be placed in the strike and lockout fund, we are afraid, is not going to help us as much as the day's pay assessment did.

Even with these conditions staring us in the face, we have members who are protesting against the raise of the per capita tax. They also protested against the day's pay assessment. I presume they would be satisfied if the loyal members of the organization would pay the expenses and allow them to reap the benefits gratis. Four years ago the per capita tax was raised at Milwaukee, and as one of the excuses, a few of our members in Chicago pulled away and at the last convention they applied for admission, and at this writing they have made application for reinstatement at the general office, satisfied with the increase; so we expect, to some extent, to lose members every time a raise is made in the per capita tax. Some people are determined to sponge off their fellow workmen, and, as we stated, some members of all crafts are ever ready to let the other fellow pay the expense.

We are fighting continually for an advance in wages and better conditions, and we get them, but when the members are asked to contribute a little more monthly to carry on this noble work, they show their appreciation by threatening to withdraw from the Brotherhood. We don't know but it is a good sifting-out process, for eventually we will have a membership of those who are willing to finance the good cause. It takes years and years to accomplish this, and those that have been placed at the head of the various labor organizations are compelled to take a certain amount of abuse for the cause they have espoused, and we are willing to do it for the sake of the trades union movement, which it is our great ambition to advance.

We have in our organization, as well as other organizations have in theirs, big men and little men, broad-minded men and narrow-minded men. The big and broad-minded men are the ones that are going to carry the organization to success regardless of the little and narrow-minded men. We have members, however, that have been contributing liberally to those on strike, who have been carrying on a campaign of organization, who have always stood for the best and highest that there is in the trades union movement. We speak now especially of the Pacific Coast, where at the time of the earthquake and fire they lost everything, and upon the ruins of that disaster they have built up a strong organization, and while we appreciate the fact that the raise in per capita tax is quite an item, when we consider the abolishment of the day's pay assessment, we will not have the financial burden that we have had for the past two years. Every member will be paying into this strike fund on the installment plan, which will not be burdensome.

We had a very lengthy discussion at the convention, and the majority seemed to think that the amendment adopted is the best, and, of course, the majority rules. Therefore, we hope that every member of our organization who wishes to be considered a loyal trades unionist will put his shoulder to the wheel and help us along. You cannot expect us to go on the firing line without the ammunition.

The Strike on the Harriman Lines

The strike on the Harriman lines, including the Illinois Central, is now going on the fourth week. Never in the experience of the writer has there been as clean a walk-out, considering the amount of mileage covered by these systems. The order to strike was obeyed everywhere. We were agreeably surprised to see them walk out at the few points that we considered weak. Union and non-union men responded. Our special instructions following the strike order were to the effect that every man should be a loyal citizen, a peaceable striker, and especially to remain away from saloons and do their duty; and in all cases, except a very few, these instructions have been followed and a very peaceable strike is on and we do not intend to shoulder the responsibility of troubles that have occurred.

The railroad companies can no longer bring the most desperate characters from the slums of the large cities whose pockets are full of artillery and allow them to start trouble, involving the employees for the purpose of getting out an injunction from some judge, who is waiting for that purpose, without the public being able to place the blame. The outrageous and scandalous actions of railroad companies and other large combinations, placing their shops in the hands of thugs and gunmen, will have to cease sooner or later.

We charge the Harriman officials with bad faith. We freely state that they are falsifying the facts to the public. They circulate statements that cannot be proven. They have paid advertisements in the newspapers, placing before the public their side of the question, that are misleading. They print clippings from newspapers (that can be bought at most any price if any one wishes to buy them), that place the strike before the public in such a light for the purpose of leading them to believe that the Illinois Central is a huge philanthropic society. They give statistics that the public seems to rely upon.

If you ask the government to investigate the books of these large corporations, you would find that there were two sets of books—one for the public and another for themselves. We are stating that such cases have existed, and no doubt they exist still.

The public has the opinion to some extent that the federation on the Harriman lines is a new labor organization. This is not a fact. It is a different method that labor organizations are adopting to handle their affairs with the large federations of railroads, and we have been very successful on other roads. The public is usually anxious enough to jump on the railroads for most everything under the sun, but when it comes to the serious problem of bread and butter with the working man there is a hue and cry that we are arrogant and wish to dictate the conditions and terms for the railroad companies.

All we want is a square deal. All we want is to be treated as men, not slaves. All we want is the same conditions as federated crafts as the railroads as federated railroads have, and it is not a club held over the railroads that will interfere in the least with any legitimate business, but it is for the purpose of protecting our own interest against the inhuman, un-American physical examination, personal record and discrimination.

We demand, through the federation, as we have heretofore demanded through the various crafts, a just compensation for work performed. That means that we can meet as a federation of crafts and a federation of railroads and settle the wage question in the jurisdiction covered by these federations.

The public cannot be ignorant of the fact that the railroad companies have been keeping from their employees these conditions, by one railroad company working in harmony with another railroad company; in other words, federating and prohibiting the employees of one railroad company from federating with employees of another, thereby keeping the wages on one below the other, and then in our various trade conferences they say to us, "Get the other railroad to raise and we will meet their advance."

This has been going on for years, and the railroads have organized such a perfect federated machine that we cannot get the other railroad to raise their rates, consequently they remain as they are. This is why we have organized our trade federations, and this is why the various railroads have selected the Harriman lines to fight the battle.

The war is on. We expect to make a clean fight, and we expect to win a clean victory. There is no dishonorable influence that can reach us, there is no tainted money that can buy us.

Labor Court in Germany

The judiciary system of the German empire has been extended, and a branch has been created with jurisdiction only in matters pertaining to the compensation of injured workmen. The highest court is the court of appeals and consists of seven members, one of whom is an employer and another an employee. They are learned in the law, and three are representatives of the government. Trials before the court of industrial insurance are conducted by laymen. The laborer is represented by a workingman, usually the secretary of a trade union. In all appeal cases the injured laborers are represented by an international labor secretary for that purpose. He is Herman Muller, a lithographer, with headquarters in Berlin.

Just think of it, this condition exists under the liberty-strangling policy of monarchical government, while in this glorious land of the free and the home of the brave, legislators, supposed to represent the people (nine-tenths of whom are workers), have steadfastly turned a willing and ready ear to the representatives of capital, organized and unorganized, and either insolently declined to pass any law protecting the workers or otherwise indulged in legislation that some subservient judge in the interests of those he served declared unconstitutional at the first opportunity. True, New York's Liability Law is a fair effort to imitate Germany for, beginning September 1, there went into effect in the state of New York a law which goes further to indemnify workmen for injuries received at their occupations than any legislation heretofore enacted in the United States and equaled only by those of northern European countries.

The assumption of risk feature of the old law is abolished, and the employer becomes fully liable. Under the old law when a man applied for work at an occupation in which he knew there was risk of injury involved and took a position with that understanding the employer was absolved from responsibility, but this is not the case under the new law. The employer has got to settle with the injured man.

The burden of proof of contributory negligence is now placed upon the employer, whereas it rested heretofore on the workman.

Still another feature is that employers are liable for accidents occurring to men employed by their contractors or subcontractors.

Virtually any kind of a notice to the employer is legal, for if there are any defects it is the duty of the employer to send it back for correction.

But what about Illinois and the other states of the Union? Well may it be said: "How long, oh Lord; how long," before labor will exercise its inherent power and command where now it humiliatingly sues on bended knees, not for class legislation but for justice. How long, or how long, will it be before American working men and women may be permitted to indulge in some of the joys of living of which a writer on conditions in Germany says:

"The average German lives better than his American brother. The German's food is purer and better in every respect than the American's. It contains no chemical preservatives and the government carefully protects it from every possible source of contamination. The apartment dwellings of the better classes in Berlin are the finest in the world for the rents asked. The most elegant of them are in the western section of the city, surrounding the beautiful zoological gardens and constituting the fashionable residence section. All the streets here bear the name of Bavarian towns, and it is called the Bavarian quarter. For \$20 a month one may rent a flat here, in this very aristocratic district, electric light, steam heat, telephone, electric automatic elevator, parquet floors in every room, hot or cold water day and night in every room, large handsome bathroom with porcelain bath, vacuum cleaner on each floor, electrically regulated clock, steel safe in the walls for keeping money and valuable, janitor service and other conveniences, for all of which a person would have to pay not less than \$100 a month in Chicago or New York.

A Reverie

Through the open window the sounds of city clamor have softened hour by hour and as the silver tongued bell from some nearby clock tower announces the presence of mystic midnight, my jaded senses revolt at the continuation of an apparently unending task and demand a rest, even though it be but of a temporary character. In compliance with this sentiment the pen is laid aside and the soothing charms of my Lady Nicotine are sought and as the eye follows the curling smoke

wreaths in their upward flight they seem to surround as it were, with a wavering halo a frame protecting a placard bearing the following statement:

"WELL SAID."

"The men who fight the battles for labor, who make enemies of capitalists and corporations by what they do and say, have trials enough to encounter without feeling that they must also be on their guard against enemies in the very ranks of labor who ought to be their friends and supporters. But, while it is discouraging to know that there are creatures so despicable as to seek to blight the good work of loyal men, it must never be forgotten that the sound sense and good judgment of the great majority of the laboring people can be relied upon to scorn the work of gossips and render futile the efforts of the falsifier who would willingly wreck every hope of labor's future that in the ruins they might find some petty hate or malice gratified."

Such is the statement that arrests the eye and fascinates the mind with a sense of its tremendous significance. The appropriateness of the title becomes apparent with the concluding words, a brief claim, but **"WELL SAID."** Its compelling influence results in a retrospective vision of organized labors' trials, tribulations and victories which in turn bring into orderly review the various benefits of modern civilization sown, cultivated and brought into bearing through the instrumentality of wisely directed Organized Labor.

Every reform movement great or small in its scope and ideals has had, and ever will have its traitors, for even the Divine Christ met the inevitable in the personage of the execrated Judas Iscariot. It seems to afford such creatures a peculiar satisfaction to return evil for good, but merely because of the presence of this apparently unescapable element the really sincere representative of a vital principle should not falter. It is beyond the province of any one man or set of men to satisfy everybody, the only thing to be ever kept in mind as a guiding star is the greatest good to the greatest number. As there is no rose without its thorn, so no general advancement can be hoped for or expected that will not entail a possible sacrifice upon somebody, and if those upon whom the call for sacrifice falls are true disciples of the principles which constitute the foundation of trades unionism, such a call becomes, not a duty to be eagerly evaded, but rather a pleasure and an honor that embodies a reward money cannot buy.

A strong pull and a long pull confirm the suspicion that my cigar is out and the unfinished task confronting me calls for further attention, with a silent blessing upon the framed **"Well Said"** for the renewed vigor its reading imparted to my flagging energies I bend my efforts to the continuation of labors that in their prospective benefits to those I serve, rob the task of its most discouraging features.



The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

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rent publication.**

BY THE WAY.

Real Southern hospitality was ever in
evidence.

Quiet, unassuming, but ever on the job
was Willis Golden.

Of course you met him! Who? Why,
Charley Smith, of Atlanta.

Be sure and read the Convention Pro-
ceedings in this number.

A match team for weight: Dempsey of
No. 77 and Secretary Kramer.

Many a good wife and mother will
appreciate the new Benefit Fund.

The long and short of it at the conven-
tion: Robertson of D. C. No. 2 and Eady
of No. 479.

The first and original seal of the Broth-
erhood is now the property of the General
Office. Ask to see it any time you call.

Sedalia, Mo., has been selected as the
next convention city. Here is hoping they
will do as well as the boys at Atlanta.

Gov. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is now an
honorary member of our Brotherhood.
Call on him and have him show his card.

Now that a Death Benefit Fund has
been established, it behooves all to keep
all dues paid up regularly each month.

The arrangement committee certainly did
its part well, and we want to thank each
one for the creditable manner in which
they took care of all the visitors.

Acquaint yourself with the changes
in the Constitution; that's why we
placed them in the Journal so that no
one can say "I did not know it."

The convention proceedings are pub-
lished as a supplement to this month's
journal. The halftone portraits of the
newly elected officers will appear in a later
issue.

The cartoon in this issue was drawn
by Brother E. M. Wilson, Secretary of
Local No. 286, and he is to be con-
gratulated for the idea and skill. How
true it is!

See that your Financial Secretary
places one of the new due stamps in
your due book beginning with the month
of January, 1911. No other will be
recognized.

The lady visitors to Atlanta, through the
columns of the Journal, desire to thank all
the ladies who entertained them during the
convention. They did everything possible
to make the stay in Southland one long to
be remembered.

Brother Simon Benschop is laid up
with rheumatism for the last five weeks
in the Alexian Brothers Hospital, Bel-
den and Racine Aves., Chicago. Drop
in and see him. We hope before our
readers see this item he will be out
again.

Positive of his innocence and sure of his acquittal the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, in convention at Milwaukee, Wis., have re-elected John J. McNamara as general secretary-treasurer of the organization.

If your local decides to join the Voluntary Death Benefit Fund, see to it that your Financial Secretary makes his report immediately following the last meeting of each month, so that you will be given proper credit at the General office.

The revised Constitution and By-Laws will be ready for distribution by December 1st. Send in your order early and avoid the rush. See that each member gets one. Some very important changes have been made by our last Convention.

Brother A. G. Strange writes from Evanston, Wyoming, that they made a clean sweep of the shop. This is on the main line of the Overland Limited from Chicago to San Francisco, and we hope that all the boys along the line keep the same firm attitude as the boys in Evanston.

Representatives of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor have succeeded in securing some splendid laws from the General Court of 1911. Among them are laws providing for "first aid to the injured cabinets," in workshops and factories, the cash payment of wages, the re-creation of the bureau of labor, employers' liability and workmen's compensation, the regulation of child labor and preventing the defrauding of laborers.

Work on Uncle Sam's greatest and latest Dreadnought, the battleship New York, has been begun. The vessel will be built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and will, when completed, be another tribute to the skill of organized labor. The plan to build the Dreadnought in a government yard has met with considerable opposition. It was asserted that the vessel could not be built on the original amount appropriated for that purpose on account of the eight hour day in operation in government plants. The appropriation was increased, however, and the battleship will be built by the government. Before work was begun it was found necessary to take off a piece of a corner of a building, in order that the ways might be lengthened.

Officials of the Salt Lake Railroad are evidently preparing for trouble, at least they have enclosed their shops at Los Angeles with a fence that would have been a fine protection against Indians in the days when the "noble red men" went on a rampage. The following is from the Los Angeles Citizen: "The Salt Lake Railroad Company has enclosed its property with a board fence. The fence extends from First street south to Seventh. In order to make it as formidable looking as possible three strands of barbed wire have been placed on top of the fence. These wires have been fastened to standards which project from the outside at an angle of forty-five degrees." The fence and the barbed wires will never win a victory for the railroad company. Right will conquer, fence or no fence.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Inasmuch as the convention just closed at Atlanta, Ga., has adopted a 65c per capita tax, it is deemed advisable to adopt a different stamp from that now in use, and secretaries should arrange matters in such a way that they will not have a surplus of stamps now in use on hand. Beginning with the month of January, 1912, they should begin using the new kind. By adding this additional per capita tax we will be enabled to discontinue the Day's Pay assessment, and still retain the strike or emergency fund.

NOTICE.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 2, 1911.
At the regular semi-monthly meeting of Camden Local No. 173, held Sunday, Oct. 1, 1911, L. R. Kerstetter was suspended and fined \$75.00 for "scabbing" at the Baldwin strike.

Kindly publish the same in the Journal.
Fraternally yours,
- JOHN F. FLANNERY,
Secy. No. 173.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 319.

Gainesville, Tex., Sept. 28, 1911.
Mr. Wm. F. Kramer.
Dear Sir: We have turned the following members out of our union for cutting prices on work without notifying the union:

O. C. Dickerman, Card No. 50496; Claud Dickerman, Card No. 49786; Dan Dickerman, Card No. 50495; I. W. Philips, Card No. 49792; L. Wallar, Card No. 49791.

We have not given these members their last due stamps. Respectfully,

A. G. BOOTS, Secy.

Reports
of Officers.

Anvil Echoes

Official
Notices.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT C. N. GLOVER.

Chicago, Oct. 16, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me in Chicago representing our organization, with Brother Kramer and representatives of the various organizations who are now involved in a strike on the Illinois Central Railroad; a letter being sent to all locals on the I. C. System asking them to take another strike vote because of the action of the Machinists who refused to sanction a strike.

President Kline returned from the west, where he had been relative to the Harriman lines affair. He ordered me to visit different points on the I. C. System, and explain to the shop trades why this second vote was asked for. I started on my way, stopping at Clinton, Ill., Mattoon, Ill., Centralia, Ill., Paducah, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., and Water Valley, Miss. I held federation meetings at these points, and found the men were well satisfied with their first vote and all intended to stand by it. This they did, and the same can be said about the men at other points which I was unable to visit, and from the information received I find there has not been one desertion in our ranks since the strike was called. The same report comes from our locals on the Harriman lines.

Leaving Water Valley, Miss., which was my last stop on the I. C., I went direct to Atlanta, Ga., to render what assistance I could in making the final arrangements for our convention.

I attended our Convention, which started Monday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M., and finished Sunday, Oct. 8, at 2 A. M., it being necessary to hold night sessions Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

I was then instructed to return to Chicago to ascertain the conditions on the Harriman lines, Illinois Central and Rock Island. The latter is now putting the proposition, offered by the Company to the federated committee relative to their agreement, to the rank and file for their consideration and requesting them to accept or reject.

I met with the Blacksmiths and Helpers who are on strike in Chicago, and they are out to stand by each other and win the battle.

I am now making preparations to leave for Omaha to assist the men who are on strike on the Union Pacific of the Harriman lines, and I hope to be able to report more fully in my following report.

Respectfully submitted,
C. N. GLOVER,
Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

New York City, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

During the period between sending in my last report and previous to attending the Convention in Atlanta my time was taken up chiefly with general organization work in the Canadian district, especially the formation of the District Council referred to in my last report, which requires considerable correspondence with various points, who wanted further information on the subject, also assisting our membership in Toronto to put Local No. 318 on as good a working basis as possible.

Much time was taken up with the situation in Local No. 412 in Montreal, which we hope will eventually result in bringing about a better organization than has existed there in the past.

Finally I started for Atlanta to attend our Thirteenth Biennial Convention, which I believe will prove itself to be the most successful Convention of any that has preceded it, and that is only as it should be, for it shows signs of progressiveness, and unless the organization is in a progressive condition it is surely retrograding and drifting back, for there is no standing still in the labor movement. Everything else is moving onward, and we must move with it.

Some radical changes were made which perhaps will be found fault with by some of our membership; that is to be expected, for all great movements and reforms are subject to criticism; but we believe the new laws that were enacted were legislated through by a most conservative body, composed of the very ablest and most loyal of our membership. Most notable amongst the changes made is the wiping out of the day's pay assessment and the increasing of the per capita tax to 65 cents. This,

we believe, will serve to eliminate a great deal of friction and loss of membership heretofore existing in the collecting of the assessment and will also help to place us in a sound financial position and into a class among trades unions that we can point to with pride.

Another new feature that has been introduced into our organization is that of paying a funeral benefit of \$150.00 on the death of a member who has been twelve months or more in continuous good standing previous to his demise. The fund to be raised by a subscription of \$1.00 from each local treasury, at each death. Any surplus that remains to be put into a special fund for the purpose. It is believed this will serve to stimulate a fraternal feeling in the organization which seems necessary to its successful existence.

The gathering of the delegates at the Convention gave us a chance to renew old acquaintances from all sections of the continent. From Buffalo we had Brother Bolam among the rest, with his "per carpet tax," and the three busy B's, Brereton, Boylan and Blake, from New York. There were representatives from the Everglades of Florida, and the beaneries of Boston had their delegates, as did also the wheat-laden provinces of Canada and the Quakers of Philadelphia. Brother McMurray came all the way from Southern California and Brother Davis, whom I had the pleasure of first meeting in New Orleans five years ago, was an excellent representative of the Crescent City, and Mr. Chairman McGrath, No. 54, Sedalia, Missouri, was also there, at least we heard so a few times, especially during that last night's session which finally adjourned in the wee sma' hours of Sunday morning. Then there was Brother Chumley, President of the Frisco District, who deservedly carried off the honor of being one of the newly elected members of the General Executive Board. Another member from the far west was Brother Duff of Chickasha, Indian Territory, which place, according to his statement, is only 2½ miles from the center of population or the center of the universe, I almost forgot which, and a place where the sun rises and sets every day. Just think of it! It's a wonder he didn't land the next convention in that wonderful spot. Then there were lots of other old acquaintances too numerous to mention. It's too bad we didn't sing Auld Lang Syne that Sunday morning at 1:30 A. M., when we finally adjourned.

We cannot forget our noble Brother Smith and his valuable colleagues of Atlanta Local No. 1, who contributed so

enthusiastically in making the Convention a success, and that wonderful feast or barbecue was a novel treat to practically all of us and we are only sorry that we were unable to participate in many other entertainments that had been planned for our enjoyment, but were unable to accept because of pressure of business which compelled us to hold several night sessions in order to crowd all the business we possibly could in the space of one short week.

At this present writing I'm in New York City on important business in connection with one of our locals in Montreal. Am also getting acquainted with our members of the newly instituted Local No. 17, through their energetic business agent, Brother R. Brereton, who is always attending strictly to business. Brother Brereton also had the honor of being elected Sixth General Vice-President, which is something the brothers of New York appreciate very much. The prospects are that before our next Convention rolls around our membership in that city will have doubled, for there are many eligible men looking our way.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS FLANAGAN.

New Orleans, La.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report I have been looking after our affairs on the I. C. and S. P. R., whose terminals are at New Orleans. As the members of all organizations involved were very much agitated over the arbitrary stand taken by the officials of the above mentioned railroads, on leaving for the Convention I left affairs of our organization on the S. P. in charge of Brother Goff, executive board member of the federation on the Hariman lines, and those of the I. C. in charge of Brother Uter, both of whom have handled our affairs with credit to themselves and the organization.

As the proceedings of the Convention are at this time in the hands of all our members I won't take up time or space with details, but would urge the members to cast aside all differences and live up to the laws enacted by the Convention, both to the letter and in spirit.

At the adjournment of the Convention I prepared to take up the work that I had left off on the I. C. and S. P., starting at Memphis, with the intention of working south to New Orleans, but had

to abandon this work for several days on account of death in the family, but I have again taken up the work at New Orleans and without going into details would report progress on both roads, as far as our cause is concerned.

When leaving Memphis I left Brother Van Dornes to look after affairs in that city and am in hopes of meeting him in New Orleans in time for the mass meeting which is to take place here October 19.

I hope the Brothers will bear with me in this report, as in my present frame of mind it is impossible for me to write a more lengthy report, even were it advisable to do so under conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. FLANAGAN.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

Cincinnati, Oct. 14, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since writing my last report in St. Louis, I have visited Princeton, Ind., and made an effort to straighten out the case of a man named Kimbrough, an expelled member of Local No. 159, of East St. Louis, Ill., who is working in the Southern shop of Princeton. I have made every effort to induce this man to square up with Local 159 and am now waiting to see what he intends to do. If he does not, I hope the Southern Federation will take means of bringing him to time. I also stopped at Evansville, Ind., and found everything in good shape. Also at Nashville, Tenn., where I attempted to reorganize the local we formerly had at that place, but was unable to do so as the Blacksmiths and Helpers of Nashville seem to prefer any kind of conditions, no matter how bad they are, to paying dues in the Union. At Knoxville, Tenn., my next stop, I found everything that could be desired. All the men employed there, which is a Southern shop, in the organization, and not one had a complaint against the organization nor the way it is run and I assure you it was a satisfaction to meet with a local union like that. I wish to state I was shown every courtesy while in Knoxville by members of our Local there and then departed for Atlanta, Ga., to attend the Convention, being a delegate from Local Union No. 12.

The report of the Convention will no doubt be found in another part of this Journal, but I wish to mention it was the most business-like Convention that I ever attended, and while we all differed

with each other on a great many subjects, I believe all worked for what they thought was the best interests of the organization. The fact that we worked overtime four nights shows that all the delegates went there to work and did work, and so far as I could notice before leaving Atlanta, everyone seemed to be satisfied with the result and went back home intending to work for the best interest of all concerned, which I hope all will do.

Leaving Atlanta, I came to this city, where I have been busy since trying to induce the Helpers in the Chesapeake & Ohio shop over in Covington, Ky., to come into our organization, and have met one man there who is very stubborn and appears to have influence over others, and I hope to be able to report in the next issue that I have either got this man in the organization or got him out of the shop. I have also held special meetings in Ludlow, Ky., with the Queen & Crescent men, and in this city, with our members who are employed on the C. H. & D. Ry., and have explained as near as I could some of the changes and new laws which will take effect the first of the year. I have also attempted to induce some of the men employed in the wagon shops in this city to come in our organization, but have just learned that the organization known as Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers has recently come out of its grave in this city and is offering to organize men and take them in at a rate of dues at 50 cents per month. This being the fact, I do not think there is much chance for our organization here, as we cannot run an organization unless we are able to pay enough into it to put it on a sound financial footing.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER EDW. TEGTMEYER.

Chicago, Sept. 16, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

My last report left me on the verge of getting a hot stamp agreement with the firm of Funk Brothers in Chicago Heights, which I am pleased to report was accomplished, and I also informed the men there who held cards in other locals that I expected them to transfer into the Chicago Heights local, which they agreed to do at once. Taking everything into consideration I feel at liberty to say that Chicago Heights is in better shape now than she has been

for some years past, but we don't expect to stop till we have it still better. In defiance of the knocker and pessimist, I wish to mention also that Brother L. Anderson is always on the lookout for the best interest of Local No. 239. When on one of my trips out there he informed me that there was a railroad roundhouse on the outskirts and that a smith was employed there. We started down the track of this railroad and we kept on walking till our speed began to lag and we came up to the next small town. Anderson said he knew a man in business there, so we gave him a call to get our bearings. When I asked him where the roundhouse was he gave me a broad smile and said it was about four miles further on and no other way to get there but walking it. We did not see the roundhouse, nor did we walk back to Chicago Heights.

While traveling the rounds in Chicago I found that the man on the building job I spoke about in my last report was back to work again in the face of the promise the boss gave me that he would let me know when he wanted a man. I very soon got busy and had him put off the job. Then I went to the contractor and found he had already issued orders to his superintendent to the effect that when he did need a man to let me know.

After working among the shops for some time I got busy on the elevated lines. They were consolidated some time ago and the president is a man that came from a road that is organized. Accordingly the men were more inclined to organize, and by appearances I feel that we will have them in line very soon now. After a few more days of scouting among the shops I started for Atlanta, Georgia, to attend our Convention. I found it nice and warm, only 94 degrees in the shade, in fact it was quite warm all the time we were there, but while it was warm the Brothers of Atlanta surely tried to make us feel welcome by showing us the good old Southern hospitality we hear so much about. Holding night sessions it did not give us any time for amusements, but too much praise cannot be given the Atlanta boys for their untiring efforts to make us feel comfortable and I wish to thank them personally for the kindness shown me while in their midst and of all that I say say about the balance, my hat is off to Brother C. J. Smith; he certainly is a prince.

I hope the new laws adopted at the Convention will be for the betterment of our craft, and while they may meet with severe criticism from some quar-

ters I believe they will finally work out for the betterment of our organization.

After returning to Chicago I resumed my regular routine of work and found that fellow was back on the building job the third time. I went after the foreman and superintendent, but they claimed this man said he had squared up and it was all right with me. I told them different and asked for an answer at once as to what they were going to do about the man. The superintendent said he would let him go for good if I would send him a man to start in the morning, which I did, and a union man is holding the job down at this writing.

Work is a little better here now than it has been for some time; but even at that it is not good. I have found work for a few since our Convention but still have some out of employment. I have had several cases of grievances; two are still pending, but hope to get satisfactory results in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,
EDW. TEGTMEYER.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

Report of Delegate Geo. Edwards, President of Local No. 274, Montreal.

Montreal, Can., Sept. 12, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Dear Sir and Brother: In submitting my report I wish to say that I left Montreal for Calgary, Alberta, on Tuesday night, September 5th. I notified the boys at North Bay that I was coming along and when I arrived at this point I was met by Brother J. Dyer, although I had but a few minutes to stay. I endeavored to straighten things out the best I could.

On leaving here I made no other call until I reached Winnipeg. I arrived at this point about 9 o'clock on Thursday night. On Friday morning I paid the boys at the C. P. R. shops a visit. I had the pleasure of meeting for the first time with Brother R. Anderson. I had previously met Brother Barlett and the boys at this point are fairly well organized.

I had an invitation to attend the Winnipeg System Federation Council, which I did, and I am pleased to say that our craft was thoroughly represented there. Business of great importance was transacted under the chairmanship of Brother H. Pickett.

Saturday afternoon I left Winnipeg for Calgary, arriving there at 7 o'clock Sunday night. Was met at the station by Brother Geo. Lander who, by the way, is one of the old members of the Grand Trunk Local, and I want to say that had the rest of the members been of the same stamp as this brother that local would have been in full swing today. Brother Lander was kind enough to make all the necessary arrangements for me during my stay in Calgary.

Monday morning I attended the Congress at 10 o'clock in the Paget Hall. An address of welcome on behalf of the Labor Organizations of the City of Calgary was extended. Brother W. J. Dyson, President of Calgary Trades and Labor Council. Many other prominent speakers were present, including Major Mitchell, Hon. A. L. Tipton, R. B. Bennett, T. S. G. Van Wait and Arthur Masters and others.

Tuesday after the usual day's deliberations, a mass meeting at Paget Hall took place. Several prominent labor men addressed the meeting.

Wednesday night unions entertained their respective delegates and the members of the Calgary Local of Blacksmiths and Helpers took advantage of the opportunity. I had an invitation to address them and called their attention to the importance in sending a delegate to represent their local at the Congress, as this was their first time. I congratulated them on doing so. I had the pleasure of meeting with Brother W. McPhee, secretary of this local, and I kept in touch with him all through the work of the Congress. Other items of great importance were discussed, including the re-forming of a district council of blacksmiths and helpers; and after a long discussion on this subject the brothers of this local decided to discuss the matter thoroughly at their next local meeting, and I am pleased to say that since my arrival home I have received a communication from the Calgary boys stating that they are heartily in accord with the movement.

On Thursday the delegates took part in an excursion, accompanied by the Citizen's Band, under the direction of Capt. Bagley. Fine weather prevailed and all seemed to have had a most enjoyable time.

Friday, after attending the sessions, I left for home, arriving in Montreal on the 19th of September.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. EDWARDS.

Correspondence.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 100.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 26, 1911.

Mr. Wm. F. Kramer,

Dear Brother: At the last meeting of Local No. 100 it was unanimously adopted that an article in the Daily News of September 3, commenting upon our General President be sent to the Journal for publication. District Council No. 26 at its meeting of September 24, endorsed the move of Local No. 100.

It is therefore the request of Local No. 100 and District Council No. 26, that the same be sent to you and be published in the Journal.

Trusting that this request will be complied with, I am,

Fraternally yours,

F. L. PEULECHA,

Rec. Sec. Local No. 100.

(From Oakland Daily News).

Kline a High Type of Labor Leader.

What high type of character, what keen intellect and powerful will, combined with what patience and sympathetic understanding, are required in capable leadership of the labor movement have nowhere been better shown than in the personality of J. W. Kline, general president of the Blacksmiths' International union, who has been given the responsibility of commencing or preventing a strike that would involve half of the railroad mileage of the west.

When Gen. Mgr. Kruttschnitt last Friday refused to recognize Federation of Shop Employees of the Harriman lines Kline was the spokesman for the five general officers of the five crafts involved. He led the discussion that continued for three and a half hours without favorable result. He led it so well that he was able to go back next day and have a conference with Manager Calvin, and yet to arrange for the calling of the local advisory boards from all the shops to attend a conference here, without swerving one instant from the position which Kruttschnitt had refused to recognize.

Kline has used no defiant words, but has stood by his guns and has set an example of modest confidence that will prepare the shop men for whatever tactics may be found to be best. If it is a strike, Kline has laid the foundation for it by consistently and calmly pointing out that the men have certain rights worth fighting for. If no strike is called,

but delay and new conference are approved, it will be understood that Kline has admitted no weakness. Rather he has shown that the greatest force in this case can be exerted upon the company by waiting and watching for a more favorable opportunity to establish their rights. Sooner or later, perhaps within a month, the company will yield. And meanwhile no man has been forced to endure the mental torture of fearing a long struggle and the sufferings of his family.

There are others in the group now in San Francisco, who are obscured by the fact that Kline is their temporary leader, who are similarly equipped to direct the forces of organized labor with an admirable degree of efficiency. It is Kline, the quiet, self-contained, forceful man, who has impressed himself upon San Francisco in this emergency as a true servant of organized labor.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 495.

Alamosa, Colo., Sept. 11, 1911.

Mr. Wm. F. Kramer, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Dear Sir and Brother: At our last regular meeting, Sept. 8, 1911, the members of Local No. 495, I. B. of B. & H., expelled our ex-secretary, Mr. F. B. Kuhn, on the grounds of misappropriating the funds of said local to the extent of \$55.95. Said amount found short in his accounts by auditing committee.

The union moved that we expel F. B. Kuhn and publish same in the Journal. This was carried by a vote of fifteen for to five against. F. B. Kuhn's register number is 48582.

Will state that we gave Kuhn every show to prove himself innocent, and made him make good said deficit.

Fraternally yours,
WM. CHARLESWORTH, Secy.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 96.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 2, 1911.

Mr. W. F. Kramer, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Dear Sir and Brother: You remember some time ago Brother Kline received a letter from Walter Carrier, foreman of the blacksmith shop of Merrill Stevens Co., which has been on strike since May 20. In this letter Mr. Carrier preferred charges against one Brother E. J. Chambers, which Brother Kline wrote us to investigate. We have investigated it thoroughly and have tried on four different occasions to get

Mr. Carrier to come up to the lodge room and explain himself, but he would not come, after promising the committee each time that he would be there. We have also tried to get him and Brother Chambers together at other times, but cannot get him to meet Brother Chambers. As we could not get him to come to defend himself in any way, we decided he was the guilty party and have exonerated Brother Chambers from any of the charges preferred against him. It is an evident fact that Carrier has not done the right thing from the beginning of the strike and we have preferred charges against him and imposed a fine of \$100.00 upon him. It is the desire of Local No. 96 that this fine against Walter Carrier be made public in the Journal.

Fraternally,

J. A. CROOKS.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 409.

Parsons, Kans., Oct. 6, 1911.

Editor Journal: Though being only a new member of Local No. 409, I feel it my duty to give you a little item, and so express my candid opinion in regard to what union is now, and has been, to me.

I served as a soldier in the United States army for nearly fifteen years, and to my estimation soldiers are not only used to defend this country, but they are also used to shoot union men who are fighting for a fair wage, a fair living for their wives and children. It seemed to me, while serving for Uncle Sam, that union men were a demanding, selfish, and over-independent lot of fellows, but, oh my! What an ignoramus I have been. I hope that every soldier in the United States army learns what those very union men stand for.

The first regular meeting I attended was an eye-opener to me; the honest, sincere business way those men had about them was a wonder to me, and I was one of six to be taken in on Sept. 27. There are a few more for our next meeting.

It was also election night, but every one of the old officers were re-elected, they being pronounced the best yet, and I am sure they are all that.

With my best wishes for the Brotherhood, I remain,

E. R. KLEINER,
2711 Chess Ave.

FROM NEW YORK LOCAL NO. 17.

Mr. Editor: Having had quite a discussion with an employer of labor, it seems to me a wise thing to let every one who is at all interested in the blacksmith business know something about the workings of our

organization, something about its constitution, its sick and death benefits and its numerous committees which are appointed from time to time to visit those of our brothers who meet with accident while working at the trade.

The writer of this made a remark in favor of unionism, and the boss started in as though he would eat one up. He said, trades' unions do not amount to anything anyhow, only to breed trouble and bring on strikes and discontent, enmity and hatred between capital and labor and cause suffering to thousands of families all over the country. That is what unions do for you, he says. Can you picture a worse thing than to see a walking delegate going into a workshop where men are working peaceably and say these men must have more pay and less hours? He was going at a terrible pace. His fever must have got to ninety-nine or over, but he had all the talk to himself and he was soon played out, or nearly so.

Then the blacksmith asked him if he had read anything of the history of America. All the way from the days of the revolution to the present time the mechanic has had to fight for his rights, which means suffering to himself and his family. All along the line anything the workman has obtained for the betterment of his position, he has had to fight for, and history has taught men to fight, not individually, but collectively. Hence the business agent, or, if you like it better, the walking delegate, one appointed to manage the affairs of the many, whose business it is to meet the boss and settle any grievance that may exist. Where men are working peacefully and contented, the walking delegate is not needed. It is only where discontent exists over too long hours or too small pay.

But the bosses, on finding out that the best mechanics are members of unions, they are finding out that the walking delegate is some service to the boss also, and by applying to the walking delegate the boss can be supplied with a blacksmith suitable to any kind of work.

To hire a non-union blacksmith, a cheap man, you pay him the union rate of wages, if not directly you do it indirectly, for bad work and waste of material make up the difference in his wages and if you do keep him till he gets used to the work and he can do a good job, then he joins the union, and goes where he can get better pay. On the other hand, if you hire a union man and he is not used to the work, his brothers will rally around him and help him at every turn. That is one of the fundamental principles of the union. But for a man to start into work and enjoy all the privileges that the union men have had to fight for

and suffer for *and pay for* without any consideration to the union, his principle doesn't amount to much. *He is a scab.* Trouble and suffering has been the result of fighting between individuals and even nations; but after the storm the calm, and the boss and the blacksmith have been the best of friends afterwards.

True, there are many men who seem to live a life of indifference to their own interests and with no interest in their fellows.

There are, however, thousands of bosses in this country who are a credit to themselves and are respected by the union men, and carry on a systematic business with fair returns at the year's end. This boss' hatred toward the union was somewhat changed and he will not soon forget the argument with the blacksmith.

FRED GREEN.

BLACKSMITH VERSUS FORGING MACHINE.

Every blacksmith today is in competition with the forging machine to a greater or less extent. Some smiths do not realize this, but nevertheless he is. To prove what I say I will make reference to the carriage blacksmith. Order a wagon and then see the machine and drop forgings that he will buy to put on that wagon. Why? Simply because they are cheaper than he can make and are much stronger. This goes to show that he is in competition with the forging machine and the machine is master here. The man buying the wagon is getting something good with less money and the carriage smith is making a fair profit. Take the horseshoer as an example. Does he try to compete with the horseshoe machine? Not much. Only in rare cases would he make a shoe outright. He can buy them cheaper and they are better made. He as well as the carriage smith knows of no way that he can compete with these machine-made forgings. With the coming of the chain-making machine came the death knell of a great deal of the chain-maker's work, and so on down the line. I could name various metal trades that have been affected by modern machinery. I make reference to the carriage smith and horseshoer, as these men do much work outside of their own calling and in many cases could be called blacksmiths with no reference as to machine or carriage.

Now for the machine blacksmith. I do not know why a smith should be called a machine smith, but I suppose it is done to avoid confusion between a ship and a machine smith.

I will first make reference to a machine

smith over in the city in a small shop, which boasts of a steam hammer and the necessary hammer tools. You bring him a job to figure on. We will suppose that a great number of one kind are to be made. If the article is machine made he will endeavor to duplicate it as near as possible, and to do this properly and profitably he must make some tool to be used at the hammer. He realizes he is in competition with the forging machine and he has but one hope, and that is the steam hammer. He will endeavor to do the job as quickly as possible, because he needs the money. So through his genius he will devise a tool to do the job, which is the best course for the smith to do. Make no effort to make a tool for the hammer or to let the forging machine have the job? You would surely say, make a tool for the hammer and do the job, and make the profit yourself.

And now for the machine smith in the railroad shops all over the country. Give him a job, say, a dozen of one thing to make, he will generally say, It is only a dozen, what's the use of a tool? In one-half an hour he might be able to make a tool to reduce the time on each piece one-half. He's only got a dozen, you know. The job is finished and in a week or two he gets an order to make another dozen. He hasn't got enough to make, so makes no tool. Another dozen in a week or two and still no tool. When he begins to realize he should make a tool he is told to make a pattern, as they are going to make them in the forging machine. I tell you the moment he got that job he was in competition with the forging machine and his one hope and his only hope was in the steam hammer, but he failed to grasp the opportunity, therefore the job is lost to the blacksmithing trade forever.

I would like for every blacksmith to know and to feel that he must at all times hold his trade up to the highest standard. Let no job be lost to the trade if you can avoid it. I do not mean to say to put a dozen in the fire at once or to work your head off. The bulldozer man does that and he will continue so as long as the blacksmith makes no effort to keep to the trade such work as he can. Let us all strive to make the trade better and try our utmost to bring it out of the hands of the bulldozer and give it to the blacksmith, where a great deal of the work rightfully belongs.

J. B. DUTTON.

FROM ALONG THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 8, 1911.

Editor of Journal:

The Southern Pacific strike order was

called for 10 a. m. September 30, 1911, and at that hour the S. P. men working in West Oakland shops laid down their tools and walked out. Everything worked just like it was greased. It was so easy, and one of the biggest surprises (I think) that ever happened to the Ess Pee. There were three smiths, three helpers and three machinists that didn't get any grease, so they are all rusty and scaly. The smiths are Alex. McKeller, Fred. Bastain and Dan. Green; helpers, Ed Driscoll, William Long and Dorsey Neal. What will they do when the S. P. puts their seal on a closed shop agreement? I wonder!

Mr. Small will feel still smaller when some big boss comes up and says, "I thought you told me that our men were not organized?" There will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. If all down the line is as good as it is in Oakland, all you bums that have no card (and expect to work for the Ess Pee) had better kick in while the kicking is good. The boys are right on the job day and night and they don't overlook any bets, believe me, and I hope there will be picketing all down the line. Do it peaceably, but do it. Don't let the scabs outwit you. Stick right at it. You have got to win this fight, if it takes out every union man in the United States to do it. We will go after the road and not eight hours and a little raise in pay. If we get started we will make that little strike in England look like a side show at a circus, and for the benefit of the Saturday Evening Post I hope that we don't have to stop traffic. You know we are getting a little better posted on our strength. We are beginning to awaken. Look what the Federation has done already, and it can do more yet when it gets better organized. All the crafts are in this fight equally and go down to the headquarters at 9 a. m. every morning. You can't tell a machinist from a Greek car whacker, only the Greek that can't speak English is the best union man. He is working day and night on the picket line and you can't con him at all. You might give a mechanic a stall and he would fall for it, but not so with the Greek. You have to show him.

According to the daily press the boys are doing some rough work in Mississippi, which, if true, is bad, but I don't believe it is true. The Post, an evening paper printed in San Francisco, had on its front page the other evening something like this: "Four hundred and fifty men at work in shop in West Oakland," which is an infamous lie and the manager knew it at the time it went into print, so I don't believe anything that the newspapers print in regard to this or any other trouble between labor and capital.

So don't pay any attention to paper reports, but just go ahead with your work and if a man wants to go back convince him some way (you know there are a lot of ways to do it) that he must not go to work in that shop. I am sure the Oakland boys are going to hold their end up and I hope you will do the same, and if you do Mr. Kruttschnitt will be glad to give you most anything.

R. E. GLENN.

FIGHTING A COMMON FOE.

By the Rev. Charles Steilze.

Christianity is largely responsible for the social unrest which characterizes the present generation. For centuries it has been presenting to men the high ideals which are resulting in nobler aspiration. The people have responded to the appeal made in the name of its founder, and we dare not now repudiate the resultant demands which have become so insistent.

Christianity has been teaching the value of the individual. The practical application of that teaching is found incarnated in the labor union's insistence upon the right of every man, woman and child to live the life which God intended should be lived by them.

Because of the church's teachings it must stand by the workingman in his fight for the child. It must fearlessly support him in his endeavor to relieve the most unendurable condition of the woman who toils.

Because of its repeated messages in respect to cleanliness it must champion the workers in their struggles to secure for themselves better sanitary conditions in the home and in the shop. It must fire volley after volley into the accursed sweat-shop and into everybody and everything that supports it, until the damnable thing is absolutely wiped out of existence. Because of its well-known teaching it should give no peace until the workers have the fullest opportunity for developing the highest type of manhood and of citizenship. If only one life were involved, all this would be demanded. But there are millions in whose behalf the fight must be made.

So let us get together—the Church and Labor—in the name of our common Leader, to put to rout every foe of the higher life. Whether that foe be found in ourselves, whether he be in our own ranks, or whether he be an outsider who is dominated by the greed for gold.

Just how this shall be done must depend upon local conditions. I have no panacea. I am an opportunist. I believe in getting all that I can as soon as I can. Therefore, without elaborating a "cock-sure" scheme, I would mention some everyday

principles which are fundamental. Necessarily, our plan must in every case begin with a campaign of education. We cannot hope to have others become enthusiastic in our affairs until there has been an intelligent presentation of the facts. Therefore, stop finding fault, until you have produced the facts. Then keep at it until somebody begins to move. Men are not waiting for your message. Most of them would rather not be disturbed. But a reasonable attitude is sure to win out.

Be definite in your demands. If you yourself do not know what you are after, you must not expect others to know it.

Be consistent. If you believe in relieving sweat-shop conditions and if you would abolish Sunday labor, beware of adding to the burdens of those whom you profess to be trying to relieve.

Be patient. There is no short cut to the millennium. Rome was not built in a day. You will not correct all of the evils of your generation, but your reasonable, definite, consistent campaign will surely bring some things to pass.

THE PUBLIC AND STRIKES

For every strike or boycott that actually occurs probably a thousand disputes are either prevented or amicably adjusted.

Of course, the public learns nothing of the latter feature of the work accomplished by the labor movement. The public knows nothing, and too frequently cares little concerning the sufferings of the workers until the latter, driven to open revolt, quit work and thus inflict inconvenience upon the employers directly responsible for the trouble, but also upon the public itself, the so-called "innocent third party."

If the public would pay more heed to the "still, small voice" of conscience, if it would take a livelier interest in the affairs of labor, if it would recognize that there is in reality no such thing as an "innocent third party," but that in reality each man is his brother's keeper, in the sense of being responsible for his protection against social and legal injustice—if the public would look at the matter in this light—there would be fewer strikes and boycotts and consequently less public error concerning the real nature and purpose of the labor movement.—Walter Macarthur.

NOTICE.

Fred Bastian, Card No. 32295, has been expelled by Local No. 100 of Oakland, Cal. for scabbing on the Harriman Lines.



In Memoriam



From Local Union No. 433.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Creator of all things and Ruler of the universe to call from our midst

BRO. HIRAM S. SPRATLEY;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local convey to the family of our deceased brother, its sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of All Good may sustain them in their desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to our official Journal for publication; and that they be also recorded in the minutes of the Union.

WALTER CONSTANCE,
L. H. BAKER,
WALTER RUSSEL,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 460.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove by death the beloved

SISTER OF BRO. JAMES KELLY;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of trouble, and pray God, who is just, will give them strength to bear their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and the same spread on the minutes of this meeting.

D. J. Mc GILLERSAY,
CHAS. Mc QUARRIE,
CHAS. CORMIER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 113.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the relentless hand of Death, there has been removed from our midst our beloved brother,

MITCHEL A. KIGER;

who has always proved himself a worthy and respected union man and a credit to this organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and family our most heartfelt sympathy and hope that the Great Maker will give them strength to bear this loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, and that a copy be spread upon our minutes, and that the same be sent to our official journal for publication.

F. A. MILLER,
J. B. WILSON,
C. D. PARKER,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 5.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. CHAS. COOK;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the brothers of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and also be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

E. DAVOUX,
H. B. WHELAN,
J. E. WILSON,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 293.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of all things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

FATHER OF BROS. JOHN AND WM. MURRAY;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local convey to the brothers and their family their sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of all good things may comfort and support them in their hour of desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and also to our official Journal for publication.

JESSIE SMITH,
R. C. BOYKIN,
WM. PHELAN,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 434.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to take from our midst by death the beloved

SISTER OF BRO. W. H. DUNCAN;

therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local, do hereby extend to our brother and his family our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow and bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, copy sent to our bereaved brother, and a copy sent the Journal for publication.

W. P. SELF,
GUS COLLINS,
R. B. TRACY,
Committee.



DIRECTORY I. B. OF B. & H.

General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.



General Officers.

JAMES W. KLINE, General President, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago Ill. Phone Harrison 1773. Residence Phone Seeley 4274.
WM. F. KRAMER, General Secretary-Treasurer, 570-585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
W. J. DOUGHERTY, First General Vice President, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
C. N. GLOVER, Second General Vice President, 6217 Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.
W. G. POWLESAND, Third General Vice President, 250 Beatrice st., Toronto, Canada.
THOS. FLANAGAN, Fourth General Vice President, 2227 Brainard st., New Orleans, La.
ROY HORN, Fifth Vice President, 4421 Ritger st., St. Louis, Mo.
J. J. GOLDMAN, Sixth General Vice President, 535 W. 57th st., Chicago, Ill.
W. J. EVANS, Seventh General Vice President, 409 N. Montana st., Butte, Mont.
C. W. KOENIG, Eighth General Vice President, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
GEO. PEACOCK, Ninth General Vice President, (reserve) 318 Robin st., Dunkirk, N. Y.

Executive Board.

D. C. TUCKER, 621 China st., Vicksburg, Miss.
EDWARD J. RYAN, 14-A Blue Hill ave., Boston, Mass.
G. SANDEMAN, 2726 22d st., San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN REID, 82 South 7th st., Kansas City, Kans.
WM. THOMPSON, 644 Otten st., Milwaukee, Wis.

General Board of Trustees.

W. I. McMURRY, 2202 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
M. DONAGHY, 1044 Papeniew Avenue, Montreal, Can.
G. VAN DORNES, 321 Burleson St., San Antonio, Texas.

N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Take Note.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

Chicago and Vicinity—Special Organizer, Ed. Tegmeyer; office 234 North Clark st., Chicago, Ill. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. Phone Main 4345.

District Councils.

- 2 **Missouri Pacific System Council**—Pres., J. F. McGrath, 518 W. 3rd St., Sedalia, Mo.; Sec., W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 3 **Union Pacific System**—Pres., Geo. Menzies, 2725 Ames ave., Omaha, Neb.; sec., A. G. Kinney, 1518 Fremont st., Kansas City, Mo.
- 7 **Frisco System**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 South Campbell street, Springfield, Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7 box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **New York, New Haven & Hartford System**—Pres., Geo. Schwabals, 24 Seyms St., Hartford, Conn.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **Illinois Central System**—Pres., S. J. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave., Chicago, Ill.; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 W. 13th St., Paducah, Ky. B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson st., Paducah, Ky.
- 10 **New York Central System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 11 **Intermountain System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 12 **Pacific System**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3109 Orange ave., Sacram. n.o., Cal.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 13 Meets at Odd Fellows Hall, Cherry st.
- 14 **Northwestern**—Pres., B. L. Burris, Windsor Hotel, Clinton Iowa; secretary, Henry Coelin, 414 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **Rock Island System**—Pres., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Oklahoma; sec., D. E. Burt, 511 Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.
- 16 **Chesapeake & Ohio**—Pres., D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant st., Richmond, Va.; sec., J. P. Barr, 1840 3d ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **Southern System and Allied Lines**—Pres., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 **Big Four System**—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **Norfolk & Western**—Pres., J. R. Campbell, 415 Dale ave., S. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave. N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **Boston & Maine**—Pres., Geo. H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; sec., A. C. Robinson, 22 Pierce st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **Southern District Council**—Pres., M. A. Michael, Box 364, Macon, Ga.; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson St., Savannah, Ga.
- 22 **Missouri, Kansas & Texas System**—Pres., C. E. Armstrong, 510 Morgan st., Denison, Texas; sec., D. A. McCormick, 1831 Gabriel ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **Delaware-Hudson District**—Pres. Frank Olin, 5 Maple st., Oneonta, N. Y.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 24 **Denver & Rio Grande System**—Pres., Geo. W. Kuykendall, 635 Galapago st.; sec., A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st., Denver, Col.
- 25 **Northwest District**—Pres., Lawrence Ohl, 174 Daly st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 908 Reddops st., St. Paul, Minn.

District Councils.

26 San Francisco and Vicinity—Pres., G. Seidelman, 3122 Elmwood ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 1020 Adeline st., Oakland, Cal.

27 Mobile & Ohio—Pres., H. A. Malone, Whistler, Ala.; sec., R. L. Jernigan, 560 E. Baltimore st., Jackson, Tenn.

Wabash System—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 East Division st., Springfield, Ill.; sec., Charles W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

29 Montreal and Vicinity—

30 Atlantic Coast Line System—

31 St. Louis—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings, at 200 S. Broadway. Pres., C. E. Francisco, 5030 Briwer; sec., Frank A. La Bee, 3915 A. Palm st.; business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

35 Queen and Crescent System—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.

33 Boston—Pres., David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliott st., Boston, Mass.

34 Burlington System—Pres., Nels Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Neb.; sec., Wm. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.

35 District Council of Locomotive Smiths and Helpers—Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.

36 Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern System.

37 Seaboard Air Line—Pres., W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Fla.

38 Buffalo District Council—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beacherer, 213 Reed st., Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw street, Buffalo, N. Y.; business manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge st., N. Y.

39 Pittsburg District—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Union Labor Temple, Pres., Wm. G. Fullerton, 113 Federal st., N. S.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., N. S.; business agent, J. H. Tapken, Union Labor Temple, Washinton st. and Webster ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

40 Philadelphia District—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1402 N. 59th st., West Philadelphia; sec., Geo. Schriener, 2516 N. 17th st.; business manager, John M. Tobin, room 316 Parkway bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Locals.

1 Atlanta—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., Willis R. Golden, 213 veins s.; sec., Frank Fichter, 508 rullum st., Atlanta, Ga.

2 Bluff City—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Italian hall. Pres., W. D. Whitehead, 509 Walker av.; sec., I. Lauudrum, 973 Edna st.; fin. sec., F. P. Wentzell, 984 Marton Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

3 Protective—Meets first Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., A. W. Van-Nostrand; fin. sec., E. V. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.

5 Cotton Belt—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellow's hall, 305½ Baraque st. Pres., J. C. Curlin, E. Baraque st.; fin. sec., Pin Bluff, A. k.

6 Deer Lodge—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Union Hall, 5th and Penn. street. Pres., A. E. Suiter; sec., Harry W. Smith, Deer Lodge, Mont.

7 Signal Butte—Meets last Monday of the month at 604 Knight st. Pres., John M. risey, box 502; sec., Wm. Rennie, 604 Wright st., Miles City, Mont.

8 Chesapeake—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Eagle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., A. D. Jones, 20 Roxbury st., Clifton Forge, Va.; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Va.

9 Iron City—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1916½ Third avenue. President, W. J. Sullivan, 4422 Ave. C; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 North 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.

10 Scioto—

11 Ceahtham — Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Board of Trade Bldg. Bay and Dayton sts. Pres. J. W. Woods, 208 Anderson st., W.; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson st. E. Savannah, Ga.

12 St. Louis—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1253 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 2746 C. Rutger st., St. Louis, Mo.

13 Macon—Meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday, at O. F. H. hall, Cherry street, Pres., W. P. Carrol, 231 Reid st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 553 Boundary st., Macon, Ga.

14 Vulcan—Meets first and third Saturdays at 230 N. Clark st. Pres., T. W. Bridger, 7445 Evans ave.; sec., Wm. Zickgraff, 1134 Franklin st.; fin. sec., Fred Boland, 1651 S. Springfield ave., Chicago, Ill.

15 Fall City—Pres., A. W. Kightlinger, Gen. Del.; sec., M. A. Harding, Gen. Del., Fall City, Neb.

16 Clinton—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Pres., Michael Connegon, 444 11th ave.; sec., Robert Rusf, Grand Hotel, Clinton, Iowa.

17 Defender—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at 201 William st. Pres., John J. Boylan, 7318 13th ave.; sec., Bernard A. Murphy, 188 13th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

19 Turlock—

22 Freeport—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Socialist hall, Stephenson St. Pres., Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; sec., Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.

25 Twin City—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 212½ E. Broad St., Pres., C. T. Motz, 217 W. Third St.; sec. O. A. Reed, 422 W. Broad St., Texarkana, Texas.

26 Moberly—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall, Pres., Harry Solomon 641 North Ault st.; sec., T. T. Turley, 314 Dorser st., Moberly, Mo.

30 Reese City—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Heiback's Hall, 7th and Lingo sts. Pres. W. H. Meyers, 1024 North st.; sec. R. L. Parker, L. Box 34, Argenta, Ark.

32 Houston—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at I. M. A. Hall 111½ Congress st., Pres., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st.; sec., W. J. Noonan, 903 Henderson st., Houston, Texas.

33 Bozeman—Pres. John Shorey 103 N. Rouse ave. Sec. W. M. Pratt, 401 N. Grand ave., Bozeman, Mont.

35 Pueblo—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Colvin Hagerty; sec., H. H. Gerrish, 231 Oneida st. Pueblo, Colo.

36 Soo—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th ave., Labor Temple, Pres. John Loe, 1815 Jennings st.; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 5th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

37 Portland—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 270½ Alder street. Pres., Robert Tracy, 922 Missouri st.; sec., E. R. Nels, n. 656 Powell st.; fin. sec., H. C. Paulsen, 925 Williams ave., Portland, Ore.

38 Pass City—Meets on 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and ambell sts. Pres., W. H. Criswell, 3115 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.

- 39 **Elkborn**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., S. D. Gibson; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
- 40 **Hillyard**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at I. O. O. F. hall, Pres., Carl Olson, 408 North ave.; sec., Chas. Wilcox, 1010 Regal st., Hillyard, Wash.
- 41 **Horsington**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at I. O. O. F. hall, cor. 3rd and Main st. Pres., Peter Smith; sec., W. S. Thompson, in care Y. M. C. A., Horsington, Kans.
- 43 **St. Paul**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President J. E. Farrell, 443 Sherburne ave.; secretary, A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **Lafayette**—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President, Scott Marshall; secretary, Wilson McBride, DeSoto, Mo.
- 48 **Stockton**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 814 E. Oak st.; sec., O. S. Kaskyll, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **Omaha**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. Pres., George Minzies, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles street, Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **Sons of Vulcan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, 22½ 6th st., S. Pres., Dan'l Lawrence; sec., Elza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E. Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **Progressive**—Meets on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at M. W. of A. hall, cor. of Third and Laraine sts. Pres., A. E. Kern, sec., Arthur Brill, 315 E. 11th st.; fin. sec., J. W. Lane, 633 E. 13th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **Selma**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at E. C. Edward's residence. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 185 Selma st.; sec., E. C. Edwards, 83 Alabama ave., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **Whistler**—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **Tar Heel**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., J. E. Jenkins, 28 E. Thomas st.; sec., J. S. Ruffin, R.F.D. 6, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **Black Hawk**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Temple, Mulberry st., Pres., G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Chas W. Guy, 427 Bratnaber st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 66 **Kansas City**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Butler's hall, 745 Central av., Kansas City, Kan. Pres., Frank Whaley, 5503 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1102 N. 12th st., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 69 **Big Springs**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodmen's Hall. President L. P. Clark; sec., Edgar Airhart, box 478, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **Beaumont**—Meets second and fourth Saturday at Union Temple Hall, Pres., E. J. McFadden; secretary, Hugh Redman, Beaumont, Texas.
- 72 **Green Island**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Mechanics hall, 123 George st. Pres. Solomon Fesser, 163 George st., sec. Wm. Schraft, 2 Bleeker st., Green Island, N. Y.
- 73 **Flour City**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall, President, Nels Johnson, 1100 Logan ave. N., sec., A. L. Berg, 1807 Quincy st., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **Milwaukee**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lincoln Hall, 149 6th st., Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3306 Vilet st.; sec., John Pelkofer, 494 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 78 **Ship and Machine Smiths**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall, 54th st. Pres., Wm. M. Ciuskey 5127 Aljerat; sec., H. A. Burger, 4534 Washington ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **Evergreen**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres. H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **Central**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., J. E. Larson, 4107 Carroll ave., sec., Wm. Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **Battle Creek**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st.; Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st., sec., Frank B. Dell, 4 C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 5, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 83 **Vehicle Workers**—President, M. B. Zollars, sec., W. M. Baker, 606½ N. Broadway, Pittsburgh, Kans.
- 84 **Valley**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres. J. E. Houson; sec. Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **Huntington**—Meets first and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Jos. W. Miller, 520 18th st., secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **Marshalltown**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., John Kuef W. Railroad St., sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **Sherman**—Meets 3rd Friday night at Weten. kamp hall, Pres., C. C. Bullock; secretary, L. C. Korf, 1004 Porter st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **Sydney**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 333 Charlotte street. Pres., Neal McAuley, Ashby Post office; sec., Ira P. McKay, 106 Argyle st. Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 **Enterprise**—Meets third Tuesday at Carpenter's Hall, 1921 Broadway. President A. J. Kael, 1813 Grand Avenue; sec., Henry W. Smith, 820 Marion ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **Marshall**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., R. W. Boyett, 608 Louisiana st.; sec., C. E. Fisher, 708 Sledge st., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **Onward**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at L. F. Hall, 225 Bryon ave. Pres., Matt Avery, 455 S. Calhoun st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort worth, Texas.
- 92 **Pittsblm**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Duquesne hall, 735 Pennsylvania ave. Pres., Wm. B. Tammon; sec., C. A. Morgan, 5 Hilland st., North Braddock, Pa.
- 93 **Colony City**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Randall Bryant's room, Main st. Pres., A. W. Chisnell, 815 W. Oconee st.; sec., T. P. Stubbs, General Delivery, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 94 **Cartersville**—Meets first and third Monday, Pres., Elmer Beasley; Sec., Lewis H. Crowder, Williamson Co., Cartersville, Ill.
- 95 **Dubuque**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, cor. Rhomberg and Conlar ave. Pres., Frank Watson, 817 Lincoln avenue; sec., Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **Jacksonville**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 E. Forsyth st. Pres., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Florida.
- 97 **Roanoke**—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, Frank Watson, 817 Lincoln ave., sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave. S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 98 **Paris**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres. R. H. Cafers, 1504 Bonham st.; sec., Fred Scales, 401 Bonham st., Paris, Tex.
- 99 **Modesta**—Meets Wednesday nights at F. & I. St.; Pres. L. L. Martin, General Del very; sec. Roy F. Reynolds, Gen'l Del. Modesta, Stanislaus Co., California.

- 100 **Oakland**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, A. Beaton, 676 E. 24th st.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 2118 7th st., W. Berkeley, Cal.
- 101 **Tri-City**—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott sts., Davenport, Iowa. Pres., Fred Schwartz, 1532 Prairie st.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 103 **Richmond**—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., S. I. Cottrell—Richmond, Va.; sec., W. J. Whitlock, 215 S. 4th st., Richmond, Va.
- 108 **Winona**—Meets 2d Wednesday at Oddfellow's Lodge Hall. President, C. W. Eifealdt, 1024 W. 2d St.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., Winona, Minn.
- 111 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Schultz's hall, 108 Pike st., Pres., William Ratford, 1728 Madison ave.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 **Frisco**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel and Main streets. Pres., A. McQuire, 101 Beard ave.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 **Lone Star**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec., G. Garner, 810 Woodward st., Denison, Texas.
- 116 **Helena**—Meets first and third Friday at the residence of John Howard, Pres., 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 **Buffalo Polish Blacksmiths**—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater streets, 1st and 3d Wednesdays. President, Frank Walczyk, 317 Sobieski st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 118 **Salem**—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. President, F. H. Williams, Jennings ave., sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem: Ohio.
- 120 **Gate City**—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., W. A. McHan, 730 N. Arthur ave; secretary pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 **Welding**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave. Pres.,—sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 **Energy**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams, 846 N. 48th ave.; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton ave; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 **Dunkirk**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres. Wm. Phillips, —; sec., Frank D. Sweet, 771 Park ave., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 **Springfield**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortuna Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 126 **Warwick**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night at Central Labor Union Hall, 32d and Washington ave. Pres., C. E. Kidd, 3601 Hunt av.; sec., Lee R. Todd, 216 44th st., Newport News, Va.
- 127 **Cheyenne**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres., P. E. Lawson, 313 E. 16th st.; sec., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 **Buffalo**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. Pres., James Walsh, 147 So. Division st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 129 **Hobson**—Meets at Fireman's Hall fourth Thursday. Pres. Frank Krause, Middleport, Ohio; sec., Jacob Zeisler, Pomeroy, Ohio.
- 135 **Tubal Cain**—Meets first and third Mondays at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres. John Murry, 113 DeGraff st. Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 **Portsmouth**—Meets second and fourth Friday at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., James S. Mason, —; sec., J. W. Jolliff, Frontis Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 **Railroad Blacksmiths**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Trades hall. Pres., Robert Watt, 84 Sherman st.; sec., Robt. Anderson, 713 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 **ST. Thomas**—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres., H. Dukes, Talbot st., E.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 **Port Arthur**—Meet every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall. Pres., J. A. Dickerson, 503 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Lanev, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburg, Kan.
- 151 **Vancouver**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor hall, Homer st. Pres., Wm. Marshall, 1311 Richards st.; sec., B. Watts, 1944 Union st., Vancouver, B. C.
- 153 **Escanaba**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Union Hall, Ludington st. Pres., Chas A. Bowers, 305 N. Palme st.; sec., G. A. Duggan, 308 S. Jennie st., Escanaba, Mich.
- 155 **Algiers**—Meets every 3d Saturday at Renecky hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres., J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 **Saginaw**—Meets first and third Saturday at Shems Hall. Pres., August Laesch, 417 N. 3rd ave; sec., J. W. Burkholder, 315 Farewell st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 **Blacksmith and Helpers**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., Fred Bewsher, 332 E. Independence av; sec., Philip Braner, 802 E. College ave., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 **East St. Louis**—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres., Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 15th st; sec., Wm. Porter, 723 N. 9th st., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 **Fort Scott**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Redman's hall, 209½ E. Wall st. Pres., F. M. Vail, 503 Couch st.; sec., Archie H. Martin, R. P. D. 3, Ft. Scott, Kans.; fin. sec. H. M. Peters, 527 N. National ave., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 **Ottumwa**—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, John Payne, 628 Church st., sec., H. J. Farrell, 328 West Maple ave., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 **Havelock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., R. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 284 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 **Valley Junction Local**—Meets on second and 4th Tuesdays at Sacred Heart Hall. Pres., Elmer Tyler, P. O. box 4; sec., Wm. Gannon, P. O. box 137, Valley Junction, Iowa.
- 166 **Salt Lake City**—Meets every first and third Monday at Oddfellows Hall, on Market street. Pres., Chas. Hone, 249 W. 5th st., South; sec., Walter Edwards, 1025 W. 7th st. So., Salt Lake, City, Utah.
- 167 **Muskogee**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. Pres., J. J. Evans, M. V. shops; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st., Muskogee, Oklo.
- 168 **Ship and Machine Blacksmiths**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., Walter Loughery, 217 Collinwood st.; sec., John P. McCabe, 2754 21st San Francisco, Cal.
- 169 **Chillicothe**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Paint and Water sts. Pres., W. R. Chandley, 221 Hinn st.; sec., C. A. Knapp 395½ E. 2nd st., Chillicothe, O.
- 170 **Montgomery**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., J. J. Hampton, 620 Columbus st.; sec., R. F. Hamrick, 914 Bell street, Montgomery, Ala.

- 172 **Coalinga**—Meets first and third Sunday at Buckley's Hall, Pres., Jas. Johnson, P. O. box 153; sec., H. L. Pierce, 463 California st., Coalinga, California.
- 173 **Camden**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fitzgerald hall, Broadway and Nuton ave. Pres., H. S. Peeters; sec., John Plannery, 436 Jackson st., Camden, N. J.
- 174 **Sacramento**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts. Pres., E. H. Holthaus, 1421 L. st.; sec., W. Wooden, Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts.; fin. sec., A. I. Schultz, 720 10th st., Sacramento, California.
- 176 **San Diego**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Labor Temple, Pres., J. W. Palmer; sec., C. L. Carson, box 1, R. route 3, San Diego, Cal.; se. pro. tem., F. D. Micer, 3109 Orange ave., Sacramento, Cal.
- 177 **Brazos Valley**—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres., H. C. Symank; sec., W. B. Baty, Box 352, Teague, Texas.
- 178 **Belleville**—Meets second Monday at Belleville hall, Pres., J. P. Marshall, 429 W. Chillicothe ave.; sec., Luther Parks, 106 Buckingham st., Belleville, O.
- 179 **Alton**—Meets fourth Wednesday at Nathan hall, W. 2nd street: President, O. H. Dillon, secretary, Walter W. Coacts, 1007 E. 5th st., Alton, Ill.
- 180 **New Haven**—Meets on the second Saturday at insurance Building, Chapel st. President, Thomas Hutcheson, 128 Canale st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 182 **Parlor City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. Pres., Henry Shaefer, 519 B. ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 183 **Bakersfield**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., J. W. Axley, 1009 K. st.; se. E. S. Graham, 928 Oregon st., E. Bakersfield, Cal.
- 184 **Des Moines**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Eddie Johnson; sec., pro. tem., Jerry Fouhy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Io.
- 185 **Paterson Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every first and third Monday at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- 186 **Independence**—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's H. H. cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 131 N. Jewell St., sec., J. C. Gillespie, 1834 Noble St. Philadelphia, Pa.
- 187 **Eddystone**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., John Peterson, box 22 Crum Lynn, Pa.; sec., Samuel E. Techtou, 418 E. 3rd st., Chester, Pa.
- 189 **Hammersmiths and Helpers**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Brick's hall, 131¹/₂ Lion st. President, Fred Hudson, 106 Lincoln ave.; sec., Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- 190 **Marble City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; se. C. Thos. L. Parson, 337 Oak Hill av., Knoxville, Tenn.
- 192 **Queen City**—President, Christ Smith, 366 Broadway, sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 193 **Star**—Meets on every third Monday at Carpenter hall. Pres., David Trowbridge, E. Main st.; sec., N. H. Kyte, 805 E. California st., Urbana, Ill.
- 195 **Monroe**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall. Pres., J. L. Buchanan, 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- 197 **Drop Forgers**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jaysa. Pres., William Kimm, 113 N. Ferry st., sec., F. A. Wiltale, R.F.D. 1, care of A. Brown, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 199 **Jackson City**—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres. Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; se., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbes st., Jackson, Mich.
- 200 **Scioto**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor hall, Chillicothe. Pres., V. R. Rarrell, sec., P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- 201 **Gate City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, James Hlen, 1022 Ewing Ave., sec., J. F. Sanders, 1137 Virginia Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- 202 **Hammersmiths and Helpers**—President, Jam-a Hanley, 573¹/₂ Justine avenue; sec., N. O. Macdonald, 114 Park place, Schenectady, New York.
- 203 **Paducah**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor H. H. N. Fourth st. President, W. D. Pa. t, 1827 Guthery ave., secretary Thos. C. Goodman, 704 S. 12th St., Paducah Ky.; fin. sec. G. W. Ford, 1917 Madison st.
- 205 **Liberty**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkrantz hall. Pres., J. Kapwski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., Chas. Kruse, 212 Ave. A., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 206 **Grand Crossing**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel av. President, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin Ave. Homewood, Ill.; sec. J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd street, Chicago, Ill.
- 207 **Clinton**—Meets every fourth Tuesday. Pres., F. M. Carr, 1001 N. George st.; secretary, J. E. Matthews, 3.0 N. Mulberry st., Clinton, Ill.
- 208 **Princeton**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary st. Pres., John Butterworth, 624 Stoemont st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind.
- 209 **Boston**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres. David S. andri, 49 Milford st., sec. Geo. M. Guntner, 45 Elliot St., Boston, Mass.
- 210 **Meridian**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres. Arthur Johnson, 4015 Hooper st.; sec., L. L. Long, 431 41st ave., Meridian, Miss.
- 212 **Southern California**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. President, Edward Ashdown, 1033 Broadway; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin ave., Los Angeles, California.
- 213 **Spokane**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison st., Spokane, Pres., Carl Olson, 408 North Ave.; sec., Geo. Kiessling, box 586 Hillyard, Wash.
- 215 **Seattle**—Meets first Thursday at 1314¹/₂ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Heacon av. sec. Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **Brooklyn**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 W. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Duless, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333 Brooklyn, Mass.

- 222 **Fort Wayne**—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind., Pres., Aug. W. Roembke, 1235 Wall St., sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st. Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 223 **Washington**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, cor. W. 1th and Walnut sts. Pres., J. P. Scheid, in care B. & O. Shops; sec., C. W. Zollars, 300 S. W. 1st St., Washington, Ind.
- 224 **Twila City**—Meets first and 3rd Fridays at Door's hall, cor. 4th and Schiller sts., Pres., Thos. Rhode, La Salle, Ill.; sec., James Travers, 1012 First st., La Salle, Ill.
- 225 **Nashua**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jeffers'n street; sec. Clement Desepenes, 5 Morgan street, Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **Pasumpsic Valley**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Mechanist's hall, Pres. H. H. Butterfield, Main st.; sec., C. E. Murphy, Lyndonville, Vt.
- 229 **New Orleans**—Meets at King Do Do Hall cor. Frenchman & Valliere sts., President, Frank E. Heuer 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 2938 Bienville St., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **Washoe**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Raine's hall, on McKinley st. Pres., N. B. Kyker; sec., O. A. Marvin, box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **Decatur**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehl, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Kicetts, 1044 N. Morgan st. Decatur, Ill.
- 233 **Great Falls**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Phelps' lock Central ave.; President, Wm. Leiffheit, 2022 8th ave. N.; secretary, John Feeney B. & M. B. House, Great Falls, Montana.
- 237 **Copper City**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. President, J. F. Olson, 507 Walnut st. Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 **Bloom**—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Trades and Labor Hall. President G. o. Currier, Box 123, C. ete. Ill., sec., Chas. Seahum, 1211 Otto Blvd., Chicago Heights, Ill., fin. sec., Asa Dunlap, 79 14th St.
- 242 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. Pres., Frank Hledhy, 63 Ash St., sec., Harry Schaufers, 2 Linden street, Louisville, Ky.
- 244 **Braddock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at For's Hall, 14 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry, 523 Pike ave. North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 10 Hamilton avenue, Rankin, Pa.
- 248 **Rowan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at L. tal and Lyon hall Pres. W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long st.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 51 **McComb City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220 1/2 Main st. Pres., C. E. Constr m; sec., F. W. Smith, box 166 McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **Gulf Port**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at Cabbie's Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22nd st. Pres. G. A. Sclogal; sec., W. L. Poyner, 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **Rock City** Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st. Twin Blg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **Flint Rock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at City Federation hall, Pres., J. I. Miller, 2, F. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1418 Oak st., Waverly, Columbia, S. C.
- 256 **Pikes Peak**—Pres. John W. Gilber, 721 So. Sawwath St.; sec. Ben Norling, 200 Hagerman St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 257 **Florence**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. Pres., J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilberson, 308 Cheever st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **Muscogee**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040 1/2 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., B. C. Moore, 1114 18th st., Columbus, Ga.
- 259 **What Cheer**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **Victor**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Morrison's H. l., Pres., B. F. Jones, 1925 Dexter av., sec., Wm. R. Hamilton, 361 N. Germania Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. McKain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val. J. Gabriel, 539 Spring st., Mt. Oliver P. O. station; fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **Prescott**—Meets every third Saturday the recorder's office. Pres., C. W. Bennett, Recorder's office; sec., A. C. Kyer, Prescott, Arizona.
- 267 **East Hartford**—Meets every second Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec., Peter Hansen, 1210 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **Carriage, Wagon B. & H.**—Meets first and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres. Lewis Berga, 734 Boggs ave.; sec., Chris. Kentzle, 332 Orwell Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **Queen City**—Meets third Tuesday at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio; sec., Joseph Spelere, 440, Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **Hattiesburg**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 600 Howie st. Pres., H. C. Tanner, 140 West 5th st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **Cape Girardeau**—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st.; sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **Holy City**—Meets on the first and third Wednesdays at Macabee's hall, Main st. Pres., D. R. Tompkins, 601 Tennessee ave.; sec. R. A. Garner, 235 Cottage ave., Palestine, Texas.
- 274 **Liberty**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Dircom's hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1234 Chabot st. East; sec., Wm. Donaghy, 1044 Papeniew avenue., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **Marion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres. Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Threlkeld, Marion, Ill.
- 277 **Livingston**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Richard Kelly, Livingston Hotel; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G. St., Livingston, Mont.; fin. sec., E. G. Nauck, 109 N. 5th st., Livingston, Montana.
- 278 **Lovers Leap**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres. J. R. Christian, 603 Hickory St., sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Ext., Hannibal Mo.
- 279 **Chenango**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall, Pres., W. H. Cole, 23 Hayward ave.; sec. Robert Watkins, 18 Maydole st., Norwich, N. Y.

- 280 Ontario**—Meets second and 4th Thursday at E. Mullin's hall, East First st. Pres., Guy C. Gregg, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. R. Knopp, 193 W. 8th st., Oswego, N. Y.
- 281 Vulcan**—Pres., John Barnecut; sec., Wm. C. McPhee, 306 Dreery st., N. E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 282 Contract of Los Angeles**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., F. Ira Bender, 540 Maple ave.; sec., C. E. Fort, 1849 Darwin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 285 Fitchburg**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. Pres., James Massey, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass. sec., Joseph Demers, 75 Daniels St., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 286 Walnut**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., Chas. Aubritton; sec., E. M. Wilson, Box 343, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 287 Galetton**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Machinists hall, Main st. Pres., P. F. Devers; sec., John McIntyre. Galetton, Pa.
- 288 Ancient City**—Meets first and 3rd Friday at 39 Charlotte st. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave; sec., R. T. Dillon, 33 Cordovast., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 289 Middle Town**—Meets every third Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 291 Pioneer**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Brown's hall, Salem avenue. Pres., Michael McDonald, Upper Canaan st.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 293 HIN City**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 294 Kaukauna**—Meets every 4th Thursday at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavinaugh; sec., Jos. F. Jirikowic, P.O. Box 525, So. Kaukauna, Wis.
- 295 Horton**—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., J. H. Schmidt; sec., Harry Wilby, box 633, Horton, Kansas.
- 296 College City**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 455 S. Academev st.; sec., C. E. Effland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 297 Rock City**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm. st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 298 Archibald, PA.**—President, Guss Reese, Olympiant, Pa.; sec., Michael Ratchford, Main st. Archibald, Pa.
- 299 Junction City**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2713 Pacific ave.; sec., James Reeder, Fin. sec., Edwin D. Peake, 500 31st st., Ogden, Utah.
- 300 Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred Endling, 740 Steward ave.; sec., Chas. Bower, 1046 Oxford st. St. Paul, Minn.
- 301 Electric Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall, Pres. Eli Van Schaack, 404 Smith st. Schenectady, N. Y., sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 304 West Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets second and fourth Sundays at 49th st. and Woodland ave. Pres., Wm. H. Oesterle, 1636 Ithas st.; sec., T. E. Houston, 5328 Glenmore ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 306 Bolt and Nut Makers**—Meets every second and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2525 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., R. P. Nauman, 2270 Blue Island ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 308 Maple Leaf**—
- 309 Hudson Valley**—Meets 2d Friday at Hoskin's hall, Park avenue. Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Byron S. Dunbar, 148 1st st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 316 Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President M. P. Phelan, 261 Missouri St., sec., Geo. Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, California.
- 318 Toronto**—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St James Hall, West Toronto Pres., Robert Armstrong, 33 Howard st.; sec., E. Mason, 855 Landowne ave., Toronto, Can.
- 319 Gainesville**—Meets at 14-16 Main st. Pres., Geo. A. Bishop, Box 482; sec., A. G. Boots, cor. Best and Main st., Gainesville, Tex.
- 320 Las Vegas**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., M. I. Newkirk; sec., Ray McHaffie, Los Vegas, Nevada.
- 321 Gem City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Carpenter hall. Pres., L. F. Brittain, 1008 W. Barnes st.; sec., Geo. Enshoff, 407 S. 3d st., Frankford, Ind.
- 322 Peru**—Meets 1st and 2d Mondays at Forester Hall, 2d and Broadway. Pres., F. Setter sec., Frank T. Quigley, 183 E. 8th st., Peru, Ind.
- 323 Walsh**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edward Mahoney, 308 W. 43th st.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 5310 La Salle st.; fin. sec., L. O'Keefe, 528 West 44th st., Chicago, Ill.
- 324 Blacksmiths and Helpers**—President, M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman, box 262, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 325 Homestead**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison st. Pres., D. J. Moynihan, 1008 S. Loomis st.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1428 W. 15th st., Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 326 Burnside**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Chandler's hall, 71st st. and Cottage Grove ave. Pres., G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3951 Dearborn st., recording sec., N. Belgium, 7406 Champlain av., Chicago, Ill.
- 327 Quebec**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 56 DeAiguillon st. President, Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., Emil Pineau, 42 Mountain hill, Quebec, Can.
- 328 Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., Mack Bean, 711 Goble ave.; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st., Paducah, Kentucky.
- 331 Bakersfield Contract**—Secretary, Adolph J. Engleman, 1612 19th st., Bakersfield, Cal.
- 332 Helpers**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Eliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 333 Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets Tuesdays at Kick's hall, 624 Broadway, cor. Adams Pres., C. A. Roberts, 393 Gold st.; sec., Chas. Koltz, 59 Caledonia Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.

- 334 **McComb City Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220½ Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; secretary, Claude Bailey, P. O. box 555, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets fourth Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. President, Frank Doyle, Trades hall, James street; sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **Lake City**—Meets 1st Thursday and 3rd Sunday at Union Labor Hall, Central Ave., Pres., Frank Westerly, 607 Park Ave., sec., George Peacock, 318 Robin St., Dunkirk N. Y.
- 337 **San Antonio**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Trades Council hall. Pres., P. J. Brady, 1424 N. Palmetto Avenue; sec., A. J. Schedler, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Tex.
- 338 **Ship Smiths and Helpers**—Meets third Friday, 22 Johnson st., Pres., John W. J. Tate, 21 Quincy ave.; sec., John Millar, 70 S. Walnut st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **Labor Home**—Meets every 4th Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues. Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th av., S. W. Roanoke, Va.
- 344 **Boston Helpers**—Meets on every fourth Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles st., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **Key City**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Rhombberg's hall, cor. Kniest st. and Rhombberg ave. Pres., Frank Hass sec., Elmer F. Hammerand, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 346 **Buckeye**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 4th st. and Jenkins ave. Pres., M. J. Hickey, 98 Barthman Ave.; sec. Chas. E. O'Neill, 39 Reeb ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- 347 **Anthractic**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 426 Lackawana ave. Pres., John Gethins 840 Capouse ave.; sec., Wm. Graff, 913 Birch st., Scranton, Pa.
- 348 **Blacksmith**—Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 651, Port Arthur, Tex.
- 349 **Sacramento Contract**—Meets on first and 3d Fridays at Porthian Castle, 9th and Eys. Pres., Frank Schwalenberg, 724 P. Sacramento; sec. Geo. Wackford, 2515 3rd ave., Curtis Oakes, Sacramento, California.
- 350 **Platte River**—Meets 3rd Tuesday at Mathias Elars, 403 East 3rd st., Pres., John Salto sec., Clark Long, box 191, N. Platte, Nebraska.
- 353 **Vehicle & Machine Smiths**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Federation Hall, 3rd and Wabash, Pres. Joe Huber, 880 Shepper St., sec. O. A. Trana, 892 Bayard st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 355 **Altosna**
- 357 **Huntington Helpers**—Pres., Pearl Collins, R. F. D., Box 17, 2. sec., M. L. Nelson, R. F. D., Box 113, 2, Huntington, W. Va.
- 360 **Vigo**—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 16½ So. 5th st. Pres., W. J. Welton, 821 N. 12th st.; sec., W. H. Jewell, 922 LaFayette ave., Terre Haute, Ind.
- 400 **Zone Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Quartermaster's hall., Pres., G. F. Wright; sec., Wm. Fleming, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **Colbert**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Oddfellow's hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., S. N. Call; sec., L. T. Partlow, P. O. box 62, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **Water Valley**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at Labor Temple., Pres., J. W. King, sec., H. R. Vanderburg, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **Devine**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Trades Assembly Hall, State Bank Building. Pres., J. A. Yarbrough, 225 N. Horace street; sec., Jas. B. Potts, 1116 E. Erwin st., Tyler, Texas.
- 407 **Revelstoke**—Meets on 4th Saturday of each month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. President Jas. Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke, B. C.
- 408 **Lookout**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres. E. J. Johnson; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tenn.
- 409 **Parson**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Engineer's hall, Main st. Pres., Ed. Turner, 2414 Derr ave.; sec., V. P. John, 3106 Main st., Parson, Kansas.
- 410 **Alliance**—Meets fourth Saturday at the City hall. Pres., W. A. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Alliance, Nebraska.
- 411 **La Fayette**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. Pres., Engene Pechin, 514 Owen st.; sec., George Waidlich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, Ind.
- 412 **Locomotive**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Corbett's hall, at 1215 St. Catharina st. Pres., Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. Smith, 29 St. Catharina st., Viauville, Montreal, Can.
- 413 **Choctaw**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Chrisney hall. Pres., D. E. Hurt, 511 North Park st.; sec., Fred Seck, 703 N. McKinley St. box 211, Shawnee, Okl.
- 414 **Index**—Meets on 2d and 4th Fridays at Donzie Hall, 219½ S. Main st. Pres., Chas. E. Scott, 1007 E. Elm St., sec., C. W. Wildermuth, 681 N. Elizabeth St., Lima, Ohio.
- 415 **Fond Du Lac**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, cor. 3rd and Main st., Pres., Wm. Weimen, 151 Dix st., sec., Gust Kropacek, 297 Morris st., Fond Du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **Hickory**—Meets every 3d Saturdays at Abel's hall, N. Broadway. Pres. G. Miller, 273 Hinman st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 58 N. Anderson st., Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **Dundee**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Orange Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. N. Savoy, box 45, McAdams Junction, New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **Mobile Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Central Trades hall. Pres. Geo. Gramka, 3 S. Tennessee st.; sec., John L. Rourke, 163 Hallett st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **Arch City**—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 121½ E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1575 S. 3d st.; sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st., Columbus, Ohio.
- 424 **Carlton Place**—Meets every 4th Saturday at Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernathy; sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place, Ont., Can.
- 425 **Power City**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at room 289, cor. Main and Spruce sts., Pres., John Supple, 2485 Niagara Ave., sec., Wm. E. Roberts, 634 6th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **Puget Sound**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 23 Jefferson ave. Pres., Ray C. Sherman, C. M. & P. shops; sec., Louis Beimborn, 3011 E. B st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **Toledo**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at R. J., Central Labor Union Hall. Pres., Del Moore, 302 Parker st., E. Toledo, O., sec., Carl Meyers 818 Mulberry st., Toledo, O.
- 428 **Everett**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. Pres., Robert Cummins, 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **Bingham**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., Thos. S. Merrill, 36 Car Park, Bingham City, Utah, sec., Aaron Wilson, R. R. 3, No. 5, Bingham Canyon, Utah
- 430 **Yoakum**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall. President, L. W. Johnson; sec., O. K. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **Progrese**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robert W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler 35 Trumble Place, Batavia, N. Y.

- 432 **Kankakee**—Meets 3d Monday at Funk's hall, W. Court st. Pres., F. F. Froncoeur, 263 Forest ave., Bradley, Ill.; sec., Otto Holz, 120 Bourbonais st., Kankakee, Ill.
- 433 **Ozark**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial st. Pres., Daniel Wilby, 2055 Pierce St., sec., Walter Constance, 905 Hamilton st., Springfield, Mo.
- 434 **Sunset**—Meets 3d Wednesday at Adilas hall, Pres., G. E. Lines; sec., C. A. Van Alstein, box 381, Salida, Col.
- 435 **Panhandle**—Meets first and third Friday at Central Labor hall. Pres. W. R. Carrington sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Tex.
- 436 **Hudson**—Meets every 3d Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and 2d sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan, Hudson, Wis.
- 437 **Dominion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshall's st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., G. M. Bowyer, 1918 Monover ave., Richmond, Va.
- 438 **Trinidad**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Dolton, 809½ 1st st., sec., Chas. E. Cleland, 316 Johnson Ave., Trinidad, Col.
- 441 **Norwood**—Meets 1st Sunday of each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. President, Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon st., Norwood, Mass.
- 442 **Merimack**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., Geo. H. Sawyer, 3 Allison st.; sec., Chas. C. McLam, 30½ Mills st., Concord, N. H.
- 443 **Jasper Cave**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes, sec., W. J. Fuery, box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- 444 **Pacific**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave., St. Louis, Mo. sec., J. J. Mockler, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Missouri.
- 445 **Tucson**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 916 So. 3d ave. Pres., Harry Barnes, Gen. Delivery; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- 446 **Ottawa**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex st. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank st.; sec., A. Hurdibise, 163 Bolton st., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- 447 **John Brown**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., C. L. Price, box 453 Osawatomie, Kansas.
- 448 **Progressive**—Meets 1st. and 3rd Monday at 427 Broad st., Pres., W. D. Mahoney, sec., A. Strom, 434 Fenwick st., Augusta, Ga.
- 449 **Beardstown**—Meets 3d Fridays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., C. O. Bower, 1305 Jefferson st., Beardstown, Ill.
- 450 **Valley Falls**—Meets 1st Friday at 117 Broad st. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- 453 **Centralia**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 East Broadway; sec., Alex Cameron, 220 W. Broadway, Centralia, Ill.
- 454 **Palmetto**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst st. Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid st., Charleston, S. C.
- 455 **Evansville**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Heacler, 513 Olive st.; sec., John Nau, 1309 Maryland st., Evansville, Ind.
- 456 **Butte**—Meets Tuesday eve. at T. M. A. hall, 13 W. Broadway. Pres., Fred Allan, 418 W. Mercury St.; sec., W. J. Bradley, box 888, Butte, Montana.
- 457 **Columbine**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., A. N. Gordon, 877 Maipon St., sec., L. T. Clark, 331 Navajo St., Denver, Colo. na. sec., H. L. Ashbugh, 437 Delaware St., Denver, Colo.
- 458 **Gate City**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; sec., S. F. Weeks, box 922, Santford, Fla.
- 459 **Iron Belt**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Radstrom; sec., C. M. Alm, box 137, Two Harbors, Minn.
- 460 **Moncton**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. hall. Pres., Chas. M. Quarrie; sec., D. J. McGillivray, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- 461 **Moline**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Industrial home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. Pres., Chas. Hurst, 349 10th st.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Taney st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 462 **Merrin**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 W. Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Muray, sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304, Merrin, Ill.
- 463 **Cheshire**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Alfred Henderson, sec., Larrie Tole, 31 Emerald ave., Keene, N. H.
- 464 **Wichita**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays 1136 Hendrix ave. Pres., G. L. Minor, 1136 Hendrix ave.; sec., Milo Hartman, 1208 University ave., Wichita, Kans.
- 465 **Delaware**—Meets every 3d Thursday at Central Labor hall, S. Main st. Pres., A. A. Given, 196 Park ave. sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, O.
- 466 **Chickasha**—Meets first and third, Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st.; sec., W. E. Atkinson, 815 Choctaw ave., Chickasha, Okla.
- 467 **Grand Rapids**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Trades and Labor hall. Pres., John H. Slattery, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 88 4th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 468 **La Grosse**—Meets 4th Mondays at Fielstad hall, North Side. Pres., John Rae, 720 S. 7th st. sec., Robert Engelke, 413 Rose st., La Grosse, Wisconsin.
- 470 **Vehicle**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al Prosser, 613 W. 56th street. sec., Theo. Prosser, 4518 Eberly ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 471 **Colorado River**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. Pres., J. R. Maxwell; sec., W. D. Priest, box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- 472 **Somerset**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall Main st. Pres., Thos. W. Keeney; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.
- 473 **Bolt Makers**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., Geo. L. Mills, 1007 Jamison Ave. S. E.; sec., J. D. Redden, 913 Bullitt Ave., S. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 474 **North Bay**—Meets last Friday. Pres., Jos. Dyer, sec., Napoleon Turgeon, box 798, North Bay Ont., Can.
- 475 **Moose Jaw**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 8 High st. W. Pres., S. J. Veino, 33 River st. W.; sec., James Allan, 38 High st., W., Moose Jaw, Sask, Canada.
- 476 **Richmond**—Meets 4th Saturday at Fraternal hall. Pres. Frank Jones; sec. Albert Grosser, 1025 15th st., Richmond, California.

- 477 **Alexandria**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **Muskegon**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall, Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Ericksen st.; sec., Tofis Bratsberg, 99 Ericksen st., Muskegon, Michigan.
- 479 **Waycross**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., G. W. Smith, 102 Lee ave.; sec., O. S. Eady, 75 Eads st., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **Mt. Carmel**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. Pres., C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 483 **Otsego**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Trades Labor hall, Main st. Pres., W. Underdown, sec., Wm. J. Williams, 11 Columbia st., Oneonta, N. Y.
- 484 **Smoky City**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartlers st., Alleghaney, Pa. Pres., Frank Johnston, 1226 Locust st.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 486 **Ionia**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Loree, 540 N. Jefferson st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 322 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 487 **Welders**—Pres. John Robart, 1126 W. Monroe st.; sec., John Ormas, 1839 Winchester ave., Chicago Ill.
- 488 **Magnolia**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore st. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hayes ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 489 **Peoria**—Meets first and third Mondays in west room at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jesse Hoakland, 331 Chicago st.; rec-sec., B. H. Reichelrueser, 523 E. Washington st.; fin. sec., Joseph O'Neill, 1104 N. Adams st., Peoria, Ill.
- 492 **Havre**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **Monroe**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. Pres., C. W. McHenry, box 34; sec., C. P. Hartley, 215 N. 8th st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **Lake County**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind. sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec. Robert Paterson, 193 Truman ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **Alamosa**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Kriek's hall. Pres. Wilber Lewis, sec., Wm. Charlesworth, Alamosa, Colo.
- 496 **Brewster**—Meets third Wednesday at Weinengers hall, W. Main st., Massillon, Ohio. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., Richard Barron, cor. Green and Weismen sts., Massillon, O.
- 497 **Locomotive Spring Fitters and Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **Zenith**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres. L. D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec., P. G. Phillips, 5511 Grand ave., West Duluth, Minn.
- 499 **Essex** Meets every third Wednesday at Central Labor Union hall, 41 Central st. Pres., Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec., Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **Murphysboro**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st., Murphysboro, Ill.





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SPECIAL NOTICE!

Please read carefully the Special Notice relative to the changes in the Constitution as adopted at the Atlanta Convention on page 3 of this issue, the most important of which is the establishing of the Voluntary Death Benefit Fund.

This matter should be taken up at once and discussed by all Locals at the next regular meeting and all Locals which decide to avail themselves of this Benefit should act upon the matter and pass resolutions to that effect.

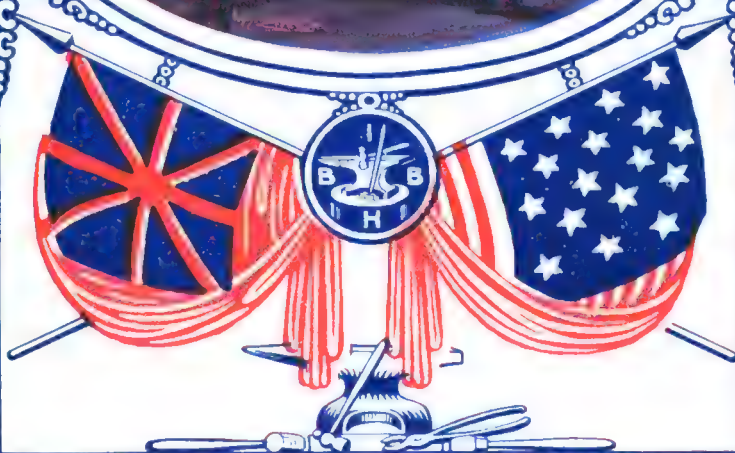
The Clause as adopted will be found in the Convention Proceedings printed in this issue.

WM. F. KRAMER,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

DECEMBER

1911

THE BLACKSMITHS JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS & HELPERS

The Blacksmiths Journal

VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER, 1911.

No. 12

"Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

In behalf of our striking brethren on the Harriman Lines and the Illinois Central, we issue the following to express their sentiment for Christmas. It reflects the highest ideal that human thought has ever conceived, and is in marked contrast to the sentiments expressed by the officials of the above mentioned railroads. When our brethren are cast into jails, and harrassed with restraining orders from the courts for having the temerity to walk the streets. Men who use language such as we find expressed here on the Christmastide, after going through the most trying ordeals in defending their means of livelihood and their firesides, cannot be stamped as criminals by anyone, but they will be honored and the cause they represent will go marching on long after those who use their petty officialdom to oppress them will be forgotten:

"PEACE ON EARTH."

"AT THIS GLAD SEASON OF THE YEAR WHEN CHRIST'S SPIRIT SHOULD RULE IN THE HEARTS OF MEN, AND WHEN WRONGS SHOULD BE FORGOTTEN LONG ENOUGH TO PERMIT US TO BOW THE HEAD IN WORSHIP TO THE DIVINE WORKMAN, WE HEARTILY JOIN IN OUR PRAYERS FOR 'PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO MEN!'

"OUR ENEMIES THIS DAY WE ACCEPT AS ONE OF US INTO THE COMMON BROTHERHOOD OF MAN, BELIEVING THAT THEIR ENDEAVORS TO ACCOMPLISH CERTAIN ENDS IS PART OF A SCHEME OF PROVIDENCE, THE COMPLETION OF WHICH WILL TEND TOWARD THE GLAD DAY WHEN RIGHT WILL PREVAIL."

WE THANK GOD FOR THE STRENGTH HE HAS GIVEN US, FOR THE FRIENDS HE HAS SENT US, FOR THE HOPES WITH WHICH HE HAS FIRED OUR HEARTS.

WHILE COMMEMORATING THE BIRTH OF THE DIVINE CHRIST, WE BESEECH YOU TO KINDLY REMEMBER THE THOUSANDS AMONG YOU WHO BELIEVE THEY ARE FIGHTING CHRIST'S CAUSE IN RESISTING THE UNFAIR EFFORTS BEING NOW MADE BY THE OFFICIALS OF THE HARRIMAN AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL LINES TO DEPRIVE THEM OF THEIR RIGHTS.

I SEE!

Hark, ye sons of Tubal Cain,
To the tale of the all hog route;
Where our picket line is drawn so fine
That the finks dare not come out.
Behind the fence they loaf and sleep,
They feed on chicken, too,
With their manhood sold for yellow gold—
A mammon's club for you!

A piece of bread for you and yours,
With coffee on the side,
With an honest heart you do your part—
Ye are the unions' pride.
In the years to come a marble shaft
Will mark these brothers true,
Who fought for right and won the fight,
Who fought for me and you.

Feast on, ye finks, behind the fence,
Hoard well your tainted gold,
For the time soon comes when such scabby bums
Will lose their jobs, I'm told.
Oh, all hog route, wake up at once,
Take this advice from me,
Your shop it stinks, too many finks,
Your finish, indeed, I. C.

In olden days we learned to fight—
Stood picket on the gates,
With clothes in rags, not any shoes,
And whipped such dirty skates.
Ye sturdy sons of Tubal Cain,
To help them don't refuse—
Put your shirt in hock, go sell the clock,
Before you let them lose!

—Old Zicketty.

AGREEMENTS

Schedules of Rules and Regulations of Pay Governing Blacksmiths, Blacksmiths' Helpers and Apprentices of the Texas Brewing Company. EFFECT MAY 1, 1911.

Rule I. The minimum rate of pay for blacksmiths will be forty-two (42) cents per hour; helpers, 26½ cents per hour.

Rule II. Nine hours shall be the standard working day, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. for day blacksmiths and between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. for night men.

Rule III. Section I. All time worked over the bulletin day shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Sec. 2. If called to return to work, a minimum of five hours' time for three hours and twenty minutes work or less will be allowed. If held thirty minutes or over after 6 p. m. or 6 a. m. five-hour rule will cover.

Sec. 3. Work that continues after midnight shall be paid with double time; also double time shall be paid for work done on Sundays and the following legal holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. When any of the above holidays fall on Sunday the day observed by the state or nation, or by proclamation, shall be considered the holiday.

Rule IV. One apprentice to the shop, and in addition one apprentice may be employed to every five men, figuring on average men employed during the year.

Rule V. None other than blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers and apprentices shall do blacksmiths' work.

Rule VI. Conferences between committee and officials for adjustment of business questions arising under this agreement may

be held by appointment at any suitable time. Party aggrieved to first take up with his foreman for adjustment. It is understood and agreed that blacksmiths quitting their work on account of differences arising locally between officials and themselves without first referring the matter to their representatives and to the proper representatives of the company shall be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal.

Rule VII. When force is reduced, blacksmiths will be given preference in employment according to their age in service at place of employment. When force is increased, blacksmiths who have been laid off will be given preference in employment if available. Local chairman of Local No. 91 of I. B. of B. & H. to be notified when blacksmiths are wanted.

Rule VIII. This agreement shall take effect May 1, 1911, and shall remain in force one year and thereafter unless thirty days' written notice is given by either party of their desire to cancel or change.

Sec. 2. All regulations in conflict with this agreement are void.

Rule IX. One minute shall be allowed off for each hour actually worked during the week.

Chairman:

B. D. HODGES,
C. H. BERGE,
C. A. VINSANT.

Signed for Texas Brewing Company.
By ZANE CETTI, President,
Local No. 91, I. B. of B. & H.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

Introductory Portion Clearly Enunciates Fundamental Principles of American Federation of Labor.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 18.—After the preliminaries were completed the thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor listened to President Gompers' report, the striking introductory passages of which are herewith presented: "The ground-work principle of America's labor movement has been to recognize that first things must come first. The primary essential in our mission has been the protection of the wage worker, now, to increase his wages, to cut hours off the long workday, which was killing him; to improve the safety and the sanitary conditions of the workshop; to free him from the tyrannies, petty or otherwise, which served to make his existence a slavery. These, in the nature of things, I repeat, were and are the primary objects of trade unionism. Our great Federation has uniformly refused to surrender this conviction and to rush to the support of any one of the numerous society-saving or society-destroying schemes which decade by decade have been sprung upon this country. A score of such schemes, having a national scope, and being for the passing day subject to popular discussion, have gone down behind the horizon and are now but ancient history. But while our Federation has thus been conservative, it has ever had its face turned toward whatever reforms, in politics or economics, could be of direct and obvious benefit to the working classes. It has never given up its birthright for a mess of pottage. It has pursued its avowed policy with the conviction that if the lesser and immediate demands of labor could not be obtained now from society as it is, it would be mere dreaming to preach and pursue that will-o'-the-wisp, a new society constructed from rainbow materials—a system of society on which even the dreamers themselves have never agreed. * * * It matters little whether any party, whatever its avowals and intentions, succeeds in one place or another, now and again, in this state or that. The things desirable, in contrast to party organization, methods, war cries and promises, are those resulting in permanency of efficient methods, in possibilities of advancing one by one propositions favorable to the wage-workers, and in the opportunities for the full play of the powers of all the individuals of the community capable of promoting through legislation the welfare of the country and especially of the masses. This condition is

being rapidly established, as we have said, through the energy and activity and concentration of aim of the American Federation of Labor. No other scheme of procedure for the advancement of the interests and well being of the working classes measures up with the policy of our Federation in the slightest degree. The history of the working class movement of Europe in recent years is one of recession from cloud-land utopias and of approach toward the policy of our Federation. Revolution is to come by way of reform, and not by social cataclysm. The human conscience is to be society's guide. The social struggle is to be good and right against evil and wrong. The attainment of the maximum of liberty for every individual, the abolition of poverty, the best order in the production and equitable distribution of wealth—in a word the establishment of the conditions for the highest possible earthly happiness for mankind—all this must come through taking the best that civilization has given us and lopping off, one by one, its imperfect growths and its baneful excrescences."

HOW MUCH IS A MAN BETTER THAN A SHEEP!

Rev. Charles Reed Zahniser.

Every labor problem, in fact every social problem of any kind, ought to be considered first of all in its relation to human welfare. The first question with which to face any proposition is, what effect will it have on human life?

It is the first duty of the state of the corporation, of the labor union, of every human institution, to make for human betterment. No institution has a right to exist which does not undertake to make men better, wiser, happier, more comfortable. Pretty much the same can be said concerning every man.

Very much of the suffering, injustice and unrest we are witnessing come from somebody's disregarding this truth. Men place money matters in front of human welfare. Thus trusts extort tribute from the public, manufacturers endanger life by putting out defective machinery or poisonous food products, employers ignore the living conditions of their employees and even workmen, sometimes, think more about wages than some other matters of more importance. A wise father is more concerned about the healthy conditions of his home and the moral surroundings of his children than the amount of money he is making.

In the days of Jesus this question rose

concerning the Sabbath law; the shrewd business men of the times found a way to get around that law to save their property when a sheep had fallen into a pit, but they condemned Jesus when he used the day to save a man from suffering. His reply to their criticism brought out a great principle which needs renewed emphasis today, "How much is a man better than a sheep!"

It seems hardly credible, but it is true that the fundamental law in this country today takes the very opposite position from Jesus. President Hadley of Yale has shown that the United States Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court actually puts the interests of property above those of human life. That is, if of two possible courses one would conserve my life at the expense of my neighbor's property and the other would conserve his property at the expense of endangering my life, the law says his property must first be taken care of! Such a position is not only un-Christian, it is inhuman. It is the duty of every citizen to insist that it be changed.

In New Zealand, where they have compulsory arbitration of labor troubles, a strike occurred some time ago in a match factory which the court was called in to settle. The judge's decision, which was in favor of the strikers, caused general surprise in that it appeared the judge had investigated, not the conditions of the match business to see how much the employer could afford to pay, but the conditions of living to see how little the workers could afford to take. He found they could not live as they should live on less than they were asking, and so he said to the employer, "Whether you can afford to conduct your business and pay these wages is a matter for you to decide. My first duty is to these people, and I cannot allow them to work for less and thus endanger their health and morals." Yet it should not have been surprising; he was only applying this old principle of Jesus'. He was insisting that a man is of more value than a sheep.

It will be a great day when men become Christian enough to settle all their disputes on this basis, but it will not come till men of all classes realize more fully that manhood is more than money, that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesseth."

Pittsburg, Pa.

DEATH OF ROBERT ARCHER.

(From the Batesville Panolian, Nov. 9, 1911.)

"Yesterday Mr. Robert Archer was killed at Water Valley by a train backing on him.

He was at work on a box car, and being preoccupied in his work, forgot all else. The end was a sudden one. Deceased came to this country from Scotland. He was a carpenter and lived and worked at his trade many years in this town. He married a lady from England a few years ago, and not long after their marriage they moved to Senatobia. His home was there when he was killed, but he worked wherever he could conveniently get to it. He was an industrious man."

This man Archer was evidently working in a striker's place, and the Batesville paper, where the man lived for many years, only said he was industrious. Far be it from us to attribute any other virtues to a man who takes a striker's place, and, out of respect for his widow, we refrain from saying anything not complimentary.

Was there a blue flag on the car?

Did the foreman warn all men of approaching engine?

Was the Interstate Commerce law complied with?

Was an inquest held to determine the cause of the man's death?

Was any authority notified, or was the victim smuggled out in the still hours of the night?

IS THIS NOT MURDER?

Where are those "Guardians of our Peace, Welfare and Destiny," who provided soldiers to protect life and property in Water Valley, and what has their investigation developed?

The railroad company is still advertising for employes of all classes, especially at all points where they anticipate the laying off of men on other lines. The latest advertisement we notice appears in the Amory paper. Amory is situated on the Frisco Lines.

CHRISTMAS.

The bells ring at Christmastide

From steeple and from tower;

All hearts with love are beating high,—

Love is their Christmas dower.

There is no time in all the year

When hearts are more atune;—

The Christmas bells to winter are

What roses are to June.

—Selected.



EDITORIALS



Notes of the Strike

The strike on the Harriman Lines is proving disastrous to the company. If one-half of the reports are true, the commercial interests in the strike zone are being ruined, and the public bamboozled. When big business will bring on a calamity such as this strike, on account of their hatred toward the labor unions, it is high time the American voters become aroused.

We have stated in former issues that the federated plan is the only channel through which the wage-earners can protect their various crafts, and the war on the unions has been so bitter since this strike was called that we will now go further and say that this unwarranted attack of the Wall Street bankers is going to be the means of more of the various organizations welding themselves together, until we are safe from the savage onslaughts of these financial highwaymen.

We have been asked where the federated movement will end, and whether it is going to take in all branches of industry. If it does, it will be because we are driven to it by the same influences that are attacking us now. The trades unions are fighting for their existence, and we must do it through the federation.

The railroads are heralding to the public the fact that they are anxious to sign up craft agreements, and have been for years. They do not inform the public, however, that in many instances our contracts were violated so flagrantly that we were compelled to federate to protect ourselves against these continual violations by subordinate officers.

We have been told by railroad officials that the manufacturers are opposed to federations, railroads are opposed to federations, all large business interests are opposed to federations, etc., etc. We are not the least bit surprised at this. We know the manufacturers are opposed to the workmen's federations. We know that the railroads as a rule are opposed to the federations. We know Wall Street is most bitterly opposed to the federations. But we are going to continue our federation work in the face of all of this heavy bombardment of the enemies' heaviest guns. They have selected their own time and the battle ground; pre-election threats will have no effect, and for the big interests to take their revenge out of the wage-earners for what they term governmental inter-

ference with their business is only going to bring the issue to a crisis all the quicker, and it is well for us to have the results. The quicker the better.

* * * * *

At Carbondale, Ill., a blacksmith by the name of Albert Halter, member of East St. Louis Union No. 159, is scabbing on the I. C. According to the reports sent to this office, he has worked for the I. C. twenty years, and he is estimated to be worth about Ten Thousand Dollars. His reasons for scabbing are various, some of the reasons he does not give, others are, that his financial obligations, taxes, physical condition of himself and wife, expenses of housekeeping, etc.

He states in his letter that he don't believe the strike is the way to settle difficulties, and we should strike at the ballot box. We have no quarrel with Mr. Halter along that line, but it is in times of difficulty that we need assistance, and it is then that a man is tested. Mr. Halter has been a member of our organization for some time, and if he was of the opinion that a strike was not the way to settle things, he should have never taken upon himself the obligation to advance the interests of his organization and the wage-earners in general. It is when the testing time came that the traitor in the ranks of the Apostles was detected by his fellows.

Rock Island Signs Federated Agreement.

The Rock Island Railroad Company has at last settled up with their committee and signed a federated agreement. The rules and regulations have been agreed to by both the company and the committees, and both have signified their satisfaction by signing the ninety-day agreement. We consider this a wise move on the part of the Rock Island Railroad Officials. It is only fair that the federation be recognized.

Why should the Harriman Lines take such an autocratic position? If the Harriman Officials would have been fair, a federated agreement could have been signed and our business transacted in a great deal more satisfactory and economical way than heretofore. However, they stand upon their dignity and Dollars, and a settlement will be all the more difficult on account of it.

Christmas

By Rev. Harry F. Ward.

Everybody keeps Christmas, young and old, rich and poor. Nobody is too old to enjoy a merry Christmas. Nobody is so poor but that Christmas reaches them in some fashion. Tired men and women forget their cares and go back again for a day to the simple joys of childhood. Busy men and women, who all the rest of the year think of little but making a living or trying to get rich, on this day stop to think about the needs of other lives. It is the one universal holiday of Christendom, observed by half the world. Other holidays belong to nations, and other feast days belong to sects, but Christmas is the day for all men.

This is not because of the religious significance of the day. Most people who observe it probably never think that it is the birthday of the founder of Christianity. For men of all faiths, however, and for men of no faith, the day should recall the man who was a carpenter and not a priest, the friend of all who were in suffering or in need, the brother of all men. Whatever else men believe in, they believe in the spirit of Christmas; probably without knowing that this is the heart of the religion of the carpenter. The Christmas spirit is the spirit of brotherhood. Kindness is in the air, cheerfulness is the order of the day. Who can be angry or surly on Christmas! It is the day of peace and good will. Men cannot fight or wrong each other on Christmas. There is something irresistible about the spirit of Christmas. As Dickens said, "It makes men open their shut-up hearts." Men cannot be mean or selfish or cruel on Christmas.

Therefore we cannot afford to leave Christmas out of the calendar or to lose the Christmas spirit. It shows us that men can be brothers if they will, that they really want to be brothers and are going to make a world that will help them to be brothers. Christmas day proves that men can live as though they loved their neighbors as themselves. In the atmosphere of Christmas men realize that the religion of the carpenter is not an idle dream.

If only Christmas could last round the calendar! If only the Christmas spirit could go through the year! If every day were a holiday on which to make good cheer, it might be easier. But to keep the Christmas kindness and good will in the working days, to treat men as brothers in all the conflicting interests of the working world, that is the problem. That is the biggest job before the men of this age. To make peace on earth. To stop the nations from destroying each other. To establish industry in justice and fraternity. This is the great task of modern life. It is to be accomplished by the men of good will, who are fighting the battle of life not for themselves alone but for all their brothers. On Christmas day these men, whatever their faith, may take courage by remembering that peace and good will are also God's will.

The Tragedy of Life

It is said that corporations have no souls. Is that statement true? We can usually arrive at a conclusion by following closely the work of the corporation. Read the following, and then take a half hour of your time in meditation, then write down your conclusions:

TOO OLD FOR A JOB.

"The best woman on earth is hungry. Is there any work for me? D302."—"Tribune" want ad.

The writer of the above pathetic appeal which appeared in yesterday morning's "Tribune" is too old at 45 to secure a position—or so he has been told by the scores of employers he has sought—to appease the hunger of "the best woman on earth" and his own.

Woolsey E. Beach, 25 East Thirty-first street, is the man who is too old for Chicago.

"For weeks past—and I have hardly a gray hair in my head—I have listened to the self-same chorus of Chicago employers, until now it has begun to sound like a funeral dirge to all my hopes," he said last night. "It is my wife who has upheld my spirits and given me the impetus to try again.

"I have lived in Chicago most of my life. For years I have worked for various business corporations in the city as a collector. But I have been without steady employment for nearly a year. I am looking for some steady work, where I can settle down and earn a living for myself and my wife. That is all I ask. But it is the same old story wherever I go. I am told that I am too old.

"I have lied about my age. I have told people to whom I applied that I was only 40, but they tell me I am too old. I have told others I was only 35, but they look at me and say: 'You are too old for us.' This is a young man's city and a young man's age, but a man of 45 ought not to be without use as long as he is steady and not afraid of work.

"The situation is simply this: The young men are flooding Chicago from everywhere. They come full of health and strength from the country, and the old fellows of the city have to give way before them. I am not blaming anybody. Perhaps I am the only one to be blamed for not having saved up a competence for my old age."

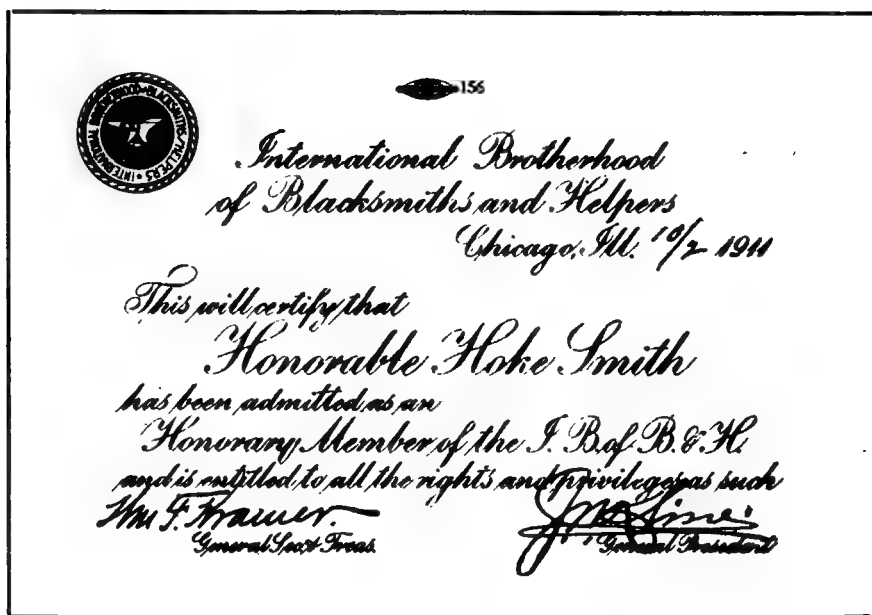
The claim of the trusts is, that they reduce the cost of living. By reducing the price of the product and raising the wages also. They don't tell you that they have fought wage increases that have cost organized labor thousands of dollars to get. They have fought the man above forty-five, and some of them have drawn the line at thirty-five.

A mechanic is at his best at middle age, so far as the knowledge of his trade is concerned, but the trust is not looking so much at the skill as they are for the output. The young man is vigorous and strong, and they are anxious to get his services until he is at an age in life when his children are dependent upon him for sustenance and an education. He is then thrown out of employment for some little excuse and then kept on the street, and his family put to work to keep the wolf from the door. If the big interests are given their way, what will become of the old man?

Brother Hoke Smith

At our convention in Atlanta the Honorable Governor Hoke Smith was made an honorary member of our Brotherhood. At the organization of our craft in Atlanta in 1890 the committee waited upon Mr. Smith, who was then practicing law, and he advised with them, and it was through him that a charter was granted the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths by the State of Georgia. Mr. Smith was of very material assistance to us in launching our International Organization.

At our last convention in Atlanta, Oct. 2, 1911, it was Governor Hoke Smith that welcomed our Convention to the State of Georgia, in a splendid address full of trades unionism and Americanism. It was then and there upon the platform in the auditorium that his excellency was made an honorary member, with all the rights and privileges as such, amid the applause of the delegates assembled. Our organization takes great pride in presenting him with an honorary card, the following being a fac-simile.



The Hoke Smith who assisted in organizing the Blacksmiths was later in President Cleveland's cabinet. It was Governor Hoke Smith who was made an honorary member of our Organization; it is now United States Senator Hoke Smith, and we hope some day to be able to say, it is President Hoke Smith.

We love the Senator for several reasons. The principal one is because we just can't help it.

Beef Don't Count

We cannot judge a man by his avoirdupois. Some of our biggest men in American history have been of small stature, and some of our smallest men have been giants physically. You can usually judge a man by what he says and does. Some seem to delight to wallow in the muck and slime of scandal, falsehood and vituperation, while others stand for a high moral standard of life and are loyal to their fellow man, especially those in executive positions. This is not only the case in labor unions, but it reaches out its scandalous arm into politics, religion, and society at large.

They rebel against the majority rule if their pet schemes are not indorsed. They would tear down in a little while that which it has taken years to build up. We can tell the way the wind blows by the course of the straws, and it ought not to be a surprise to the Brotherhood to know that some of the large manufacturing interests have their paid agents in the ranks of labor; therefore, our organization may not be without them. It is not our desire to cause suspicion, but we would advise the Brotherhood to keep their ear close to the ground. We will expose something shortly, unless conditions change.

Is This Charity

The day after Thanksgiving the morning papers state that a feast was given some poor people in Chicago, and it was managed by Arthur Meeker of the Armour Packing Company. I presume Arthur Meeker and Mr. Armour and Mr. Swift, and the other beef magnates feel very sympathetic toward the hungry. The following can be proven to be about correct, and if any one wishes to investigate, write to Professor Keneddy of the Chicago University:

The average wage of the employees in the packing houses of Chicago is Seven Dollars and a Half per week; the average wage of the women workers in the packing district is Six Dollars and a Half per week. Is it any wonder the beef packers can defy the Federal Government?

Surely, we Americans will realize before long just "where we are at." It may be all right for some employers to starve their employes into submission and then hand it back to them in charity, but organized labor is going to change that state of affairs, let the cost be what it may.

The McNamaras Plead Guilty.

We stop the press long enough to say to our members that organized labor has been imposed upon most shamefully by the McNamara brothers. Reports come over the wire from Los Angeles, December 1st, announcing the fact that J. B. McNamara had pleaded guilty to placing a bomb which caused the destruction of the Los Angeles Times Building and the death of twenty-one human beings, also that J. J. McNamara had pleaded guilty to placing a bomb in the Llewellyn plant, which caused the partial destruction of that building, but no one hurt.

Surely organized labor has a hard row to hoe. We must contend with enemies both inside and outside our ranks. Not that we believe the McNamara brothers were enemies of organized labor, but they were over-enthusiastic, which led them to this dastardly crime. It may not have been their intent to kill, but even the destruction of property is bad enough when no lives are in danger.

We consider this a blow to the trades union movement, more so than had they been caught in the act; for in this way they have worked upon the sympathies of not only trade unionists, but those who were not in sympathy with us, and have drawn on the trades unions treasuries until many of them are nearly bankrupt.

A few months ago we visited these men in the jail at Los Angeles. We were impressed with their honesty and frankness. From that time we have been convinced in our own minds that there was a gigantic plot to destroy organized labor in the home of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and we have talked for them and believed in their innocence. **We have been deceived. The men are guilty, and they should receive the just condemnation of all trades unionists.**

We denounce violence and destruction of property most emphatically, and those who resort to such measures may think they are advancing the interests of trades unionism, but experience teaches us that they are only retarding its advancement. Thank God we have but few of that type of leaders left in the ranks of labor, and we hope for the time shortly when such dastardly outrages will be unheard of.



JAMES W. KLINE
General President

Re-elected for the fourth term as our leader. With his high type of character, keen intellect and powerful will, combined with patience and sympathetic understanding, he will advance our organization to the highest rank.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR.



WILLIAM F. KRAMER

General Secretary-Treasurer

Re-elected to this responsible position by acclamation of the convention at Atlanta, Ga. A most proper tribute paid to a most worthy man by an appreciative rank and file of the I. B. of B. & H.

C. H. C.



CHAS. N. GLOVER
First General Vice-President
CHICAGO, ILL.

The convention saw fit to elevate him to this position for the untiring efforts shown while occupying the position of Second Vice-President.

REFUSE TO BE STRIKEBREAKERS.

Fourteen boilermakers, not members of the Boilermakers' union, were offered jobs at Albany, N. Y., but upon arriving found they were to be used as strikebreakers. Although the men were without money they refused to go to work, having been deluded into coming to accept regular employment. A similar instance occurred in Sedalia, Mo., where sixteen men, some of whom had families with them, were shipped in on the promise of steady employment, not being informed of the strike in progress. These latter also refused to be used as strikebreakers. A hundred or more instances of this kind have been brought to our attention in Chicago.

Under the auspices of the Federation of Shop Men of the Harriman lines, there has been produced the labor drama, "Labor and Capital," at the Valencia theater, for the purpose of raising funds for the shop men now on strike.—San Francisco Ex.



W. G. POWLESLAND
Second General Vice-President
TORONTO, CANADA

The only vice-president in Canada. He has worked faithfully and earnestly to keep our organization intact, and who will get results when others fail.

REPORT OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT POWLESLAND.

Montreal, P. Q., Nov. 15, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report a concerted move has been made to organize the shop trades on the Grand Trunk Railroad by calling mass meetings of all crafts, believing this to be the most likely method of success. It is a little early yet to say what the outlook is; some two thousand cards were distributed, notifying the men of the meeting, but less than five hundred men showed up at this first meeting; however, much interest and enthusiasm was displayed by those present and arrangements were made for another meeting to take place a few days later; this is intended to be followed up with weekly meetings as far as possible at this and other points on the system, until a Federation of shop trades has been formed. It is realized here as



THOMAS FLANAGAN
 Third General Vice-President
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

His work throughout the South has been of the highest character, and from plans that he has outlined for the future still better results are certain.

elsewhere that the day of individualism among organizations is past. And that the trades organizations whose members are engaged in any specific industry must combine together into Federations in order to advance and preserve their interests. This has been demonstrated during the past few weeks by an attempt on the part of one shop craft on the Grand Trunk in Eastern Canada to get justice from that company and failed. The same thing occurred at about the same time on the Grand Trunk Pacific in Western Canada. In both instances the Canadian law governing disputes between railroad employes and their employers had been complied with by having the cases submitted to a board of conciliation which in these cases at least has proven its weakness, especially in the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific, where although the conciliation board brought in a unanimous report in favor of the men by recommending them the right of equal compensation and privileges to that granted on competing lines in the same territory, such as recognition of grievances commit-

tees, a minimum wage and a signed schedule, this was refused by the company in every particular, with the result that the men came out on strike.

In the other case referred to, that on the Grand Trunk in Eastern Canada, the men were not fortunate enough to even get the board of conciliation on their side, except in the case of one member of the board who made one or two recommendations in a half-hearted way. All this in spite of the fact that the men employed on other railroads in this same territory are receiving from 3 cents to 10 cents per hour more than these men engaged in the same class of work.

There is a moral to this and a lesson to be learned from it. On one side we have a railroad that is unorganized, the management is unfair and without honor, as proven in these recent cases above referred to, and also in their attitude during the trainmen's and conductors' strike in 1910; on the other side the situation is somewhat reversed, the men are organized



ROY HORN
 Fourth General Vice-President
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Is about to enter on his second term as Vice-President. His fine work in the past will be repeated, and if energy and push will accomplish the end in view, Roy has the goods.



JOHN M. TOBIN
Fifth General Vice-President
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Formerly business agent of District Council No. 40, where he has done noble work in the East, especially with the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He will give a good account of himself and no regrets will be felt for placing him in this position.

and the railroad companies are disposed to be fair and to do business honorably. I'll leave it to the reader to draw his own conclusions. One thing has been proven in these cases and that is that the Lemieux Act under which these conciliation boards are appointed is practically useless, for the results of their findings and their recommendations are not legally binding and cannot be enforced upon either party to the dispute, therefore their efforts are wasted, especially where the employer is disposed as in these cases to be contemptibly dishonorable, and brazenly unfair.

Respectfully submitted,
W. G. POWLESLAND.

REPORT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT FLANAGAN.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14, 1911.

Since my last report I have been busy attending to the work of the Federation

as well as our own organization on the I. C. and allied lines and Harriman lines west of the Mississippi.

Owing to the extensive advertising on the part of these railroad officials relative to their reasons as to the cause of the strike now in progress on their respective roads, the public in general was very much misinformed relative to the true state of affairs. It thus became necessary on the part of the representatives of the various organizations involved to counteract these statements that have appeared in the newspapers all along the system, and with that end in view a series of open meetings were arranged from New Orleans to Memphis on the I. C. railroad; the result of which, I am satisfied, has tended in a great degree to refute the newspaper statements of the railroad officials and change public sentiment to our side of the question.

During my stay in New Orleans I attended two open meetings of the character



RICHARD BRERETON
Sixth General Vice-President
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Former Business Agent of Local No. 17, who is the mainstay of our craft in this great city. No one member is better acquainted with trade conditions than he. A live wire and always on the job.

referred to and, although the weather was anything but agreeable, many thousands of people in all walks of life listened patiently to the strikers' side of the question. At these meetings besides the organization representatives, men of other walks addressed the gathering. The arbitrary position taken by the company in this matter was so plainly shown that public sentiment immediately made itself felt on our side. Contributions have been received since these meetings from persons whom it was thought impossible to reach, and now it is no common thing to hear merchants and business men discussing the strike situation and in our favor. In New Orleans the results of these meetings seem to have brought about a new life among the membership of all crafts involved, and a stronger determination to win out in our struggle with these companies exists at present more so than on the first day of the strike.

While attending to this business in New Orleans I was ordered to Atlanta, Ga., to meet a committee of our craft on the A. B. & A. railroad, which was in conference



CHAS. CHUMLEY

Member General Executive Board
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Has been President of D. C., No. 7, for some time and has acted in the capacity of Business Agent for the Frisco System. Has had a great deal of experience handling conferences and drawing up of agreements, and should make a good addition to the Executive Board.



F. C. BOLAM

Seventh General Vice-President
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Needs no introduction to our Brotherhood. He has been Business Agent for a number of years in the city of Buffalo and has managed to keep his city well in advance of other organizations. It can be prophesied that if given road work, will prove himself as the right man for the position.

with the management of said road relative to a change in agreements and an increase in rates. After a meeting with the officials, which lasted two days, an agreement was reached entirely to the satisfaction of our committee. Besides several important changes in our working conditions, a favorable increase in rates was allowed. A copy of this agreement will be sent the general office by the chairman of our committee for publication in our Journal.

Finishing at Atlanta, I again turned my attention to the work on the I. C. railroad, visiting Jackson, Tenn., a meeting was held at the First Baptist church of that city. On this occasion, the church was filled to its capacity, fully 2,500 people being in attendance. Besides myself, Brother Carrigan, General President of the Clerks' Organization, addressed the meeting, which was an acknowledged success.

**CHAS. W. KOENIG**

**Member General Board of Trustees
FT. WAYNE, IND.**

Was formerly Eighth Vice-President of the Brotherhood, having been elected at the Pittsburg convention, never having been detailed to road work a great deal, still was busily engaged along the Wabash road and too much credit cannot be given him for holding D. C., No. 28, in good shape. He is secretary to more organizations than any other member of our Brotherhood and his selection on the Board of Trustees we consider as among the best made at the Atlanta convention.

Owing to pressing business of the A. F. of L. convention, it is impossible for me to go into detail concerning these meetings on the I. C. railroad, but I will say that meetings of the character described above have been held at McComb City, Miss., Water Valley, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., all of which seem to answer the purpose as our side of the question has been plainly put before the public in general with a rather telling effect concerning the cause.

At Paducah, Ky., I addressed a meeting of this character at the opera house of that city, and the standing room sign was exhibited long before the hour for start-

ing had arrived. At that meeting the Rev. Doolittle, who is making a tour of the I. C. railroad, in our behalf, also participated. The much falsified statements of the railroad company previously referred to were so well refuted at this meeting that people of every profession and business in this town were openly heard to declare themselves in favor of the men.

Now, brothers, one thing that I would like to impress upon you more than anything else, is that the fight on the I. C. railroad, and their allies and the Harri-man lines west of the Mississippi, is one purely and distinctly between capital and labor, no matter how much the company may try to argue otherwise. It seems to me that there is a rather concerted action, (if I can judge by the recent actions of other railroads), on the part of the railroad companies against their employees, and I would appeal to our membership to exert themselves to the limit in order that they may relieve the present condition of our membership now on strike.

Brothers, those of you who are work-

**GEO. C. VAN DORNES**

**Member General Board of Trustees
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.**

Re-elected as a General Trustee for another term and will discharge his duties in a creditable manner, as in the past.

ing on other railway systems and manufacturing companies, should remember that this strike is of as much concern to you as it is to any of our brothers who are now fighting the battle and you should see to it that your donations to this cause are as liberal as possible in order that our brothers may be able to hold out against the terrible odds which have made themselves rather noticeable in this affair.

In your local meetings resolutions should be passed endorsing the action of your brothers now on strike. Entertainments of all kinds should be gotten up for their benefit and all funds forwarded to Brother William F. Kramer, who will promptly receipt for same and see that the money is promptly distributed.

Get busy, go down in your pockets and produce the necessary finance, otherwise results may not be as we expect and desire.

Fraternally submitted,
THOMAS FLANAGAN.

REPORT OF FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT ROY HORN.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 13, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

In my last report I stated I had considerable trouble with a man in the C. & O. shops in Covington, Ky., who refused to join the union. Well, to make a long story short, he did join before I left and I think it will be an easy matter to get anyone in that shop to join in the future, as the foreman, Mr. Mulkey, has made it plain that he wants only union men.

Having learned that the Local at Peru, Ind., was in bad shape I went to that city and found that the smiths had not received as much increase as the contract called for, and the helpers had not received anything for building fires, although it had been promised to them, and there were several men in the shop who did not want to join the union, although they complained as loud as anyone when they did not get as much increase as they expected.

I secured a meeting with Mr. Gillispie, the new master mechanic, who explained to me he had recently taken charge and was not aware that everything was not as it should be. I had him call the shop committee, a smith and a helper, and when he assured them he would see that the contract was lived up to, every one was satisfied, and at a special meeting we held, I initiated one smith and one helper and the committee waited on another gentleman and informed him he would have to pay his in-

itiation fee or move out, and he decided to pay it. The tool dresser in this shop also had an idea he could make a new set of laws to govern this brotherhood, and had refused to pay his assessment. I took his case up with the shop Federation, and there is no doubt but that he will pay it, or move on to some other place.

I wish to state the helpers in Peru are a lot of hustlers for that Local and have done more to hold it together than anyone else. Much could be said about this Local, but I believe it is well not to mention it since matters are straightened out now. I also found Brother Quigley, the local secretary, a great help to me while there.

I stopped at Garrett, Ind., on the B. & O. to see if there was any chance to reorganize the men there. I found only one fire running; the rest of the men having been laid off for the rest of the month and only five fires running at any time. It is evident that the B. & O. is still making the blacksmiths and other unorganized men pay for the machinist strike. I hope they will make up some time and get together and try to better their condition. At Garrett I received orders to report at the general office, and was informed by the General President it would be necessary for me to get on the Harriman Lines at once. While in Chicago, I attended a meeting of the Illinois Central strikers, citizens and also ministers. Bro. Glover addressed the meeting, telling them the conditions on the Union Pacific, as he had found them. Our General President and General Secretary were also present, it being Sunday. Each made a short address; most of the time being given to the ministers, and one of them in particular, the Rev. A. E. Wright, made one of the finest union labor speeches I have ever heard from any one. He also informed them he has asked each member of his church to contribute one dollar each per week to the strikers as long as the strike lasted. Several of the others made good talks along the same lines. This meeting was called to put the strikers' side up to the public, for the reason that the daily press will not do so.

Clinton, Ill., was my first stop on the Illinois Central. I met Bro. Carr, President of our Local there, and held a meeting that night with the members of our organization, and the next night addressed a mass meeting at which there were a great many business men of Clinton present. I explained to them just what Federation means, and convinced at least some of them that the reports railroad officials had been giving out were not true in any manner. Some of the city and county officials at Clinton appeared to be very

much afraid they will do something the railroad will not like; and when the committee asked for the privilege of the courthouse to hold a meeting, they said they were afraid people would talk about it; that was exactly what we wanted people to do, and what they are doing now since they learned any one could have the public building except the strikers. We secured the Odd Fellows Hall and it answered as well, and all the strikers will have a vote for another set of officials before long, and they are going to use it. I wish to thank the people of Clinton for the help they have given us, and also the ladies who assisted at the opening and closing of the meeting with songs and recitations. Miss Maude Doty, especially, who came from work to help out. As I was leaving the hall one minister (I cannot recollect his name) informed me he had heard part of my talk, but could not get there as soon as he wanted to, and he was confident the men were right and would win. Not one man has deserted, or even thought of going back to work in Clinton, and will not until this strike is ended in an honorable way. The strikers have raised several hundred dollars in different ways and are still raising it.

At Mattoon, my next stop, I found the men as determined and confident of winning as I did in Clinton. I met with the men of all crafts there, and they were very glad to see me, as not many officers from many organizations had been there. I also held a special meeting with our own men there at which the Big Four men were also present.

At Centralia, my next stop, it being Saturday, I was not able to get as large a meeting as I wished to, but did attend a meeting of the Federal Labor Union, and was informed there was a man present who had threatened to go back to work. I told him what a scab is and how people liked them, and he went out with the committee to solicit funds that afternoon, and I was told he raised eight dollars. I hope he keeps it up and forgets about going back to scab. Centralia being near St. Louis and not having been home for six weeks, I had the men arrange for a mass meeting the following week, intending to go back there and also to meet with the men in East St. Louis, who are on a strike on the I. C. shops there. I rested up for a day or two trying to get rid of a Chicago cold that I had contracted while there. I then received word from President Kline to go to the Southern Pacific immediately, as it was necessary that we have a man here on these lines, so I in-

formed the men in Centralia I could not be there and departed the next night for the Houston & Texas Central. My first stop was Fort Worth, where I learned we had only one man on strike and that all the men of all crafts who are out are well satisfied with conditions as they are. I called a special meeting of our Local and gave them some information they asked for in regard to the new Constitution and By-Laws, and found a good lot of union men in Fort Worth. Among them my old friend, Ben Hodges, who at one time was a member of my local in St. Louis. He assisted me in finding the men in the different shops and says he likes the Texas city. I also learned the men on the Texas & Pacific have a Federation and are now awaiting the conference with the officials.

Ennis, Tex., was my next stop. I found another good lot of men of all crafts, all out and determined to stay out and win. At this place the men are preparing to answer the injunction, which is the same as the one on the Illinois Central. Their lawyer, Judge W. P. McLean of Fort Worth, being present at our meeting, informed me that he expected to get it dissolved, as the men deny doing or intending to do any of the things they are enjoined from doing. I think the men are right in this move and hope they are successful.

I have just arrived in Houston and find the men are as determined here as at all other points, and the trains are all late and both locomotive and cars in bad condition, which is the same as I have found at each point I have visited, and the strike looks good to every one, but the men are ready to stay out any length of time in order to win. I have not got time to get all the news at this point, as I must send in my report in order to get it in this month's Journal. I expect to go West over the Southern Pacific when I am through here.

Now, brothers, this strike must be won, and we must have more money for the men than they are getting. So do all you can at each meeting for them and do not be stingy, because if it was you on strike, you would feel like they do, that a little money is worth a barrel of sympathy; and remember if this strike is lost it will be for no other reason than the want of money, and the road or company you are working for may be the next one to force the men on strike. So be liberal and help these men to win this fight and keep yourselves from having to fight.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY HORN.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER TEGTMAYER.

Chicago, Nov. 17, 1911.

J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Since my last report I have been kept busy around Chicago. I mentioned in my last report about the elevated lines being consolidated here in Chicago and that prospects looked favorable for getting the men organized on all the lines, and so it did. I kept right after the blacksmith department, and they all promised to join us; one man on the South Side line is an expelled member, and of course he would have to pay the reinstatement fee, which he did not wish to do. This was expected, for he never had a good record. About this time, along came an organizer from the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and was successful in getting a large number of their men to become members of that union, and as they were taking them in for \$1.50, it was quite an inducement for our men to want to join them, also, thinking that it made no difference as long as they had a card. The Amalgamated Association took them in on the South Side. I went before a committee of the Amalgamated Association and filed a protest later before a general officer and a committee. After some warm arguments I got them to agree to turn these men over to us, allowing a discount from our regular fee, that they had paid into the Amalgamated Association, but instead of doing that at their regular meeting they told these men that they could stay with them and did not have to go into our union. I went after them again and demanded these men. I went before the President of the Chicago Federation of Labor and stated our case to him. He cited rulings passed in meetings demanding the Amalgamated Association to turn the fireman they had over to the Firemen's Union, and that this policy should be pursued. They agreed to instruct these men to join us, and be governed by the previous rulings and agreements, but at their next meeting, they instructed their delegate to bring it up on the floor of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and see what could be done, which has not been done as yet, and still they say they want to do what is right and be fair with us. We will never let up on this fight until these men get into our organization.

I have been quite busy serving notice on the members who have not paid their Day's Pay Assessments. I had several cases coming up and I consulted General President J. W. Kline before he left the city

to what limit I could go in these cases while he was away. So I went after these men and they agreed to square up the 18th, sure.

Receiving word that I was wanted at once at Chicago Heights, I went out as soon as I could. I found that our men had been out on strike for three-quarters of an hour on account of the foreman asking another man to do work that belonged to the blacksmith, and he refusing to do it, the foreman gave it to some handy men, as it required no skill, just bending. The men claimed this a violation of our agreement, and as stated above, stopped work at once, and sent for me. Arriving on the scene I soon was involved in an argument in the office for there was a great difference of opinion concerning the actions of our men. However, I came out on top. The agreement is that the men should be paid at noon on pay days, which was not done. I also made them promise to live up to that. So the situation out there is quiet and peaceful again. Attending their meeting I found that one of the smiths from Funk Brothers Mining Tool Company had transferred into No. 239, and also had one candidate to be initiated that night. They are going to give an entertainment to raise money for the Illinois Central strikers.

After scouting among the shops for a few days, I was called to the Chicago Association of Commerce, informing me that several men had been soliciting aid among the merchants for the Illinois Central Railway strikers and their families, wanting me to verify the statement of these men that they were the proper solicitors and also to fill out regular forms that they have in regard to who and what they are, how many, etc., which I took out to the strike committee and had them fill out, then I returned it to the commerce office with my O. K. on it. I expect the strikers will receive a neat sum by this route, as quite a large number of merchants are members of this association. I may also mention that Local No. 122 is doing something for the strikers' benefit.

While working among the shops, I have all kinds of experiences, being ordered out, being welcomed, having arguments or friendly chats, etc., but this day at noon I had been successful in getting a pass into the shop, so I spoke to several of the men about paying up or joining us, when a big lump broke in and he had a knocker for nearly every union officers, not only our union, but the Butchers', Teamsters', Miners, (Mitchell), Plumbers', Steamfitters' and what not, but he was a proper union man (had a card for a few weeks, then dropped it), how he would starve lying in the street

before he would take a job below another man's rate, and right now he is doing blacksmith work for less than helpers' pay. I could not help but think of Bro. Green's article in the Journal about the boss. What I said to this fellow would shame a savage, but never touched him. We were still at it when the whistle blew with every man in the shop around us, so of course we had to stop, he to go to work and I to get out before the boss asked me to. Now when we find men who will condemn the union when he is working below the wages and gets that only because of the union having higher rates elsewhere around him, what can we then expect from some bosses who never had a chance to learn the truth and facts about the great amount of good the unions have done. It is the working men that are to blame; if they would only wake up there would be nothing to it for us to get fair pay and good conditions.

We will have an examination for the blacksmith finishers here November 21st for city work, but of course will be passed by the time you read this.

Respectfully submitted,

EDW. TEGTMEYER.

Correspondence.

FROM LOCAL NO. 148.

St. Thomas, Ontario, Can., Oct. 28, 1911.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I am sending you a report from the press, which I would like to see published in the Journal. There are several reasons. We had the London pipers, also Miss Gladys Comber. They were secured by Brother Jack Wilson, who has won the bagpipe championship of Ontario for five running years.

Brother Wilson is our Local Secretary. The cigars donated, were presented by Mrs. T. W. Croppers, the wife of the newly-elected Minister of Labor. The pipers came from London, and never charged us one cent; this is true also of Miss Comber, who is the holder of many medals. I am sending on a cutting, if you can publish it, you will do Local 148 a great favor.

We had altogether seven pipers and two drummers. Splendid addresses were given by Mayor Dr. Guest and John Lane on Unionism.

The committee in charge was Bro.'s Wilson (chairman), H. Dukes, Joseph Whitehouse, J. Sutherland and D. Morris. Wishing all every success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

H. DUKES.

FROM LOCAL NO. 41.

Editor Journal: It may be that some one would like to hear a word from this end of the line in regard to the progress made by Local No. 41 since its organization by Bro. Jas. McGrath, our District President, June 30, 1911. At that time the boys at this place were mostly unorganized, especially the helpers, but all were anxious to join our organization, so Bro. McGrath came here and proceeded to line us up, closing the meeting with an ably delivered address upon the principles of unionism which were very instructive, especially to the recruits, some of whom had never before realized the true worth and value of organized labor. I am proud of the fact that today we have one of the best locals under the jurisdiction of the I. B. of B. & H., and one principal feature I wish to mention is the attendance on meeting nights. We have a membership of approximately twenty-eight to thirty, and we have had an average attendance of twenty-five at almost every meeting. Nothing speaks better for the organization than the interest taken in meetings. We also have a shop committee which does things and the horns of some of those concerned have been drawn in almost out of sight. Right here let me mention an incident that came near terminating seriously. On the 14th day of this month the company posted a notice to the effect that the employees would receive their pay checks the following Monday, the 16th. On the 16th they put up another notice stating that owing to a delay they would not pay until Wednesday, the 18th, and upon this date still another notice read Thursday, the 19th, would be pay day. The Federation head at this place got busy; called the shop committees of the different crafts together for the purpose of considering an immediate walkout to remain out until our pay checks arrived. A mass meeting of the employees was called at noon in the blacksmith shop and some lively discussions took place. And I wish to say that if it had not been for Bro. Aldrich of the blacksmiths and a letter I had just previously received from our General President touching upon this very subject, I honestly believe there would have been a walkout right then. But Bro. Aldrich gave them to understand that while we were federated and believed in it to a man, we yet owed a certain amount of respect and consideration to the Constitution and By-Laws of our own organization. And in view of these facts, and also in the face of the communication just received from General President Kline, we could not lawfully engage in any such af-



Mrs. W. F. Kramer and Mrs. Jas. W. Kline who served as workers on Tag Day, in Chicago, November 7, 1911.

fair without the sanction of our general officers. It had the effect of cooling the ardor of some of the more hasty brothers, and the consequences were that a joint committee waited upon and informed the management that a repetition of the occurrence would likely terminate seriously. The pay checks arrived the next day with no one any the worse for the delay.

Now the reason I have entered into the

details of this case is to impress upon the members of Federations the fact that we must be careful in disregarding the authority of the general officers in such cases of similar aspect which may arise in the future, and remember that while the cause may be just, it is good policy to always consult with our general officers before going out on strike in such hasty manner.

Things are looking grave out here at

this writing. It is reported upon good authority that there will be a big reduction in the force at this place soon. Organized laborers watch this move, and if it becomes general throughout the country we had better get into the fight and make the best of it now. Don't wait until the railroads take all of our ammunition by cutting us to pieces in little bunches, and remember this, the most powerful weapon we have today is the one we wield at the polls, so for the love of the cause we all hold so dear don't throw it away on election day.

Yours for the best,

K. A. T. T.

FROM LOCAL NO. 117.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1911.

Editor Journal: The following list of new officers of Local No. 117 have been elected and propose to make their term one of the best ever.

President—John Fisher, 1212 Sycamore St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Vice-President—Ignacz Grzeskourak, 178 Kosciusko St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Recording Secretary—George Hager, 336 Waldon Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Treasurer—John Wierzbuki, 110 Beck St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Board of Trustees—Joseph Mock, 432 Fillmore Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; Stephen Snugielski, 38 Gettery St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Michael Schultz, 6 Brownell St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Delegates to District Council—Larry Skorean, John Fisher, Ignacz Grzeskourak, Joseph Mock, George Hager.

Conductor—Stanley Bikup.

Sentinel—Stanley Walzyski.

Local No. 117 is the only Polish local we have in our brotherhood. They are going to hold a ball at Polish Falcon Hall, Playter St., Saturday, December 30, 1911, and would like to have all the members in and around Buffalo attend. The committee in charge expect to have a good time in store for all that attend.

GEORGE HAGER,

Recording Secretary.

FROM LOCAL NO. 336.

Dunkirk, Nov. 20, 1911.

Editor Journal: It has been quite a while since anything has appeared in the Journal from Local No. 336. We have been playing the gentleman for the past year; living on "Lake Erie Wind" and "Concord Grapes," believe me, both were plentiful this summer.

We in Dunkirk, were greatly delighted to have Brothers Kline and Kramer drop in on us. We called a joint meeting and heard the reports of the convention and other matters pertaining to the blacksmiths and helpers, hammersmiths, bolt-makers, etc., of the American Locomotive Company plants. The information was greatly appreciated, especially that which we consider as a detailed report of the convention proceedings. When Brother Bill Kramer made the statement that our General President had walked twelve miles to get here we were thoroughly convinced that he had something to say, and he said it, believe me. He also said that Brother Bill was carrying his pockets full of steel tooth picks so he could get the splinters out after eating the plank fish.

Well, we are always glad to see our general officers. Come again, and we will all be of good cheer, and we hope that the time is not very far distant when we will get the same conditions in this country as Messrs. Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie, Post and the rest of the bunch have, and we can take them by the hand and say "Brothers, this is a beautiful world" and as the year is coming to a close, let us hope, while we made some failures, that the next year will be more of a success.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. PEACOCK,

Secretary.

FROM LOCAL NO. 336.

Dunkirk, Nov. 20, 1911.

Editor Journal: Lake City Local, at their last regular meeting, passed the following resolutions:

We condemn the action of Wm. Kinn for trying to disrupt the brotherhood, and we deem it unmanly of him trying to bring other locals into it. We further condemn him for trying to put the general officers in a bad light with the brotherhood, and we further advise that other locals of the organization have nothing to do with him. You can never tell what a disappointed office seeker will do, and we, of Local No. 336, have nothing but the highest of praises for General President Kline and General Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. F. Kramer.

Committee:

G. WEBER,

CHAS. BALSER,

GEO. PEACOCK,

Secretary.



**General Office Force of the I. B. of B. & H.
Tag Day, November 7, 1911.**

FROM LOCAL NO. 159.

East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 23, 1911.

Editor Journal: Please publish the following item in the Journal:

Albert Halter, Card No. 18760, has been expelled from Local No. 159, for scabbing on the Illinois Central railroad at Carbondale, Ill. He went back to work after being on strike six weeks.

WM. PORTER,
Secretary.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 40.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, 1911.

Editor Journal: Just a few lines to let the brotherhood know how conditions are in and about Philadelphia. Trade conditions are very bad. In quite a number of the departments in the Baldwin plant they are on short time, and the men are driven about as if they had no rights. Yes, even as though they had no souls. The contractors and the bosses are showing them no

quarter. But never mind, there is a time coming when the shoe may be on the other foot. If one of the poor fellows is seen talking to an organizer or a business agent of any trade he is likely to lose his job.

A case came to my attention the other day when a contractor saw me standing on a corner waiting for a car, and the next morning he had the shop all excited when he declared that Tobin was trying to organize the blacksmiths again. He knows very well that if they do organize that he will not be able to impose on the men that are working under him the way he has.

In order to work in this plant you must sell your rights and your liberty. As a free born American it is your right to protect yourself at all times. Now the men in the Baldwin works how are they to protect themselves against the contractors who pay them whatever they please and bring their sons and other members of their families into the shops not so much to help them do the work as to help them to rob the poor devil that does the work? How are the men going to overcome this condition where the bosses are tarred with the same stick? If the management of those

works should have allowed their men to belong to their respective organizations instead of demanding their cards from them the men would have been in a position to help the firm, and if the superintendent at Eddystone would audit the accounts of the contractors in his department as well as he did the strikers he would have a better assurance of holding his job, for the men would have kept him posted on the conditions in the shops—conditions that the bosses or the contractors would never let him know anything about. I have in my desk charges against contractors and foremen in those shops that I am sure no management would allow if they knew of them, and they are done by the contractors with the consent of the foreman. For that reason the "straw" bosses and the contractors don't want Tobin around the Baldwin works. The object of the union was to equalize things in that plant and prevent the contractors from robbing them as well as the firm, and who wouldn't give a man a square deal who would not help him to it; only those who profit by it.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN M. TOBIN.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 33.

Editor Journal: A write-up in our Journal, I believe, would be of material benefit to our general membership, especially up around Boston. I will at this time quote, in brief, that for the past year business has been very poor.

Smiths and Helpers have been out of employment for months at a time, and naturally have made my Work very arduous, although seventy-eight new members were procured by me and enrolled to membership and a few were reinstated, a great many have gone behind in dues, the result of being out of employment, and another lot are indifferent, and do not care. Business at present is good, and by going after them can be induced to make good. I have visited Lynn, Mass., several times, to organize the boys at the General Electric Plant. Those I have interviewed expressed their willingness to form a Local in that City, but on account of lack of work and a complete shut-down for some weeks I was obliged to leave it in abeyance for another week or two. I visited Providence, R. I., with no results, although the first meeting was well attended, but on account of dull trade, it was laid over until I hear from them. I know a good local can be launched there when the business warrants it. Visited Quincy, Mass., numerous times, even going at night and inter-

viewing them at their residence, and have been given the promise that they will come back into the fold again. The Local is not doing as well as it should. The Metal Trades are holding monthly meetings of all the men employed at the ship yards, and some good will come out of it. I attended every one of those meetings. Visited Hyde Park, Mass., where a move is on foot to organize a large plant, Sturtivan Blower Works. I am acting in conjunction with the business agents of the Moulders', Pattern Makers and Machinists, calling all the men together in large shop meetings; better results can be obtained than one agent going it alone. It is hoped with this new tactic, that Local No. 209 will increase in membership.

Some time ago I called the vehicle smiths and finishers together, and about twenty-two made out applications for a charter. Meetings were held every week.

Two smiths and helpers, who have paid their charter fee, were discharged. I investigated and found to my surprise that some representatives of the A. F. of L., in league with an international officer of the Brewery Workers Union and a prominent representative of the Horseshoers Union, have interfered and stopped the progress for the time being, of my work. It was claimed by them that they must join, and the others remain in the almost defunct Carriage and Wagon Workers Union, and threats were made if they would form a local under our jurisdiction, they would lose their jobs. What do you think of that? You can judge what I am up against.

I am, with the best of wishes,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. M. GUNTNER,

Boston, Mass.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 9.

Mr. J. W. Kline, General President, I. B. of B. and H.

Dear Sir and Brother: I hope you will overlook my shortcoming in making my report, as I am a member of the local executive board, also have been selected by Locals No. 206 and No. 326 to handle their business while we are on strike. I am proud to say that we have not lost a man in Chicago and are not expecting to. Also keep in pretty close touch with all the locals in the district. I am also glad to say that we have only lost four men on the entire system. The following are the locations and names of men that deserted the ranks: Joe Ford and J. T. Hutchen, of Paducah, Ky. This scab Ford was only getting 32 cents prior to the strike, and the company gave his 39 cents to get him to



Delegates and Officers of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11 and 12.

return to work. He is a boltmaker. Hutchen scabbed without any inducements whatever from what we can learn, only he was opposed to federation. So let them go it; we will look after them later. The other two men that returned to work were Dad McMillin and Pete Whitehead of Water Valley, Miss., so you see that is a very small percentage. They will be well taken care of when this strike is settled.

Everything looks good for us. The company owns 58,000 freight cars, 12,000 of which are out of commission at present, and a great many more that ought to be out of service, so you see the effect the Brotherhood of Carmen is having on this strike. The company has 1,300 locomotives and 500 of them are out of commission. So if they let this strike last eight weeks longer, they will have to quit business altogether, or they will not have anything to do business with. They have between 900 and 1,000 men working at Burnside. The smith shop has about ninety men altogether, have only two mechanics in the whole lot—Scab Tuck is one of them. He stays inside the bull-pen where he and such as him belong.

On November 7th, we had a tag day, and it was a grand success considering the number of women we had in the field. We raised \$4,911.88. We were able to give all the men that were not receiving benefits four dollars apiece. We are making arrangements to give a ball December 15th, and we expect to realize a like amount if not more.

We hold our regular mass meetings on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, and they are always well attended, and the same amount of enthusiasm is displayed now as the first week of the strike. Brother Hamilton, one of the faithful pickets, who was doing picket duty at Burnside, was hit by a Michigan Central train, November 2nd, at 95th Street crossing. His condition is still serious, as he is still delirious, but we hope he will soon recover.

In addition to this report I want to make an appeal to the Brotherhood at large. Brothers, when you receive an appeal from the General Union for finances to help us to win this strike, do not table such appeals, but do something. I know you can, there is not a man in the Brotherhood but what can give a day's pay each month until this strike is won. We can win, we must win. Do not let your brothers and their wives and children suffer while they are winning this strike. Do not find fault with anybody, but do your duty as a true unionist and mail the General Office your day's pay each month until this strike is settled. Do not wait to see what the other fellow is going to

do, but act yourself, and the other fellow will do the same.

Brothers, if you give us the proper assistance, we will win. It can be said that our fight of today is your fight of tomorrow. It is your fight of today and we are fighting it for you. Our families are bearing their share of it, so Brothers, those of you who are working do your best as loyal unionists with the finances, and we will show you that we have the proper stuff in us. I think we have already exemplified that, as this is the eighth week of the strike, and some of our men are in bad condition financially. They are marching the picket line with the soles of their shoes out. So Brothers, come to our rescue as true unionists. Act, do not talk! Do that for which we are organized.

Yours respectfully,

S. J. OSTEN,
President D. C. 9.

FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 25.

Minneapolis, Nov. 15, 1911.

Editor Journal: Considerable friction has existed in Local No. 73 of Minneapolis, and especially in one of the large shops in that city on account of what was known as a "Circular Committee," which was started some two years ago. Matters were gradually growing worse from time to time. Several attempts were made in the past to straighten this matter up, but to no avail, but I wish to say at this time, after several meetings with Local No. 73, and also several meetings with the men involved in the controversy, this matter has been adjusted satisfactorily to all parties concerned, and whatever charges or ill-feeling might have existed between the Brotherhood and these men are now eliminated and those who were members of the Brotherhood at the time of the circular distribution are eligible to membership, and fifteen applications for reinstatement from the Soo shops were presented at the regular meeting of Local No. 73, on the 14th of this month.

A. O. ANDERSON.

FROM THE BALDWIN STRIKERS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1911.

Editor Journal: Our Local No. 725 of the locked out Baldwin strikers had a drawing for a phonograph, and some of your locals bought tickets. In order to be just and honest to them, we would like to have the result published in your Journal. (It is against the rules of the postoffice and the result cannot be published.—Editor.)

A good many of the locals did not take the tickets, thinking our trouble was over. We are still fighting hard for the very life of our organization and will continue to do so as long as we are locked-out. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

ALFRED G. PAINTER,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer,
744 E. Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ODE TO LOCAL NO. 400.

The better the day, the better the deed,
Is a saying, some people use as a creed.
That's why our Local chose Sunday, no doubt,

As a fitting day, to hold their blow-out.
From all over the zone, the brethren came.
All eager to take a hand in the game.
A meeting was held, but not very long,
Then started a program of music and song.

After a lunch had been passed out to all,
A song from Brother Gorman started the ball.

To hear this brother, is quite a great treat,

And "Caruso" would have to take a back seat.

Brother Foster next raised his melodious voice,

O'Brien-has-no-where-to-go, was his choice.
His favorite song, with the catchy refrain,
And the boys all delight to hear it again.

Old McInerney, in his well known style,
Told a few jokes that made the boys smile.

One that he told, of the Irish and Dutch,
Was a lallypalooza, that's not saying much.
Brother Krantz arrived late, and the boys gave a shout,

As he made a bee-line for the Dutch sauer-kraut.

"Hoch der Kaiser," he said, as a "gargle" he took,

"By yimminy Christmas, dott sauer-kraut
vas goot."

Our old friend Baldy, who is always very witty,

Stood upon a chair to sing an Irish ditty.
But some sauer-kraut, they say, had stuck in his throat,

For he came down, a wallop, upon the high note.

Brothers Dickenson and McNutt got up on their feet,

And sang a duet, so tender and sweet.
And then Brother Sundquist his lungs did expand.

In a humorous parody of the song, Dixie Land.

A soul-stirring solo Brother Hago did play
On his old violin, but I'm sorry to say,—
Some were in tears, others tearing their hair,

His strings had got twisted, the boys all declare.

The committee then broke some news that was tough,

That nothing was left on the ice but soft stuff.

At hearing this news, the boys gave a groan,

And most of them started to beat it for home.

And now in conclusion, I would just like to say

Our local is still in a progressive way.
Though two thousand miles away from the states.

In all Union topics we are posted to date.
With a man like Brother Wright in the chair,

Who takes such a pride in our Local's welfare,

We still forge ahead, though we stand all alone,

Local Four Hundred of the Great Canal Zone.

WILLIAM FLEMING,
Secretary.

34 Margaret St., Waycross, Ga.,
Oct. 30, 1911.

Mr. James W. Kline,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I wish you would put the following advertisement in the Blacksmith Journal for my son. He is a blacksmith and used to be a member of local No. 2.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of F. R. Johnson, blacksmith, will confer a favor by communicating with his father, G. A. Johnson, 34 Margaret St., Waycross, Ga.

Yours truly,
G. A. JOHNSON.

BROTHERS, TAKE NOTICE!

We wish to inform the brotherhood at large that there are two blacksmiths and a foreman who are scabbing on their fellow men: Ezera Huntsman, No. 21665, and J. A. Schelin, No. 17850, and Fred Fei, also J. H. Hadly, No. 47353, and would say to all beware of such as they are not to be trusted.

EDWIN PEAKE,
Secretary Local No. 299.

The Blacksmiths Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JAS. W. KLINE, . . Editor and Manager
WM. F. KRAMER, . . Associate Editor

Address all communications for publication to Jas
W. Kline, General President, rooms 360-385 Monon
Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

Entered as second class matter May 28 1910, at
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July 16, 1894.

All communications must be written on one side
of the paper only and must be in the hands of the
editor not later than the 15th to insure publication
the following month.

The editor will not be responsible for the views
expressed in private communications.

**Items for the Journal should be
placed on separate slips of paper
—not the backs of reports, etc.,
in order to insure prompt publi-
cation, and should reach this
office not later than the 15th of
each month, if intended for cur-
rent publication.**

BY THE WAY.

Several hundred clerks employed by the
Southern Railway Company of this city,
have been granted an advance in salary,
ranging from 5 to 15 per cent, according to
length of service, the increase taking effect
November 1st.

Reports from along the Illinois Central
and the Harriman lines are satisfactory
and encouraging. No desertions from our
ranks reported, and as the old Southern
darky said: "There ain't a-goin' to be
any." All have cool heads, cheerful hearts

and warm feet. You can't beat our kind
of men. All men are standing firm on
both feet and the only wabbling visible is
due to those in the rear ranks pushing
through the lines to get to the front.

Many matters of importance to the
Metal Trades were discussed at the recent
convention of the Metal Trades Depart-
ment, and arrangements have been made to
materially strengthen the organization dur-
ing the coming year. Owing to the fact
that the Secretary's work has become ex-
tremely heavy, the President of the De-
partment has been directed to give his en-
tire time to the work of the Department, a
salary being provided therefor. It was
decided that a meeting of the representa-
tives of the various affiliated Internation-
als should hereafter be held at least four
times a year, the object being to get closer
co-operation between the different organi-
zations in the Department. A resolution
was also passed asking the assistance of
the American Federation of Labor to help
the Metal Trades Department to discour-
age the introduction of the Taylor system
now being inaugurated in some of the
arsenals and other workshops where guns
and equipment are turned out. The new
officers elected are: President, James
O'Connell; first vice-president, J. F. Val-
entine, president of the Molders' Union;
second vice-president, J. W. Kline, presi-
dent of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths;
third vice-president, J. F. Franklin, presi-
dent of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers;
fourth vice-president, F. D. Daly, president
of the Metal Polishers; secretary, A. J.
Berres, Pattern Makers' League.

NOTICE.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen: One backing
hammer owned by one M. J. Kneidler, card
No. 588 of Kansas City, Mo., Local No.
66: Hammer was finished up ready for
action. Lost somewhere in the neighbor-
hood of Missouri Pacific Shops, East Bot-
toms. Finder will please deliver same to
above named and receive reward.

It is dollars to doughnuts that the edi-
tor of the Journal can locate the missing
hammer. He is well enough acquainted
with the members of No. 66 so that he
could go to Kansas City and lay his finger
on the wicked culprit. ED.

NOTICE!

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1911.
Information is wanted of one Henry
Coelln, a blacksmith helper. Card No.

15185. Brown hair; grey eyes; height 5 feet, 11 inches; weight 155 pounds; age 37 years. Talks with slight German accent. He has appropriated the funds of Local No. 80 to his own use, and he has been expelled by vote of this local. Any information as to his whereabouts, should be sent to the undersigned, officers of Central Local No. 80.

JOHN O'NEIL, President.

WM. IVES, Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The following are members who have been expelled from Schenectady for violating Article 6, Section 9, of the Local Constitution:

A. O. Flanagan, D. J. W. Clancey, S. Houghton, Wm. J. Kim, A. Kastersmith, and W. H. Smith.

BLACKSMITHS' UNION HOLDS BIG SMOKER.

From The Press, St. Thomas, B. C.

St. Thomas, Oct. 19.—The blacksmiths' smoker and at home tonight was not unlike the similar festive demonstrations gone before. It has the same happy enthusiastic and cherry crowd of the knights of the anvil, their helpers and friends by the hundreds. The A. O. F. Hall was crowded to the window sills, the roof fairly shook with the music, the dancing and encores of the audience, and to help along one grand and glorious symphony, the half dozen pipers from London, and "our own Jock Wilson," let their kist of whistles loose and a blast of melody went out that fairly moved the rafters. There were pipes and tobacco galore, and a fog that had a look of old London about it. The man behind the bellows resolved to make their little pink tea one that would go down a couple of weeks below posterity, and they were eminently successful. From the glad-some strains of the London Highlanders, right through to the last stanza of "Auld Lang Syne," the at home was a howling success, and the executive of the Blacksmiths' Union, No. 148, are the boys who did it.

Among the features which appealed to the crowd was the dancing of Miss Gladys Comber, of London, who, to the accompaniment of Jock Wilson and his pipes, delighted the audience with a pretty exhibition of Scottish dancing, flings, reels and hornpipes.

RESOLUTIONS.

Local 189, Dunkirk, N. Y.,
November 23, 1911.

At the last regular meeting of the above Local, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all communications received by this Local from Schenectady, New York, signed by Ex. Bro. Kinn or any other committee, be immediately destroyed.

Resolved, That all communications received by this Local hereafter, without the I. B. of B. & H. Seal, be investigated to ascertain if the originator be "man or worm," as referred to in October Journal Committee.

In ordering duplicate due books, the local secretaries should see that Day's Pay assessment is paid for the period in which book is desired.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

If secretaries, when ordering supplies, will place the order on the regular blank, it will greatly simplify the work here and avoid unnecessary delays for those who order the supplies. We receive an average of 200 pieces of mail in the office daily. Sometimes an order is sandwiched into a two or three-page letter containing three or more different subjects, and there is danger in such cases of an order being overlooked. Hence we ask that in order to save these unnecessary delays and annoyances you order on the regular blank used for this purpose, giving your name and address.



See that this hot stamp label appears on all Tools you use and all tools you have repaired.

This is our Official Button.



Every I. B. of B. & H. should wear one. Order for your full membership. It is one of the sources from which the General Union derives its revenue. Gold Plated, 40c; per dozen, \$4.00. Solid Gold, \$1.25.

Is It Right?



Why discriminate, Mr. Employer? Isn't the skilled mechanic in your shop just as important a factor in your institution as your office man?



In Memoriam



From Local Union No. 12.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things, and Ruler of the Universe, to call from our midst our beloved brother,

BRO. CHARLEY E. FRANCISCO;

a worthy and respected member of our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear the loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy to our official journal for publication, and that they be spread on the minutes of this union.

**WM. J. HARTBECK,
WM. LANGONHONNIG
WM. DONOHOU,
Committee.**

From Local Union No. 237.

At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the dearly beloved

FATHER OF BRO. JOHN P. O'BRIEN;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend to the brother and family their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction and pray that the Heavenly Father will comfort and sustain them in their great sorrow, and these resolutions be forwarded to the brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal and the same recorded upon our minutes.

**T. P. FITZPATRICK,
A. J. AUBERTINE,
CLIFF TIDD,
Committee.**

From Local Union No. 237.

At our last meeting the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from the scene of his earthly labor our respected

BROTHER THOMAS THOMAS;

a worthy member of our Local; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local, in a spirit of friendship and true brotherly love, do mourn with the bereaved family the loss of him who in life was so near and dear to us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as brothers, do most truly and sincerely offer our deepest sympathy at this time and condole with the bereaved family in this their great affliction; and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be put on the minutes, a copy sent to the family of our late brother, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

**T. P. FITZPATRICK,
A. J. AUBERTINE,
CLIFF TIDD,
Committee.**

From Local Union No. 118.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take unto Himself our well-beloved brother and shopmate,

BRO. LEWIS STOCKWELL;

whose memory will ever be cherished by every true man. His was a life of honesty and labor well performed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend their sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and we pray that God will comfort and strengthen them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, and a copy sent the Journal for publication, and that the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

**JAMES BOOLZ,
JESSIE BONSALE,
STEVE SHUSTER,
Committee.**

From Local Union No. 13.

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Creator of All Things and the Ruler of the Universe, to remove by death the beloved

SON OF BRO. J. W. HUNNICUTT;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local extend to the bereaved family their sincere sympathy, and we pray God may protect and comfort them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the brother, also the official journal for publication, and also to be spread on the minutes of this Local.

M. A. MICHAEL,
J. D. NAUGHTON,
W. J. FITZGERALD,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 66

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the relentless hand of death there has been removed from our midst our beloved

BROTHER HARRY FREITZ;

a worthy and respected member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy, and hope the Heavenly Father will give them strength to bear this loss.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that the same be sent to our JOURNAL for publication.

HENRY BAUMAN,
M. J. KNEEDLER,
J. W. COLLINS,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 461.

At the last regular meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from his earthly home the

WIFE OF BRO. EDWARD NOTTINGHAM;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the brothers of this local extend their sympathy to the bereaved family and pray that God may sustain them in their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our Journal for publication, and same be spread on our minutes of this meeting.

A. O. ROSEN,
FRED JOHNSON,
CHAS. W. HUNT,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 12.

At the last meeting of this Local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from his earthly to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. WM. REARDON;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother and his family in their hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain them in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brother and family, a copy sent to the Journal for publication, and also be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

WM. J. HARTBECK,
WM. DONOHOU,
WM. LANGONHONNIG,
Committee.

From Local Union No. 12.

At the last regular meeting of this local the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from her earthly home to a heavenly and eternal home, the beloved

WIFE OF BRO. WM. R. WOODS;

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local express their heartfelt sympathy with the brother in his hour of affliction, and we pray that He who doeth all things well may comfort and sustain him in his sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the brother; a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

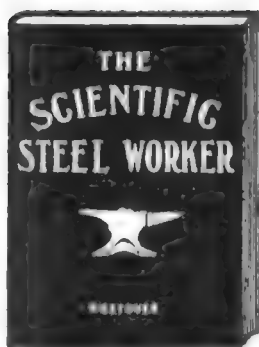
WM. J. HARTBECK,
WM. LANGONHONNIG,
WM. G. FREDERICKS,
Committee.

**Are you interested in the working of tool steel?
Do you know how tool steel should be worked?
DO YOU WANT TO LEARN?**

**Do you want the latest and best book on tool steel
and up-to-date methods of working it?**

THE Scientific Steel Worker

(SECOND EDITION)



Is the book you need. It is well illustrated and contains two hundred pages of "facts," which give you the information you have been looking for. It thoroughly explains the art of working steel from A to Z. It tells you the cause of bad results and how to avoid them. It tells you how to successfully forge, weld, anneal, harden and temper tool steel, and how to weld high speed steel. The book also contains full instructions for case-hardening, brazing, pack-hardening, heating in lead, oil tempering and some valuable information, tables and rules, which have never before appeared in print, including a new set of rules for making rings of iron, steel and angle iron. The book is worth many times its cost to any mechanic. Every steel worker, blacksmith and machinist should have a copy of this work.

The author is one of America's best steel workers; has worked at the anvil and hardening furnace for seventeen years, has hardened and tempered tools of all sizes and descriptions, and worked up tons of steel into tools of all kinds; is a member of Local No. 83, I. B. of B. & H., and guarantees the book to be correct and to please every purchaser. If you buy the book and are not satisfied with it, send it back and your money will be returned.

PRICE \$2.50.

SEND YOUR ORDER NOW!

FOR SALE BY

The Blacksmiths Journal

Room, 570-585 Monon Bldg.

CHICAGO, ILL.

NOTE.—We, the undersigned, each have a copy of the "Scientific Steel Worker" (second edition), and cheerfully recommend it to all smiths, young or old: David. Howells, Foreman blacksmith, Youngstown Iron, Sheet and Tube Works, Youngstown, Ohio; A. C. McCarl, 900 Corvett Street, Portland, Oregon; J. W. Kline, General President I. B. of B. & H., Chicago.



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General Officers, Local Unions, Their Officers,
Place and Time of Meeting, etc.



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N. B.—Official communications should be addressed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Take Note.—This Roster is compiled from the Monthly Reports furnished by secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes, which must reach us by the 10th of the month.

Chicago and Vicinity—Special Organizer, Ed. Tegmeyer; office 234 North Clark st., Chicago, Ill. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. Phone Main 4345.

District Councils.

- 2 **Missouri Pacific System Council**—Pres., J. F. McGrath, 518 W. 3rd St., Sedalia, Mo.; Sec., W. T. Robertson, box 196, De Soto, Mo.
- 3 **Union Pacific System**—Pres., Geo. Menzies, 2725 Ames ave., Omaha, Neb.; sec., A. G. Kinney, 1518 Fremont st., Kansas City, Mo.
- 7 **Price System**—Pres., Chas. Chumley, 705 South Campbell street, Springfield, Mo.; sec., W. S. Thompson, R. F. D. 7, box 36, Springfield, Mo.
- 8 **New York, New Haven & Hartford System**—Pres., Geo. Schwab, 24 Seyms St., Hartford, Conn.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn.
- 9 **Illinois Central System**—Pres., S. J. Osten, 7244 Lowe ave., Chicago, Ill.; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 W. 13th St., Paducah, Ky. B. B. Cleary, business agent, 918 Jackson st., Paducah, Ky.
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- 11 **Intermountain System**—Pres., —; sec., —
- 12 **Pacific System**—Pres., F. D. Mixer, 3109 Orange ave., Sacramento, Cal.; sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3729 Griffin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 13 **Meets at Odd Fellows Hall**, Cherry st.
- 14 **Northwestern**—Pres., B. L. Burris, Windsor Hotel, Clinton, Iowa; secretary, Henry Coelin, 414 Lawndale ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **Rock Island System**—Pres., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st., Chickasha, Oklahoma; sec., D. E. Burt, 511 Park ave., Shawnee, Okla.

- 16 **Chesapeake & Ohio**—Pres., D. F. Donovan, 1417 Bryant st., Richmond, Va.; sec., J. P. Barr, 1840 3d ave., Huntington, Va.
- 17 **Southern System and Allied Lines**—Pres., Arthur Gledhill, 721 N. 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.; sec., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Park City, Knoxville, Tenn.
- 18 **Big Four System**—Pres., John Vaughn, 307 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; sec., H. W. Manhart, 701 Lincoln ave., Mattoon, Ill.
- 19 **Norfolk & Western**—Pres., J. R. Campbell, 418 Dale ave., S. E. Roanoke, Va.; sec., P. J. Minahan, 316 5th ave., N. E. Roanoke, Va.
- 20 **Boston & Maine**—Pres., Geo. H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; sec., A. C. Robinson, 22 Pierce st., Concord, N. H.
- 21 **Southern District Council**—Pres., M. A. Michael, Box 364, Macon, Ga.; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson St., Savannah, Ga.
- 22 **Missouri, Kansas & Texas System**—Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 510 Morgan st., Denison, Texas; sec., D. A. McCormick, 1831 Gabriel ave., Parsons, Kan.
- 23 **Delaware-Hudson District**—Pres., Frank Olin, 37 Maple st., Oneonta, N. Y.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 24 **Denver & Rio Grande System**—Pres., Geo. W. Kuykendall, 653 Galapago st.; sec., A. N. Gordon, 877 Mariposa st., Denver, Col.
- 25 **Northwest District**—Pres., Lawrence Ohl, 874 Daly st.; sec., A. O. Anderson, 900 Randolph st., St. Paul, Minn.

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- 28 **Wabash System**—Pres., Albert Owens, 1115 East Division st., Springfield, Ill.; sec., Charles W. Koenig, 215 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- 29 **Montreal and Vicinity**—
- 30 **Atlantic Coast Line System**—
- 31 **St. Louis**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings, at 200 S. Broadway. Pres., C. E. Francisco, 5030 Briwer; sec., Frank A. La Bee, 3915 A Palm st.; business agent, W. J. Hartbeck, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
- 35 **Queen and Crescent System**—Pres., M. V. Paine, Birmingham, Ala.
- 33 **Boston**—Pres., David S. Landry; sec., Edw. J. Ryan, 45 Elliott st., Boston, Mass.
- 34 **Burlington System**—Pres., Nels Hawkinson, box 172, Havelock, Neb.; sec., Wm. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., Deadwood, S. D.
- 35 **District Council of Locomotive Smiths and Helpers**—Pres., Anthony Henry, 116 Saunders ave., Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Wm. Runkle, 148½ Van Vranken ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 36 **Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern System**.
- 37 **Seaboard Air Line**—Pres., W. J. Mount, 1801 Glasgow st., Portsmouth, Va.; sec., C. F. Cook, 719 Oak st., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 38 **Buffalo District Council**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at room 208 Law Exchange Bldg., 52 Niagara st. Pres., Frank Beachner, 213 Reed st., Buffalo, N. Y.; sec., John Connors, 332 Mackinaw street, Buffalo, N. Y.; business manager, Fred C. Bolam, 315 Breckenridge st., N. Y.
- 39 **Pittsburg District**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at Union Labor Temple. Pres., Mathew Veres, 315 Anderson st., N. S.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., N. S.; business agent, J. H. Tapkin, Union Labor Temple, Washington st. and Webster ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 40 **Philadelphia District**—Pres., H. S. Van Horn, 1402 N. 59th st., West Philadelphia; sec., Geo. Schriener, 2516 N. 17th st.; business manager, John M. Tobin, room 316 Parkway bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 8 **Chesapeake**—Meets every 3rd Saturday at Eagle Hall, Clifton Forge, Virginia. Pres., A. D. Jones, 20 Roxbury st., Clifton Forge, Va.; sec., E. M. Simpson, Selma, Va.
- 9 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 1910½ Third avenue. President, W. J. Sullivan, 4422 Ave. C; sec., Arthur Gledhill, 721 North 21st st., Birmingham, Ala.
- 10 **Scioto**—
- 11 **Chatham**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Board of Trade Bldg., Bay and Dayton sts. Pres., J. W. Woods, 208 Anderson st., W.; sec., G. M. Oliver, 756 Anderson st., E. Savannah, Ga.
- 12 **St. Louis**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 1255 Franklin ave. President, W. M. Cain, 790 A. Euclid ave.; sec., W. G. Fredericks, 2746 C. Rutger st., St. Louis, Mo.
- 13 **Macon**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday, at O. F. H. hall, Cherry street. Pres., W. P. Carroll, 231 Reid st.; sec., W. H. Lavender, 533 Boundary st., Macon, Ga.
- 14 **Volcan**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 230 N. Clark st. Pres., John Ross, 3632 Fifth ave.; sec., Wm. Zickgraf, 1134 Franklin st.; fin. sec., Fred Boland, 1651 S. Springfield ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 15 **Fall City**—Pres., Carl Brown, Gen. Del.; sec., A. W. Kiglettinge Gen. Del., Fall City, Neb.
- 16 **Clinton**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Pres., Michael Conneen, 444 11th ave.; sec., Robert Ruef, Grand Hotel, Clinton, Iowa.
- 17 **Defender**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at 201 William st. Pres., John J. Boylan, 7318 13th ave.; sec., Bernard A. Murphy, 188 13th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 18 **Volcan of New Castle, Pa.**—Pres., John M. Bell, sec., C. F. Hindman, 507 Court st., New Castle, Pa.
- 19 **Turlock**—
- 22 **Freeport**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Socialist hall, Stephenson St. Pres., Frank Duke, 123 Locust st.; sec., Henry P. Hill, 97 Shawnee st., Freeport, Ill.
- 24 **Minesmiths**—Meets Thurs. eve. at Ridge st. Pres., William Radcliff, Lansford, Penna.; rec. sec., Thomas Fisher, Second st., Coaldale, Pa.
- 25 **Twin City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 212½ E. Broad St., Pres., C. T. Mota, 217 W. Third St.; sec., O. A. Reed, 422 W. Broad St., Texarkana, Texas.
- 26 **Moberly**—Meets on every third Friday at Odd Fellows hall, Pres., Harry Solomon 641 North Ault st.; sec., T. T. Turley, 314 Dorner st., Moberly, Mo.
- 30 **Rose City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Heibach's Hall, 7th and Lingo sts.; Pres. W. H. Meyers, 1024 North st.; sec. R. L. Parker, L. Box 34, Argenta, Ark.
- 32 **Houston**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at I. M. A. Hall 111½ Congress st., Pres., J. T. Gibson, 909 Charles st.; sec., W. J. Noonan, 903 Henderson st., Houston, Texas.
- 33 **Bozeman**—Pres. John Shorey, 103 N. Rouse ave. Sec. W. M. Pratt, 401 N. Grand ave., Bozeman, Mont.
- 34 **Wichita Falls**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 710½ Ohio ave.; Pres., S. H. Willard, 904 Scott ave.; rec. sec., W. K. Kucker, 1000 Indiana ave., Wichita Falls, Tex.
- 35 **Pueblo**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Red Men's hall, South Union ave. Pres., Colvin Hagerty; sec., E. H. Gerriah, 231 Oneida st. Pueblo, Colo.
- 36 **See**—Meets every third Monday at 508-512 5th ave., Labor Temple, Pres. John Murphy, 605 Court; secretary, F. Cook, 1716 E. 3th st., Sioux City, Iowa.

Locals.

- 1 **Atlanta**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Redmen's Wigwam, 86 Central ave. Pres., Willis R. Golden, 213 Means st.; sec., Frank Fechter, 508 Pulliam st., Atlanta, Ga.
- 2 **Bluff City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Italian hall. Pres., W. F. Stram, 758 Rayburn blvd.; sec., S. H. Fitzpatrick, 593 Jackson av.; fin. sec., P. P. Wentzell, 983 Barton ave., Memphis, Tenn.
- 3 **Protective**—Meets first Tuesday at C. C. Leach's Blacksmith Shop. Pres., A. W. Van Nootrand, —; fin. sec., E. V. Read, 601 E. ave., Lawton, Okla.
- 5 **Cotton Belt**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Oddfellows' hall, 305½ Barraque st. Pres., A. J. Daroux, 921 E. Second av.; sec., J. C. Curlin, 2105 E. Barraque st., Pine Bluff, Ark.
- 6 **Deer Lodge**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at I. O. O. F. Hall, Cottonwood av., Pres., A. E. Sulter, sec., Harry W. Smith, box 683, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 7 **Signal Butte**—Meets second Tuesday at 512 Layton Block, Main st., Pres., John Morrissey, Box 503; sec., Wm. Rennie, 614 N. Prairie av., Miles City, Mont.

- 37 **Portland**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Labor Temple, 270½ Alder street. Pres., Robert Tracy, 922 Missouri st.; sec., E. R. Nelson, 656 Powell st.; fin. sec., H. C. Paulsen, 925 Williams ave., Portland, Ore.
- 38 **Pass City**—Meets on 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall, cor. of Overland and Cambell sts. Pres., W. H. Criawell, 3115 White Oak st.; sec., J. W. Lucas, 1309 Wyoming st., El Paso, Texas.
- 39 **Elkhorn**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, at Peterson's hall, Michigan and West sts. Pres., S. D. Gibson; sec., W. C. Godden, Box 248, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
- 40 **Hillyard**—Meets 2d and 4th Friday at I. O. O. F. hall. Pres., Carl Olson, 408 North ave.; sec., Chas. Wilcox, 1010 Regal st., Hillyard, Wash.
- 41 **Horsington**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at I. O. O. F. hall, cor. 3rd & Main st. Pres., Jake Vanderlei; sec., W. S. Thompson, in care Y. M. C. A. Horsington, Kans.
- 43 **St. Paul**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at Federation Hall, cor. Third and Wabash sts. President J. E. Farrell, 443 Sherburne ave.; secretary, A. O. Anderson, 930 Randolph st.; rec. sec., Joseph Hininger, 642 Van Buren st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 45 **Lafayette**—Meets second Friday every month at Union hall. President. Chas. Knapp, Victoria; sec., Wilson McBride, De Soto, Mo.
- 48 **Stockton**—Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Bridge and Hunter sts. President, N. F. Polfer, 814 E. Oak st.; sec., O. S. Kaskyll, Stockton, Cal.
- 50 **Omaha**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Neill's hall, at Sixteenth and Cummings streets. Pres., George Minzie, 2725 Ames ave.; sec., E. F. Young, 2640 Charles street, Omaha, Neb.
- 51 **Sons of Vulcan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, 22½ 6th st., S. Pres., Dan'l Lawrence; sec., Eliza E. Warren, 515 2nd ave. N. E. Brainerd, Minn.
- 54 **Progressive**—Meets on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at M. W. of A. hall, cor. of Third and Laraine sts. Pres., A. E. Kern, sec., Arthur Brill, 315 E. 11th st.; fin. sec., J. W. Lane, 633 E. 13th st., Sedalia, Mo.
- 55 **Selma**—Meets fourth Wednesdays at E. C. Edwards's residence. Pres., W. S. Eaves, 785 Selma st.; sec., E. C. Edwards, 83 Alabama ave., Selma, Ala.
- 61 **Whistler**—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesdays at Oddfellows hall. Pres., J. M. Malone; sec., S. J. Vigor, Whistler, Ala.
- 64 **Tar Heel**—Meets the second and fourth Mondays at 811 S. Washington st. Pres., J. E. Jenkins, 28 E. Thomas st.; sec., J. S. Ruffin, R.F.D. 6, Rocky Mount, N. C.
- 65 **Black Hawk**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Temple, Mulberry st., Pres., G. J. Lamper, 1630 Sycamore st.; sec., Chas. W. Guy, 427 Bratnober st., Waterloo, Ia.
- 66 **Kansas City**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Butler's hall, 745 Central av., Kansas City, Kan. Pres., Frank Whaley, 5503 St. Johns av.; sec., J. W. Collins, 1102 N. 12th st., Kansas City, Kan., fin. sec., H. Looney, 1206 Cliff st., Kansas, Missouri.
- 69 **Big Springs**—Meets first Tuesday night at Woodmen's Hall. Pres., S. B. Kendle, box 502; sec., Edger Airhart box 478; rec. sec., J. H. Hoefler, box 201, Big Springs, Tex.
- 70 **Beaumont**—Meets second and fourth Saturday, at Union Temple Hall, Pres., Thos. R. May; rec. sec. Hugh Redman, Masonic Temple Beaumont, Texas.
- 72 **Green Island**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Mechanics hall, 123 George st. Pres. Solomon Pesser, 163 George st., sec. Wm. Schraft, 2 Bleeker st., Green Island, N. Y.
- 73 **Flour City**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple Hall, President, J. F. Balletto, 626 8th ave. So., sec., A. L. Berg, 1807 Quincy st., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 77 **Milwaukee**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Lincoln Hall, 149 6th st., Pres., Otto F. Hoppe, 3306 Villet st.; sec., John Pelkofer, 494 20 ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 78 **Ship and Machine Smiths**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Union hall, 54th st. Pres., Wm. McCluskey 5427 Alder st.; sec., H. A. Burger, 4534 Washington ave.; fin. sec., J. J. McBride, 6043 Lawrence st., So. Tacoma, Wash.
- 79 **Evergreen**—Meets first and third Fridays at Machinist's Hall, 912 W. Chestnut st. Pres., H. C. Dixon, 1211 N. Lee st.; sec., J. J. Kennedy, 1308 West Locust st., Bloomington, Ill.
- 80 **Central**—Meets on second and fourth Saturdays at 4126 Lake st. Pres., John O'Neill, 4505 Fulton st., sec., Wm. Ives, 4523 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.
- 81 **Battle Creek**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday at James Breslin's residence, 264 Marshall st.; Pres., James Breslin, 264 Marshall st.; sec., Frank B. Dell, 5 C. A. Dell, R. F. D. No. 3, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 83 **Vehicle Workers**—President, M. B. Zollars, sec., W. M. Baker, 606½ N. Broadway, Pittsburg, Kans.
- 84 **Valley**—Meets first Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Bridge st. Pres., J. E. Houston; sec., Morris L. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
- 85 **Huntington**—Meets first and fourth Wednesdays at Yate's hall, cor. 20th and 5th ave. Pres., Jos. W. Miller, 520 18th st., secretary, J. P. Barr, 1840 Third ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 86 **Marshalltown**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Assembly Hall. Pres., John Ruef, W. Railroad st., sec., E. A. Crandall, 515 S. 3d street, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 87 **Sherman**—Meets 3rd Friday night at Weten-kemp hall, Pres., C. C. Bullock; secretary, L. C. Korf, 1004 Porter st., Sherman, Texas.
- 88 **Sydney**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 333 Charlotte street. Pres., Neal McAuley, Ashby Post office; sec., Ira P. McKay, 106 Argyle st. Sydney, Nova Scotia.
- 89 **Enterprise**—Meets third Tuesday at Carpenter's Hall, 1821 Broadway. Pres., W. E. Hooker, 318 N. 30th st.; rec. sec. D. D. O'Neill, 1200 Broadway, Mattoon, Ill.
- 90 **Marshall**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Labor hall on Court Square. Pres., R. W. Boyett, 608 Louisiana st.; sec., C. E. Fisher, 708 Sledge st., Marshall, Tex.
- 91 **Onward**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at L. F. Hall, 225 Bryon ave. Pres., Matt Avery, 455 S. Calhoun st.; sec., C. A. Vinsant, 1109 St. Louis ave., Fort worth, Texas.
- 92 **Pittsblain**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Duquesne hall, 735 Pennsylvania ave. Pres., Wm. B. Tammon; sec., G. A. Morgan, 28 Hiland st., North Braddock, Pa.
- 93 **Colony City**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Randall Bryant's room, Main st. Pres., A. W. Chisnell, 815 W. Ooonce st.; sec., T. P. Stubbs, General Delivery, Fitzgerald, Ga.
- 94 **Cartersville**—Meets first and third Monday, Pres., Elmer Beasley; Sec., Lewis H. Crowder, Williamson Co., Cartersville, Ill.
- 95 **Dubuque**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union hall, cor. Rhomberg and Conler ayes. Pres., Frank Watson, 817 Lincoln avenue.; sec., Fred J. Wolfe, 119 Hart st., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 96 **Jacksonville**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday night at A. F. of L. hall, 134 E. Forsyth st. Pres., C. P. Cook, 719 Oak st.; sec., J. A. Crooks, 719 Oak st.; rec. sec., J. W. Disney, 733 W. Duval st., Jacksonville, Florida.

- 97 Roanoke—Meets every second and fourth Fridays at Labor Home, Commerce and Salem sts. President, C. C. Moser, Vinton, Va.; rec. sec., H. M. Mitchell, 709 Tazewell ave.; sec., H. E. Brown, 330 7th ave., S. E., Roanoke, Va.
- 98 Paris—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pres. R. H. Cafers, 1504 Bonham st.; sec., Fred Scales, 401 Bonham st., Paris, Tex.
- 99 Modesto—Meets Wednesday nights at F. & I. St.; Pres. L. L. Martin, General Delivery; sec. Roy F. Reynolds, Gen'l Del. Modesto, Stanislaus Co., California.
- 100 Oakland—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, between 10th and 11th, on Clay st. President, A. Beaton, 676 E. 24th st.; sec., F. L. Peulecka, 2118 7th st., W. Berkeley, Cal.
- 101 Tri-City—Meets second Sat. at cor. 21st and 3rd ave., Industrial Home, Rock Island, Ill., and every 4th Friday at Union Hall, cor. 2nd and Scott sts., Davenport, Iowa. Pres., Fred Schwartz, 1552 Prairie st.; sec., Geo. Graham, 408 Main st., Davenport, Iowa.
- 103 Richmond—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Fifth and Marshall st. Pres., S. I. Cottrell, Richmond, Va.; sec., W. J. Whitlock, 215 S. 4th st., Richmond, Va.
- 106 Winona—Meets 2d Wednesday at Oddfellow's Lodge hall. President, C. W. Eifeladt, 1024 W. 2d St.; sec., P. J. Warren, 757 Indiana ave., rec. sec., Geo. Baer, 1062 W. 7th st., Winona, Minn.
- 111 Good Will—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Schultz's hall, 108 Pike st., Pres., William Ratchford, 1728 Madison ave.; sec., Joe Kelly, 407 Herman st., Covington, Ky.
- 113 Frisco—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall, cor. Hazel and Main streets. Pres., Fred M. Billings, 1514 Kussel av.; sec., J. J. Higgins, 13 Hays st.; rec. sec., Herman Hecht, 34 Schultz st., Danville, Ill.
- 114 Lone Star—Meets every fourth Tuesday at Labor hall, 300 Denison st. Pres., C. H. Armstrong, 516 W. Morgan st.; sec., G. Garner, 810 Woodard st., Denison, Texas.
- 116 Helena—Meets first and third Friday at the residence of John Howard, Pres., 1516 Walnut st.; sec., Claude Cram, 1437 Butte ave., Helena, Mont.
- 117 Buffalo Polish Blacksmiths—Meets at Polish Alliance hall, Broadway and Plater streets, 1st and 3d Wednesdays. President, John Fisher, 1212 Sycamore st.; sec., Geo. Hager, 336 Waldon ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 118 Salem—Meets first and third Mondays at 234 Depot st. President, F. H. Williams, Jennings ave.; sec., Lewis Lora, Box 102, Salem, Ohio.
- 120 Gate City—Meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at W. O. W. hall. Pres., W. A. McHan, 730 N. Arthur ave.; secretary pro-tem, N. F. Peterson, 812 N. Arthur ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
- 121 Welding—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 418 Girard ave. Pres., sec., S. C. Wherley, 418 Girard ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 122 Energy—Meets first and third Saturdays at Sullivan's Hall. Pres., J. P. Williams, 846 N. 48th ave.; sec., P. W. Moeller, 4462 Princeton ave; fin. sec., Thomas Fleming, 6508 Emerald ave.
- 123 Dunkirk—Meets first and third Thursdays at Workman's hall, Lion street. Pres. Wm. Phillips, sec., Frank D. Sweet, 771 Park ave., Dunkirk, New York.
- 124 Springfield—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Fortunis Hall, on 5th and Monroe sts. Pres., M. E. Walsh, 1527 So. 7th st.; sec., H. S. Wheel, 1816 So. 8th st., Springfield, Ill.
- 126 Warwick—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night at Central Labor Union Hall, 32d and Washington ave. Pres., C. E. Kidd, 3601 Hunt av.; sec., Lee R. Todd, 216 44th st., Newport News, Va.
- 127 Cheyenne—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpen Hall, 310 West Seventeenth st. Pres. P. E. Lawson, 313 E. 16th st.; sec., Thos. Wilcock, 315 E. 9th st.; rec. sec., Thos. Wilcock, 106 E. 10th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 128 Buffalo—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council hall, cor. Huron and Elliot sts. Pres. James Walsh, 147 So. Division st.; sec., John Connors, 332 Macknaw st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 129 Hobson—Meets at Fireman's Hall fourth Thursday. Pres. Frank Krause, Middleport, Ohio; sec., Jacob Zeisler, Pomeroy, Ohio.
- 135 Tubel Cain—Meets first and third Monday at Union Hall, State and Jay streets. Pres. John Murry, 113 DeGraff st. Scotia, N. Y.; sec., Alex Irvine, 1532 State st., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 144 Portsmouth—Meets second and fourth Friday at C. L. W. hall, High st. Pres., James S. Mass, sec., J. W. Jolliff, Prentiss Place, Elm ave., Portsmouth, Va.
- 147 Railroad Blacksmiths—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Pres., H. Hilbert, 1456 Ross ave.; sec., Robt. Anderson, 71 Elgin ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- 148 St. Thomas—Meets every first and third Tuesdays at A. O. F. hall, 374 Talbot st. Pres. H. Duke, Talbot st., E.; sec., John Wilson, 5 Mable st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.
- 149 Port Arthur—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday at United Trades Council Hall, Pres. J. A. Dickerson, 503 E. 10th st.; sec., J. W. Lane, 715 E. 7th st., Pittsburgh, Kan.
- 151 Vancouver—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Labor hall, Homer st. Pres., Wm. Mantel, 1311 Richards st.; sec., B. Watts, 1944 Union st.; rec. sec., W. Matthew, 1522 Salisbury drive, Vancouver, B. C.
- 153 Escanaba—Meets every fourth Thursday at Union Hall, Ludington st. Pres., Chas. A. Bowers, 305 N. Palme st.; sec., G. A. Dugan, 308 S. Jennie st., Escanaba, Mich.
- 155 Algiers—Meets every 3d Saturday at Roney hall, cor. Vallette and Patterson sts. Pres. J. Hunter, 243 Pacific ave.; sec., Thos. P. Goff, 537 Elmira ave., Algiers, La.
- 156 Saginaw—Meets first and third Saturday at Shems Hall. Pres., August Laesch, 417 N. 3rd ave; sec., J. W. Burkholder, 315 Farwell st., Saginaw, Mich.
- 158 Blacksmith and Helpers—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., Fred Bewsher, 212 Illinois ave.; sec., Philip Braner, 802 E. College ave., rec. sec., James Hegarty, 519 Myrtle st., Jacksonville, Ill.
- 159 East St. Louis—Meets first and third Thursday at Beatty's hall, 317 Missouri ave. Pres. Mike O'Brien, 725 N. 15th st.; sec., Wm. Porter, 723 N. 9th st., East St. Louis, Ill.
- 161 Fort Scott—Meets first and third Saturday at Redman's hall, 209½ E. Wall st. Pres., P. M. Vall, 503 Couch st.; sec., Archie H. Martin, R.P.D. 3, Ft. Scott, Kans.; fin. sec. H. M. Peters, 527 N. National ave., Ft. Scott, Kan.
- 162 Ottumwa—Meets every fourth Thursday at Labor hall, E. 2d st. President, John Payne, 628 Church st., sec., H. J. Farrell, 328 West Maple ave., Ottumwa, Io.
- 163 Havelock—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Lancaster hall, on Jackson and 14th sts. Pres., R. O. Wagner; sec., John McKinney, box 754 Havelock, Neb.
- 164 Valley Junction Local—Meets on second and 4th Tuesdays at Sacred Heart Hall. Pres. Elmer Tyler, P. O. box 4; sec., Wm. Gannon, P. O. box 137, Valley Junction, Iowa.
- 166 Salt Lake City—Meets every first and third Monday at Oddfellows Hall, on Market street. Pres., Chas. Hone, 249 W. 5th st., South; sec., Walter Edwards, 1025 W. 7th st. So., Salt Lake City, Utah.

- Muskogee**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. Pres., P. J. Kahoe, 402 E. Okmulgee; sec., E. D. Rutledge, 809 N. Cherokee st.; rec. sec. Jno. Nelson Coley, Gen. Delivery, Muskogee, Okla.
- Ship and Machine Blacksmiths**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Labor Council Temple, 316 14th st. Pres., Walter Loughery, 217 Collinwood st.; sec., John P. McCabe, 2754 21st San Francisco, Cal.
- Chillicothe**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Paint and Water sts. Pres., W. R. Chandley, 221 Hirm st.; sec., C. A. Knapp 395½ E. 2nd st., Chillicothe, O.
- Montgomery**—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Madison ave. Pres., J. J. Hampton, 620 Columbus st.; sec., R. F. Hamrick, 914 Bell street, Montgomery, Ala.
- Coalinga**—Meets first and third Sunday at Buckley's Hall, Pres., Jas. Johnson, P. O. box 153; sec., H. L. Pierce, 463 California st., Coalinga, California.
- Camden**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fitzgerald hall, Broadway and Nuton ave. Pres., H. S. Feeters; sec., John Plannery, 436 Jackson st., Camden, N. J.
- Sacramento**—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts. Pres., E. H. Holthaus, 1421 L. st.; sec., W. Wooden, Labor Temple, 8th and I. sts.; fin. sec., A. J. Schultz, 720 10th st., Sacramento, California.
- San Diego**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Labor Temple, Pres., J. W. Palmer; sec., C. L. Carson, box 1, B. route 3, San Diego, Cal.; sec. protm, F. D. Micer, 3109 Orange ave., Sacramento, Cal.
- Brazos Valley**—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Trade Council hall, Main st. Pres. G. R. Waggoner, sec., W. B. Baty, Box 352, Teague, Texas.
- Bellevue**—Meets second Monday at Bellevue Hall, Pres., J. P. Marshall, 429 W. Chillicothe ave.; sec., Luther Parks, 108 Buckingham st., Bellevue, O.
- Alton**—Meets fourth Wednesday at Nathan hall, W. 2nd street: President, O. H. Dillon, secretary, Walter W. Coacts, 1007 E. 5th st., Alton, Ill.
- New Haven**—Meets on the second Saturday at Insurance Building, Chapel st. President, Thomas Hutchison, 128 Carlisle st.; sec., Alex. Wilson, 39 Arthur st., New Haven, Conn. Rec. Sec., John Hines, 211 Portsea St., New Haven, Conn.
- Parlor City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor hall. Pres., Henry Shaefer, 519 B. ave. W.; sec., F. Shimek, 422 10th ave. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- Bakersfield**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Nelson's hall, S. Race st. Pres., J. W. Axley, 1009 K. st.; sec., E. S. Graham, 928 Oregon st., E. Bakersfield, Cal.
- Des Moines**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Trades Labor hall, Eighth and Locust sts. Pres., Eddie Johnson; sec., pro tem., Jerry Fouhy, 101 Astor ave., Des Moines, Io.
- Pateron Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every first and third Monday at 462 Main st. Pres., George W. Lovell, 26 Manchester ave.; sec., Wm. R. Kutik, 128 Gould ave., Paterson, N. J.
- Independence**—Meets first and third Sundays at Lewar's Hall, cor. 9th and Spring Garden sts. Pres., Alex. Henderson, 131 N. Jewell st., sec., J. C. Gillespie, 1834 Noble St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Eddystone**—Meets 2d and 4th Sunday at 3d and Market sts. Pres., John Peterson, box 22 Crum Lynn, Pa.; sec., Samuel E. Techton, 418 E. 3rd st., Chester, Pa.
- Hammersmiths and Helpers**—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Brick's hall, 1315 Lion st. President, Fred Hudson, 108 Lincoln ave.; sec., Albert Sampson, 433 Leopard st., Dunkirk, New York.
- Marble City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Woodman's hall, 624 S. Gray st. Pres., S. O. Brown, 2104 Jefferson ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; sec., Thos. L. Parson, 337 Oak Hill av., Knoxville, Tenn.
- Queen City**—President, Christ Smith, 366 Broadway. sec., Frank E. Kennedy, 732 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Star**—Meets on every third Monday at Carpenter hall. Pres., David Trowbridge, E. Main st.; sec., N. H. Kyte, 805 E. California st., Urbana, Ill.
- Monroe**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at Blacksmith's Hall. Pres., J. L. Buchanan, 914 N. Jackson st.; sec., Chas. Brock, S. Washington st., Bloomington, Ind.
- Drop Forgers**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Good Templers Hall, cor. State and Jays sts. Pres., William Kimm, 113 N. Ferry st., sec., F. A. Wiltale, R.F.D. 1, care of A. Brown, Schenectady, N. Y.
- Jackson City**—Meets on first Tuesday at Labor Hall, cor. Jackson and Main sts. Pres., Thos. Danahy, 310 Waterloo ave.; sec., Bruce Winne, 406 S. Forbee st., Jackson, Mich.
- Scioto**—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Central Labor hall, Chillicothe st., Pres., Chas. McIntire; sec., P. A. Justice, 1312 High st., Portsmouth, Ohio.
- Gate City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland ave. President, James Allen, 1022 Ewing Ave., sec., J. F. Sanders, 1137 Virginia Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
- Hammersmiths and Heaters**—President, James Hanley, 5733 Justine avenue; sec., N. O. Macdonald, 114 Park place, Schenectady, New York.
- Paducah**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, N. Fourth st. President, W. D. Park, 1827 Guthery ave., secretary Thos. C. Goodman, 704 S. 12th St., Paducah Ky.; fin. sec. G. W. Ford, 1917 Madison st.
- Liberty**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 749 Albany st., at E. Leiderkranz hall. Pres., J. Kapwaski, 867 Eastern ave.; sec., Chas. Kruse, 212 Ave. A., Schenectady, N. Y.
- Grand Crossing**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Pusey's Hall, 75th st. and Drexel ave. President, Thomas Yates, 9012 Dauphin Ave., Homewood, Ill.; sec., J. R. Burns, 750 E. 73rd street, Chicago, Ill.
- Clinton**—Meets every fourth Tuesday. Pres., F. M. Carr, 1001 N. George st.; secretary, J. E. Matthews, 320 N. Mulberry st., Clinton, Ill.
- Princeton**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 720 Seminary at. Pres., John Butterworth, 624 Stoemont st.; sec., Daniel Reinhart, 717 S. Main st., Princeton, Ind. Rec. sec., Daniel Reinhart, 501 S. R. St. Princeton, Ind.
- Boston**—Meets first Monday and third Sunday at 45 Elliot st., Boston, Mass. Pres., David S. Landry, 49 Milford St., sec. Geo. M. Guntner, 45 Elliot St., Boston, Mass.
- Meridian**—Meets first and third Mondays at B. L. of E. hall, cor. 5th st. and 40th ave. Pres., Arthur Johnson, 4015 Hooper st.; rec. sec., L. L. Long, 6 1st-34th ave., Meridian, Miss.
- Southern California**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple Hall. President, Ed. Reinsner, 212 S. Sichel St., sec., Geo. L. Baker, 3727 N. Griffin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- Spokane**—Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday at 9 Madison st., Spokane, Pres., Carl Olson, 408 North Ave.; sec., Geo. Kiesaling, box 506 Hillyard, Wash.

- 215 **Seattle**—Meets first Thursday at 1314½ Columbia st. Pres., A. E. Bright, 3022 Beacon av.; sec., Frank Garvey, 7633 Bagley ave., Seattle, Wash.
- 216 **Brockton**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Gill's hall, 13 E. Elm st. Pres., Charles Kennedy, 14 Emmet st.; secretary, R. J. Dunlea, 64 W. Elm st., P. O. box 333 Brockton, Mass.
- 222 **Port Wayne**—Meet second and fourth Fridays of each month at Strodel's hall, 221 E. Main st. Port Wayne, Ind., Pres., Aug. W. Roembke, 1235 Wall St., sec., N. E. Weaver, 1209 Orchard st. Port Wayne, Ind.
- 223 **Washington**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, cor. W. 10th and Walnut sts. Pres., J. P. Scheid, in care B. & O. Shops; sec., C. W. Zollars, 300 S. W. 1st St. Rec. Sec. Frank Walker, R. R. 1, Washington, Ind.
- 224 **Twin City**—Meets first and 3rd Fridays at Doer's hall, cor. 4th and Stillier sts., Pres., Thos. Rhode, La Salle, Ill.; sec., James Travers, 1012 First st., La Salle, Ill.
- 225 **Nashua**—Meets on last Friday of each month at O'Donnell's hall, High street. President, Alphonse Gandette, 42 Jefferson street; sec. Clement Desepenes, 5 Morgan street, Nashua, N. H.
- 226 **Pasumpscic Valley**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Mechanist's hall. Pres., H. H. Butterfield, Main st; sec., C. E. Murphy, Lyndonville, Vt.
- 229 **New Orleans**—Meets at King Do Do Hall cor. Frenchman & Valliere sts., President, Frank E. Heuer, 123 N. Canalton ave.; sec., Geo. N. Creath, 3938 Bienville St., New Orleans, La.
- 231 **Washoe**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Federation Headquarters. Pres., R. E. Powls; sec., O. A. Marvin, box 226, Sparks, Nevada.
- 232 **Decatur**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., Harry Rehlfelt, 994 E. Williams st.; sec., J. H. Ricketts, 1044 N. Morgan st., Decatur, Ill.
- 233 **Great Falls**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Phelps Block, Central ave.; President, Wm. Lelfheit, 2022 8th ave. N.; secretary, John Feeney, B. & M. B. House, Great Falls, Montana.
- 237 **Copper City**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 117 Main st. President, Cliff Tidd, 510 Pine st., Davidson Block; sec., T. P. Fitzpatrick, 712 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Montana.
- 239 **Bloom**—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Trades and Labor Hall. President, Geo. Currier, Box 123, Crete, Ill., sec., Chas. Seaholm, 1211 Otto Blvd., Chicago Heights, Ill., fin. sec., Asa Dunlap, 79 14th St.
- 242 **Good Will**—Meets second and fourth Friday at Morley's hall, southeast corner Asela ave. and Oak st. Pres., Frank Hiedhy, 63 Ash St., sec., Harry Schaefer, 90 Linden street, Ludlow, Ky.
- 244 **Braddock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Fords Hall, 214 1st st. Pres., Chas. Henry, 523 Price ave., North Braddock; sec., John Toomey, 39 Hamilton avenue, Rankin, Pa.
- 248 **Rowan**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lottal and Lyon hall, Pres., W. T. Cauble, 404 N. Long st.; sec., J. M. Cox, Spencer, N. C.
- 251 **McComb City**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Trades and Labor Council, 220½ Main st. Pres., C. E. Gronstrom; sec., F. W. Smith, box 166, McComb City, Miss.
- 252 **Gulf Port**—Meets every fourth Tuesday at Cabbies Hall, cor. 25th ave. and 22nd st. Pres., G. A. Schlogal; sec., W. L. Poyner; 2119 25th ave., Gulf Port, Miss.
- 253 **Rock City**—Meets first and third Saturdays at 318 Cedar st., Twin bldg. Pres., M. L. Smith, 75 Murry st.; sec., G. D. Lamb, 1013 Shelby ave., Nashville, Tenn.
- 255 **Flint Rock**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at City Federation hall. Pres., J. I. Miller, R. W. D. No. 1; sec., A. C. Fetner, 1418 Oak st., Waverly, Columbia, S. C.
- 256 **Pikes Peak**—Pres. John W. Gilbert, 721 So. Sawatch St.; sec. Ben Norling, 200 Hagerman St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 257 **Florence**—Meets first Monday of each month at Herring's hall. Pres., J. J. Wade, 13 W. Palmetto st.; sec., John L. Gilbertson, 308 Chester st., Florence, S. C.
- 258 **Muskegon**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Oddfellow's hall, 1040½ 1st ave. Pres., F. O. Jones, 402 12th st.; sec., B. C. Moore, 1114 18th st., Columbus, Ga., Rec. Sec. A. C. Fused, Phoenix City, Ala.
- 259 **What Cheer**—Meets second Mondays at City hall. Pres., Robt. Scott; sec., Mark A. Ramsey, What Cheer, Iowa.
- 261 **Victor**—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Morrison's Hall, Pres., B. F. Jones, 1925 Dexter ave. sec., Wm. R. Hamilton, 561 N. Germania Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.
- 262 **Iron City**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Pittsburgh Labor Temple, Washington and Webster sts. Pres., Stephen S. Y. Kain, 1331 Sheffield st. N. S.; sec., Val. J. Garriel, 539 Spring st., Mt. Oliver P. O. station fin. sec., Enoch George, 5106 Carnegie ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 264 **Prescott**—Meets every third Saturday the recorder's office. Pres., C. W. Bennett; Recorder's office; sec., A. C. Ryer, Prescott, Arizona.
- 267 **East Hartford**—Meets every second Wednesday at 41 Mulberry st. Pres., Geo. D. Schaubel, 24 Seyms st.; sec., Peter Hansen, 125 Main st., Hartford, Conn.
- 268 **Carriage**, Wagon B. & H.—Meets first and 3d Saturdays at Union Labor hall, Washington st. and Webster ave. Pres. Lewis Berga, 734 Boggs ave.; sec., Chris. Koutale, 35 Orwell Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 270 **Queen City**—Meets third Tuesday at Workman's hall, 1320 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio sec., Joseph Spieere, 4409 Sullivan ave., St. Bernard, Ohio.
- 271 **Hattiesburg**—Meets on every fourth Tuesday at 600 Bowie st. Pres., B. C. Tanner, 140 West 5th st.; sec., T. J. Harvey, 600 Bowie st., Hattiesburg, Miss.
- 272 **Cape Girardeau**—Meets first and third Friday at Trades Council hall, cor. Main and Broadway. Pres., C. H. Nicholas, 513 Pacific st. sec., L. G. Morton, 543 Maple st. Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 273 **Holy City**—Meets on the first and third Wednesdays at Macabee's hall, Main st. Pres., Henry J. Endell, 1026 Spring St., Rec. Sec., S. A. Garner, 232 Cottage Ave., Palestine, Texas.
- 274 **Liberty**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Demas hall, 784 St. Catherine st. East. Pres., Geo. Edwards, 1234 Chabot st. East. sec., Wm. Donaghy, 1044 Papeniew avenue., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
- 275 **Marion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday night. Pres. Wm. L. Fisher; sec., J. T. Terkeld, Marion, Ill.
- 277 **Livingston**—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Masonic hall, cor. Second and Park sts. Pres., Richard Kelly, Livingston Hotel; sec., Claude D. Palmer, 216 So. G. St., Livingston, Mont.; fin. sec., E. G. Nauck, 109 N. 5th st., Livingston, Montana.
- 278 **Lovers Leap**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly, cor. Main and Broadway, Pres., J. R. Christian, 683 Hicker St., sec., Ernest Hardy, 1612 Broadway Bldg., Hannibal Mo.
- 279 **Chenango**—Meets every 4th Monday at Trades Assembly hall, Pres., W. H. Cole, 33 Harvard ave.; sec., Robert Watkins, 18 Mayden st., Norwich, N. Y.

- 180 **Ontario**—Meets second and 4th Thursday at E. Mullin's hall, East First st. Pres., Guy C. Gregg, 163 W. 7th st.; sec., Wm. R. Knopp, 193 W. 8th st. Oswego, N. Y.
- 181 **Vulcan**—Pres., Hector Yretter, Rec. Sec., Wm. C. McPhee, 206 8th St., N. E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 182 **Contract of Los Angeles**—Meets first and third Friday at Union Labor Temple, 538 Maple ave. Pres., F. Ira Bender, 540 Maple ave.; sec., C. E. Fort, 1849 Darwin ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 183 **Fitchburg**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 5 Main st. Pres., James Massey, R. F. D., East Fitchburg, Mass. sec., Joseph Demers, 75 Daniels St., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 184 **Walnut**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Cochran's hall. Pres., Chas. Aubritton; sec., E. M. Wilson, Box 343, Walnut Springs, Tex.
- 185 **Galeton**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Machinists hall, Main st. Pres., P. F. Devers; sec., John McIntyre. Galeton, Pa.
- 186 **Ancient City**—Meets first and 3rd Friday at 39 Charlotte st. Pres., H. D. Walsh, 46 Cincinnati ave; rec. sec., R. T. Dillon, 1 Hypolliton st., St. Augustine, Fla.
- 187 **Middle Town**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Mannerchor hall, Centre st. Pres., Peter Flynn, 260 North st.; sec., Wm. T. Horn, Station I, Middletown, N. Y.
- 188 **Pioneer**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Brown's hall, Salem avenue. Pres., Michael McDonald, Upper Canaan st.; sec., W. H. Chapman, 205 Washington st., Carbondale, Pa.
- 189 **Hill City**—Meets every fourth Monday at 2 Water st. Pres., A. B. Treanor, general delivery; sec., Eugene Gallagher, 2114 Mulberry st., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 190 **Kaukauna**—Meets every 4th Thursday at C. O. F. Hall. Pres., John Kavinagh; sec., Jos. F. Jirikowic, P.O. Box 525, So. Kaukauna, Wis.
- 191 **Horton**—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday at Redmen's hall, W. Front st. Pres., J. H. Schmidt; sec., Harry Wilby, box 633; rec. sec., A. D. Harvey; fin. sec., Chas. Freis, Horton, Kansas.
- 192 **College City**—Meets on every fourth Monday at I. O. S. Hall, 216 E. Main st. Pres., E. E. Chambers, 435 S. Academy st.; sec., C. E. Effland, 919 Beecher ave., Galesburg, Ill.
- 193 **Rock City**—Meets on 2d and 4th Thursdays at 365 Elm. st. Pres., David Allen, 365 Elm st.; sec., I. M. Wiley, 132 E. Canal st., Wabash, Ind.
- 194 **Archibald, PA.**—President, Guss Reese. Olympiant, Pa.; sec., Michael Ratchford, Main st. Archibald, Pa.
- 195 **Junction City**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Union Labor hall, Twenty-Fourth st. Pres., G. B. Sandborn, 2713 Pacific ave.; sec., James Reeder, Fin. sec., Edwin D. Peake, 500 31st st., rec. sec. Morgan Jones, 2112 Lincoln Ave., Ogden, Utah.
- 196 **Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Federation Hall, 300 Wabasha st. Pres., Fred Endling, 740 Steward ave.; sec., Chas. Bower, 1046 Oxford st., St. Paul, Minn.
- 197 **Electric Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets second and fourth Saturday afternoon at Trades Assembly hall, Pres. Eli Van Schaack, 404 Smith st. Schenectady, N. Y., sec., Thomas Cannon, 361 Veeder av., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 198 **West Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets second and fourth Sundays at 49th st. and Woodland ave. Pres., Wm. H. Oosterle, 1636 Ithas st.; sec., T. E. Houston, 5328 Glenmore ave., Philadelphia. Pa.
- 200 **Bolt and Nut Makers**—Meets every second and 4th Saturday at Calteux hall, 2325 Halsted st. Pres., John James, 36 W. 110th st.; sec., R. P. Nauman, 2270 Blue Island ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- 201 **Maple Leaf**—
- 202 **Hudson Valley**—Meets 2d Friday at Hoskin's hall, Park avenue. Pres., David Sheehan, Commercial Hotel; sec., Byron S. Dunbar, 148 1st st., Mechanicsville, N. Y.
- 203 **Blacksmith Helpers**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Council hall, 316 14th st. President M. P. Phelan, 261 Missouri St., sec., Geo., Furey, 253 Waller st., San Francisco, California.
- 204 **Toronto**—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St. James' Hall, West Toronto, Pres., W. Leah, Guest Ave., Mount Dennis, Ontario, sec., E. Mason, 853 Landowne ave., Toronto, Can.
- 205 **Gainesville**—Meets at 14-16 Main st. Pres., Geo. A. Bishop, Box 482; sec., A. G. Boote, cor. Best and Main st., Gainesville, Tex.
- 206 **Las Vegas**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Eagle's hall. Pres., M. I. Newkirk; sec., Ray McHaffie, Los Vegas, Nevada.
- 207 **Gem City**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Carpenter hall. Pres., L. F. Brittan, 1008 W. Barnas st.; sec., Geo. Enshoff, 407 S. 3d st., Frankford, Ind.
- 208 **Peru**—Meets 1st and 2d Mondays at Forester Hall, 2d and Broadway. Pres., F. Setter ——— sec., Frank T. Quigley, 183 E. 8th st., Peru, Ind.
- 209 **Walsh**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Sullivan's hall, 47th and Princeton ave. Pres., Edward Mahoney, 308 W. 43rd st.; sec., Andrew Blackley, 5310 La Salle st.; fin. sec., L. O'Keefe, 528 West 44th st., rec. sec. T. Callanan, 5233 May St., Chicago, Ill.
- 210 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—President, M. H. Wrights; sec., Arthur A. Woolman, box 262, Deer Lodge, Mont.
- 211 **Homestead**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Horan's hall, cor. Halsted and Harrison sts. President, Chas. Shade, 811 Drake Ave.; sec., M. D. Murphy, 1428 W. 15th st., Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec., John J. McCabe, 823 So. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 212 **Burnside**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Candler's hall, 71st st. and Cottage Grove ave. Pres.; G. W. Miller, 14630 Kentucky ave., Harvey, Ill.; fin. sec., Geo. Clark, 3951 Dearborn st., recording sec., N. Belgum, 7406 Champlain av., Chicago, Ill.
- 213 **Quebec**—Meets every 3d Wednesday at 87 DeAiguillon st. President, Narcis Dufour, 56 Champlain st.; sec., Emil Pineau, 42 Mountain hill, Quebec, Can.
- 214 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Central Labor hall, 6th and Broadway. Pres., A. T. Moore 721 S. 16th st.; sec., J. M. Cross, 720 S. 13th st., Paducah, Kentucky.
- 215 **Bakersfield Contract**—Secretary, Adolph J. Engleman, 1612 19th st., Bakersfield, Cal.
- 216 **Helpers**—Meets on the 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., Patrick Hartigan, 5 Beechland ave., Revere, Mass.; sec., A. R. Anderson, 333 Bunker Hill st., Boston, Mass.
- 217 **Blacksmiths Helpers**—Meets Tuesdays at Kick's hall, 624 Broadway, cor. Adams. Pres., Elmer A. Roberts, 393 Gold st., Buffalo, N. Y. rec. sec., Chas. Kolz, box 59, Caladonia St., Kenmore, N. Y.

- 334 **McComb City Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trade and Labor Council hall, 220½ Main st. Pres., S. L. Stewart; secretary, Claude Bailey. P. O. box 555, McComb City, Miss.
- 335 **Blacksmiths and Helpers**—Meets fourth Saturdays at Trades hall, James st. President, Frank Doyle, Trades hall, James street; sec., M. Younger, box 922, Winnipeg, Man.
- 336 **Lake City**—Meets 1st Thursday and 3rd Sunday at Union Labor Hall, Central Ave., Pres., Frank Westerly, 607 Park Ave., sec., George Peacock, 318 Robin St., Dunkirk N. Y.
- 337 **San Antonio**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturday at Trades Council hall. Pres., P. J. Brady, 1424 N. Palmetto Avenue; sec., A. J. Schedler, 125 Iowa st., San Antonio, Tex.
- 338 **Ship Smiths and Helpers**—Meets third Friday, 22 Johnson st., Pres., John W. J. Tate, 21 Quincy ave.; sec., John Millar, 70 S. Walnut st., Quincy, Mass.
- 339 **Labor Home**—Meets every 4th Thursday at Commerce and Salem avenues. Pres., C. E. Cauley; sec., H. L. Franklin, 638 8th av., S. W. Roanoke, Va.
- 344 **Boston Helpers**—Meets on every fourth Sunday at 45 Elliot st. Pres., James O'Neill, 159 Charles st., E. Cambridge, Mass.; sec., W. J. Berry, 50 Willow place, Somerville, Mass.
- 345 **Key City**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Rhomberg's hall, cor. Kniest st. and Rhomberg ave. Pres., Frank Hass; sec., Elmer F. Hammerand, 1087 Lincoln ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
- 346 **Buckeye**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 4th st. and Jenkins ave. Pres., M. J. Hickey, 98 Barthman Ave.; sec. Chas. E. O'Neill, 39 Reeb ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- 347 **Anthracite**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 426 Lackawana ave. Pres., John Gethins 840 Capouse ave.; sec., Wm. Graff, 913 Birch st., Scranton, Pa.
- 348 **Blacksmith**—Meets at Union Hall. President, G. K. Allison, 736 Houston ave.; sec., D. F. Zumwalt, box 651, Port Arthur, Tex.
- 349 **Sacramento Contract**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Labor Temple, 8th and 1st Sts., Pres. E. F. Schmitt, box 71, E. Sacramento, Rec. Sec., C. G. Forbes, 620 10th St., Sacramento, Cal.
- 350 **Platte River**—Meets 3rd Tuesday at Mathias Elara, 403 East 3rd st., Pres., Hans Johnson, General Delivery. Sec., J. W. Owens, 306 W. 9th St., North Platte, Nebraska.
- 353 **Vehicle & Machine Smiths**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Federation Hall, 3rd and Wabash, Pres. Joe Huber, 880 Shepper St., sec. O. A. Trana, 892 Bayard st., Rec. Sec. J. W. Busta, 325 E. 9th St., St. Paul, Minn.
- 355 **Altoona**.
- 357 **Huntington Helpers**—Pres., Pearl Collins, R. F. D., Box 17, 2, sec., M. L. Nelson, R. F. D., Box 113, 2, Huntington, W. Va.
- 360 **Vigo**—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 16½ So. 5th st. Pres., W. J. Welton, 821 N. 12th st.; sec., W. H. Jewell, 922 LaFayette ave., Terre Haute, Ind.
- 370 **Princeton**—
- 400 **Zone Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Sunday at Quartermaster's hall. Pres., G. F. Wright; sec., Wm. Fleming, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 404 **Colbert**—Meets 4th Wednesday at Oddfellows' hall, Montgomery ave. Pres., S. N. Call; sec., L. T. Partlow, P. O. box 62, Sheffield, Ala.
- 405 **Water Valley**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at Labor Temple, Pres., J. W. King, sec., H. R. Vanderburg, Water Valley, Miss.
- 406 **Devine**—Meets every 1st and 3d Friday at Trades Assembly Hall, State Bank Building. Pres., Chas. Haley, R. No. 9, box 116, Rec. Sec., Jas. B. Potts, 524 Sand Flat St., Tyler, Tex.
- 407 **Revelstoke**—Meets on 4th Saturday of month at Selkirk hall, 2d st. President, Mathie; sec., Jas. M. Goble, Revelstoke.
- 408 **Lookout**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Central Labor Hall, Market and 8th sts. Pres., E. Johnson; sec., C. E. Wood, East End, Tex.
- 409 **Parson**—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesday Engineer's hall, 1816½ Main st. President, Turner, 2414 Derr ave.; sec., V. P. John, Main st., Parson, Kansas.
- 410 **Alliance**—Meets fourth Saturday at the hall. Pres., W. A. Grieb, 87 Stewart st., D. wood, S. D.; sec., L. E. Cox, box 662, Albia Nebraska.
- 411 **La Fayette**—Meets every 2d and 4th Sunday at Labor Temple, 6th and Main sts. P. Engene Pechin, 514 Owen st.; sec., Geo. Waidlich, 1707 Mahanay st., La Fayette, La.
- 412 **Locomotive**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at Corbett's hall, at 1215 St. Catharina st. P. Edward Ray, 56 Adams st.; sec., J. E. S. 29 St. Catharina st., Viauville, Montreal, C.
- 413 **Choctaw**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday Chrisney hall. Pres., D. E. Rurt, 511 N. Park st.; sec., Fred Seck, 703 N. Mc Kinley box 211, Shawnee, Okl.
- 414 **Index**—Meets on 2d and 4th Fridays at Dos Hall, 219½ S. Main st. Pres., Chas. E. S. 1007 E. Elm st., sec., C. W. Wildermuth, 66 Elizabeth St., Lima, Ohio.
- 415 **Fond Du Lac**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays Trades Council Hall, cor. 3rd and Main Pres., Wm. Weimen, 151 Dix st., sec., G. Kropacek, 297 Morriss st., sec. sec. Louis L. 412 Amory St., Fond Du Lac, Wis.
- 416 **Hickory**—Meets every 3d Saturdays at AM hall, N. Broadway. Pres. G. Miller, 273 E. man st.; sec., M. J. Hanley, 58 N. Anderson Aurora, Ill.
- 421 **Dundee**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Orm Hall. Pres., L. H. Laking, box 61; sec., J. Savoy, box 45, McAdams Junction, New Brunswick, Can.
- 422 **Mobile Local**—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Central Trades hall. Pres. Geo. Grant 3 S. Tennessee at.; sec., John L. Roark, 1 Hallet st., Mobile, Ala.
- 423 **Arch City**—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 12 E. Town st. Pres., A. W. Gee, 1575 S. 3d sec., N. J. Gafney, 280 S. 17th st. Columbia Ohio.
- 424 **Carlton Place**—Meets every 4th Saturday. Cliff's hall, Main st. Pres., Thomas Abernath sec., R. G. Curtis, box 224, Carlton Place Ont., Can.
- 425 **Power City**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays room 289, cor. Main and Spruce sts. Pres., Job Supple, 2485 Niagara Ave., sec., Wm. E. R. berts, 634 6th st., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- 426 **Puget Sound**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays 23 Jefferson ave. Pres., Frank Marshall, 4 Washington St., So. Tacoma, Sec., Lou Beimbom, 3011 E. B. st., Tacoma, Wash.
- 427 **Toledo**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 83 Central Labor Union Hall. Pres., Del Moore 302 Parker st., E. Toledo, O., sec., Carl Meyer 818 Mulberry st., Toledo, O.
- 428 **Everett**—Meets 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple, Lombard ave. Pres., Robert Cummins 2015 Highland av.; sec., Wm. O'Neill, 1924 Highland ave., Everett, Wash.
- 429 **Bingham**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month at Smith's Hall. Pres., G. E. Luke; rec. sec., Sep Gaythwaite, Boston Con Hotel No. Bingham, Utah.
- 430 **Yoakum**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. hall. President, L. W. Johnson; sec., O. L. Guess, Yoakum, Texas.
- 431 **Progress**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at C. I. U. Hall, 84 Main st. Pres., Robert W. Lawson, 457 Elliott st.; sec., W. H. Butler 35 Trumble Place, Batavia, N. Y.

- Kankakee**—Meets 3d Monday at Funk's hall, W. Court st. Pres., F. F. Fronceour, 283 Forest ave., Bradley, Ill.; sec., Otto Holz, 120 Bourbonais st., Kankakee, Ill.
- Ozark**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Eagle's Hall, Commercial st. Pres., Daniel Wilby, 2055 Pierce St., sec., Walter Constance, 905 Hamilton st., Springfield, Mo.
- Sunset**—Meets 3d Wednesday at Adilas hall, Pres., G. E. Lines; sec., C. A. Van Alstein, box 381, Salida, Col.
- Panhandle**—Meets first and third Friday at Central Labor hall. Pres. W. R. Carrington sec., Jas. L. Pittman, box 538, Childress, Tex.
- Hudson**—Meets every 3d Saturday eve. at Dania hall, Hudson and 2d sts. Pres., Lenard Carlson; sec., E. L. Crogan, Hudson, Wis.
- Dominion**—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturdays at Vaden's Hall, 7th st., between Broad and Marshalls st., Richmond, Va. Pres., Wm. C. Perrot, 812 Brook ave., Richmond, Va.; sec., G. G. M. Bowyer, 1918 Honover ave., Richmond, Va.
- Trinidad**—Meets 1st and 3d Friday night, at Labor Union Hall, East Main st. Pres., J. B. Dolton, 809½ 1st st., sec., Chas. E. Cleland, 316 Johnson Ave., Trinidad, Col.
- Norwood**—Meets 1st Sunday of each month at Lyric hall, Hyde Park. President, Dennis H. Smith; sec., John P. Cavanaugh, 14 Lydon st., Norwood, Mass.
- Merimack**—Meets every 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Labor Hall. Pres., Geo. H. Sawyer, 5 Allison st.; sec., Chas. C. McLam, 30½ Mills st., Concord, N. H.
- Jasper Cave**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Redman's hall, Main st. Pres., E. J. Haynes, sec., W. J. Fuery, box 204, Berlin Mills, N. H.
- Pacific**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Oriental hall, Jefferson ave. and Adams st. Pres., R. Johnson, 1924 A. Oregon ave., St. Louis, Mo. sec., J. J. Mockler, 540 N. Farm ave., Webster Grove, Missouri.
- Tucson**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 916 So. 3d ave. Pres., Harry Barnes, Gen. Delivery; sec., P. W. Black, box 61, Tucson, Arizona.
- Ottawa**—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday at Forrester's Hall, 474½ Sussex st. Pres., M. Hamilton, 172 Bank st.; sec., A. Hurlbise, 163 Bolton st., Ottawa, Ont., Can.
- John Brown**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday at J. W. Anderson's office, Main st. Pres., M. C. Yeater; sec., C. L. Price, box 453 Osawatomie, Kansas.
- Progressive**—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 427 Broad st., Pres., W. D. Mahoney, rec. sec., A. Strom, 445 Watkins st., Augusta, Ga.
- Beardstown**—Meets 3d Fridays at K. O. T. M. Hall, E. State st. Pres., J. C. Buchheit, 412 Clay st.; sec., C. O. Bower, 1305 Jefferson st., Beardstown, Ill.
- Valley Falls**—Meets 1st Friday at 117 Broad st. Pres., E. Germaine, 153 Kenyon ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; sec., William H. Smith, 117 Broad st., Valley Falls, R. I.
- Centralia**—Meets 4th Fridays at G. A. R. hall, S. Locust st. Pres., Ed. McMillen, 807 East Broadway; sec., Alex. Cameron, 220 W. Broadway; rec. sec., Thos. Hodge, 1115 Morrisos st. Centralia, Ill.
- Palmetto**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Irish Volunteer's hall, Vanderhorst at Pres., C. H. Samson, 30 Lawrence st.; sec., W. P. Cullinane, 58 Reid st., Charleston, S. C.
- Evansville**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Ruhl's hall, cor. 3d and Sycamore sts. Pres., Ed. Heacler, 513 Olive st.; sec., John Nau, 1309 Maryland st., Evansville, Ind.
- Butte**—Meets Tuesday eve. at T. M. A. hall, 13 W. Broadway. Pres., Fred Allan, 418 W. Mercury St.; sec., W. J. Bradley, box 838; rec. sec., Thomas Jenkins, box 838, Butte, Montana.
- Columbine**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Machinists hall, 506 New Club Bldg., 1731 Arapahoe st. Pres., A. N. Gordon, 877 Maripon st., rec. sec., L. T. Clark, 659 Kalamath, Denver, Colo. fin. sec., H. L. Ashbugh, 437 Delaware St., Denver; Colo.
- Gate City**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at J. H. Brutons House. Pres., J. H. Bruton; sec., S. F. Weeks, box 922, Sanford, Fla.
- Iron Belt**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Iron Dock hall. Pres., Erik Eadstrom; sec., Chas. Alm, box 137, Two Harbors, Minn.
- Moncton**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at W. C. T. U. hall. Pres., John A. Moore; sec., D. J. McGillivray, Pacific ave., Moncton, N. B., Can.
- Moline**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Industrial home, cor. 5th ave. and 14th st. Pres., Chas. W. Hunt, 405 10th st., Moline, Ill.; sec., Geo. Ganzer, 1502 Tapey st., Davenport, Iowa.
- Herrin**—Meets every Saturday evening at 109 W. Monroe st. Pres., H. H. Murray; sec., Hiram E. Fowler, box 304; rec. sec., Jack Ward, Herrin, Ill.
- Cheshire**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at G. A. R. hall. Pres., Alfred Henderson, ————; sec., Larrrie Tole, 31 Emerald ave., Keene, N. H.
- Wichita**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays 1136 Hendrix ave. Pres., G. L. Minor, 1136 Hendryx ave.; sec., Milo Hartman, 1208 University ave., Wichita, Kans.
- Delaware**—Meets every 3d Thursday at Central Labor hall, S. Main st. Pres., A. A. Given, 196 Park ave. sec., R. W. Bollinger, 175 South Washington st., Delaware, O.
- Chickasha**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., John W. Duff, 804 S. 14th st., sec., W. E. Atkinson, 815 Choctaw ave., Chickasha, Okla.
- Grand Rapids**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Central Trades and Labor hall. Pres., John H. Slaterry, 615 Hall st.; sec., John Van Ernst, 88 4th ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- La Crosse**—Meets 4th Mondays at Fielstad hall, North Side. Pres., John Rae, 720 S. 7th st; sec., Robert Engelke, 413 Rose st., La Crosse, Wisconsin.
- Vehicle**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at 12 S. Clark st. Pres., Al Prosser, 613 W. 56th street. sec., Theo. Prosser, 4518 Eberly ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- Colorado River**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 400 4th st. Pres., J. R. Maxwell; sec., W. D. Priest, box 23, Smithville, Tex.
- Somerset**—Meets 2d and 4th Monday at Owen's hall, Main st. Pres., Thos. W. Keeny; sec., W. D. Brown, Somerset, Ky.
- Bolt Makers**—Meets 1st Saturday at Labor Home. Pres., Geo. L. Mills, 1007 Jamison Ave., S. E.; sec., J. D. Redden, 913 Bullitt Ave., S. E. Roanoke, Va.
- North Bay**—Meets last Friday. Pres., Joe. Dyer, sec., Napoleon Turgeon, box 798, North Bay Ont., Can.
- Moose Jaw**—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 8 High st. W. Pres., S. J. Veinot, 33 River st.. W.; sec., James Allan, 38 High st., W., Moose Jaw, Sask, Canada.
- Richmond**—Meets 4th Saturday at Fraternal hall; Pres. Frank Jones; sec. Albert Grosser, 1025 15th st., Richmond, California.

- 477 **Alexandria**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor hall, cor. King and Royal sts. Pres., Robert M. Prettyman, 116 S. Alfred st.; sec., John R. Harrison, 116 Alfred st., Alexandria, Va.
- 478 **Muskegon**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at 149 W. Western ave., Union Trades and Labor Hall, Pres., Ole Johnson, 103 Erickson st.; sec., Tofis Bratsberg, 99 Erickson st., Muskegon, Michigan.
- 479 **Waycross**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at K. P. hall. Pres., G. W. Smith, 102 Lee ave.; sec., O. S. Eady, 75 Eads st., Waycross, Ga.
- 481 **Mt. Carmel**—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Lennert hall, 118 W. 5th st. Pres., C. M. Partee, 109 E. 8th st.; sec., O. M. Miller, 122 E. 6th st., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
- 483 **Otsego**—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Trades Labor hall, Main st. Pres., W. Underdown, sec., Wm. J. Williams, 11 Columbia st., Oneonta, N. Y.
- 484 **Smoky City**—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Socialist Lyceum, Chartiers st., Alleghany, Pa. Pres., Frank Johnston, 1226 Locust st.; sec., Albert Bishop, 1318 Junita st., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 486 **Ionia**—Meets third Monday of each month at Trades and Labor Council hall, Main st. Pres., Fred Loree, 540 N. Jefferson st.; sec., Amil Kreiger, 322 Johnson st., Ionia, Mich.
- 487 **Welders**—Pres. John Robart, 1126 W. Monroe st.; sec., John Ormas, 1839 Winchester ave., Chicago Ill.
- 488 **Magnolia**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Firemen's hall, 532 E. Baltimore st. Pres., John Abrecht, 120 Middle ave.; sec., A. G. Newman, 116 S. Hayes ave., Jackson, Tenn.
- 489 **Peoria**—Meets first and third Mondays in war room at Trades Assembly hall. Pres., Jess Hoagland, 331 Chicago st.; rec-sec., B. E. Reichelderfer, 523 E. Washington st.; fin. sec., Joseph O'Neill, 1104 N. Adams st., Peoria, Ill.
- 492 **Havre**—Meets every first and third Thursday at Trades Labor Assembly. Pres., Lars Larson; sec., Joseph Boyle, Havre, Mont.
- 493 **Monroe**—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. Pres., C. W. McHenry, box 34; sec., C. P. Hartley, 215 N. 8th st., Monroe, La.
- 494 **Lake County**—Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Trades and Labor Assembly hall, 100 State st., Hammond, Ind. Pres., John Lewis, E. Chicago, Ind. sec., Wm. Bardwell, 9848 Exchange ave., S. Chicago, Ill.; fin. sec. Robert Paterson, 193 Truman ave., Hammond, Ind.
- 495 **Alamosa**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs. at Trades Assembly Hall, Pres. Wilber Lewis, sec. Wm. Charlesworth, Alamosa, Colo.
- 496 **Brewster**—Meets third Wednesday at Weavers hall, W. Main st., Massillon, Ohio. Pres., C. G. Zimmerman, 14 Ohio st., Massillon, Ohio; sec., Richard Barron, cor. Green and Weisman sts., Massillon, O.
- 497 **Locomotive Spring Pitters and Helpers**—Meets first and third Saturday afternoons. Pres., J. W. Muldoon, 450 N. Homan st.; sec., Jas. Callahan, 414 Summer st., Hammond, Ind.
- 498 **Zenith**—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Victor hall, 56th and Grand ave. Pres. L. D. Haley, 209 S. 61st ave., West Duluth, Minn.; sec. P. G. Phillips, 5511 Grand ave., West Duluth, Minn.
- 499 **Essex**—Meets fourth Thursday at Commercial Hall, 694 Washington st., Boston, Mass. Pres. Michael Brown, Rockport, Mass.; sec. Adam K. McGunigle, 23 Federal st., Salem, Mass.
- 500 **Murphysboro**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Ripley's hall, Walnut st. Pres., Ed. Buck, West Pine st.; sec., Fred Shook, 509 N. 15th st. Murphysboro, Ill.



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